

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

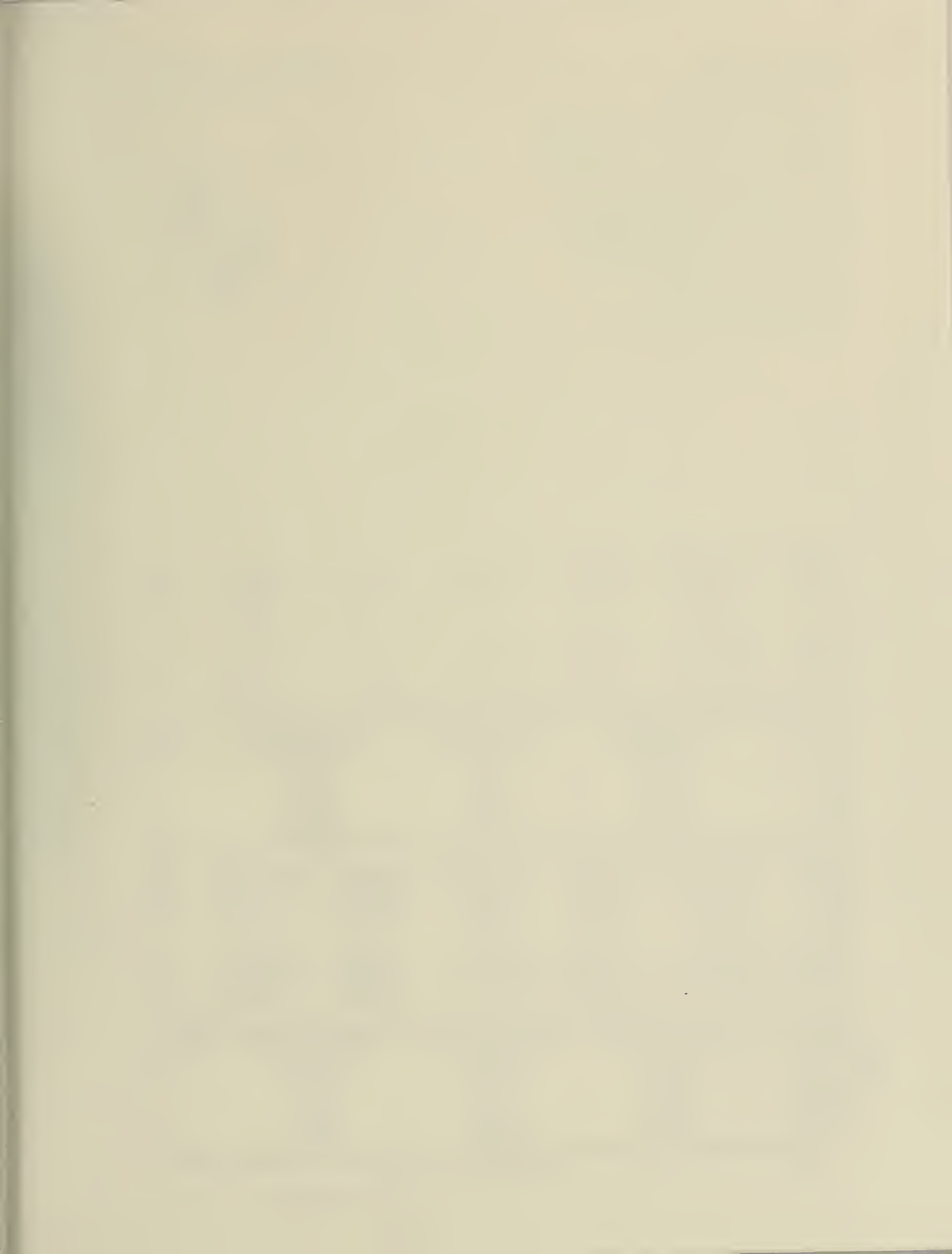
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1990 CPH-4-49

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Washington**



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The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.



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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
Washington**

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Issued January 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary  
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs**

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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
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Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	96, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote		Column head				
Heading			Boxhead		Stub				
Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total		Total				
Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total		Total				
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Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total		Total				
Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total		Total				
Table 1. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Total		Total				



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area.....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	172 445.4	971.1	16 117.5	21 827.3	61 395.6	45 781.0	16 187.7	327.1	7 604.7	2 233.4
Square miles	66 581.2	374.9	6 223.0	8 427.5	23 704.9	17 676.1	6 250.1	126.3	2 936.2	862.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	4 866 692	540 745	540 739	540 745	540 744	540 744	540 742	540 747	540 742	540 744
White	4 308 937	495 515	506 507	512 446	449 913	504 014	472 221	408 480	497 553	462 288
Black	149 801	7 103	4 822	4 855	5 276	6 496	28 997	53 926	8 876	29 450
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	81 483	5 183	10 901	7 092	15 007	9 787	12 327	7 745	5 300	8 141
Asian or Pacific Islander	210 958	28 979	11 602	11 605	6 932	9 790	21 085	62 898	25 097	32 970
Other race	115 513	3 965	6 907	4 747	63 616	10 657	6 112	7 698	3 916	7 895
Hispanic origin (of any race)	214 570	12 648	16 214	13 467	85 804	18 304	16 735	19 148	12 434	19 816
White, not of Hispanic origin	4 221 622	487 758	497 938	504 439	428 791	496 917	463 749	399 757	489 827	452 446
AGE										
All persons	4 866 692	540 745	540 739	540 745	540 744	540 744	540 742	540 747	540 742	540 744
Under 5 years	366 780	41 303	42 258	40 025	44 886	38 806	40 274	31 254	43 687	44 287
5 to 9 years	371 093	41 527	43 603	43 060	47 212	41 593	40 565	26 324	45 040	42 169
10 to 14 years	337 662	36 659	38 397	42 015	44 132	39 409	36 887	22 323	40 906	36 934
15 to 19 years	322 711	33 284	35 278	38 157	40 652	41 423	34 589	27 607	35 633	36 088
20 to 24 years	351 680	35 134	38 427	32 697	35 423	44 411	38 757	49 526	31 559	45 746
25 to 34 years	855 188	100 702	93 202	84 206	82 666	84 557	88 830	116 034	99 371	105 620
35 to 44 years	803 763	100 394	88 665	89 229	80 368	81 806	83 273	97 789	97 861	84 378
45 to 54 years	501 543	60 611	53 062	58 161	53 607	52 858	53 510	50 284	64 150	55 300
55 to 64 years	380 984	39 818	41 442	44 253	44 441	43 395	46 979	40 227	39 830	40 599
65 to 74 years	336 034	31 570	38 788	39 774	38 817	40 463	45 510	43 134	27 263	30 715
75 to 84 years	182 953	15 056	21 278	22 520	22 141	24 077	24 089	27 098	12 124	14 570
85 years and over	56 301	4 687	6 339	6 648	6 399	7 946	7 479	9 147	3 318	4 338
3 and 4 years	148 915	16 899	17 390	16 312	18 498	15 835	16 329	12 015	18 076	17 561
16 years and over	3 728 587	414 345	409 501	407 721	396 378	413 652	416 285	456 562	403 553	410 590
18 years and over	3 605 305	401 047	396 004	392 267	380 303	398 869	403 037	447 790	388 671	397 317
21 years and over	3 394 496	381 048	372 935	370 347	356 119	369 076	380 320	423 641	369 049	371 961
60 years and over	764 670	70 535	87 490	91 128	89 668	94 240	101 619	100 264	60 841	68 885
62 years and over	688 923	62 756	79 071	82 435	80 621	85 387	92 217	92 223	53 320	60 893
Median age	33.1	33.3	32.8	33.9	32.2	32.7	33.9	34.8	32.6	31.1
Female										
Under 5 years	2 452 945	274 428	270 223	274 647	271 040	274 786	272 315	275 871	270 706	268 929
5 to 9 years	178 942	20 204	20 537	19 492	21 854	18 918	19 671	15 387	21 224	21 655
10 to 14 years	181 003	20 523	21 052	20 935	23 020	20 221	19 738	12 935	21 800	20 779
15 to 19 years	164 134	17 875	18 713	20 268	21 453	19 091	17 942	11 048	19 779	17 965
20 to 24 years	156 893	16 132	17 275	18 503	19 509	20 307	16 715	13 816	17 505	17 131
25 to 34 years	170 233	17 535	18 502	16 438	17 006	21 462	17 998	24 421	15 612	21 259
35 to 44 years	423 562	50 274	45 585	42 809	41 111	42 395	43 269	56 476	50 235	51 408
45 to 54 years	401 122	51 312	43 544	45 158	39 787	41 008	41 180	47 612	49 562	41 959
55 to 64 years	248 200	30 150	25 994	28 694	26 491	26 593	26 753	24 725	31 397	27 403
65 to 74 years	195 867	20 502	21 254	22 732	22 819	22 496	24 629	21 177	19 612	20 646
75 to 84 years	182 687	17 242	20 766	21 569	20 775	22 137	24 645	24 617	14 347	16 589
85 years and over	110 156	9 171	12 581	13 431	12 884	14 515	14 393	16 976	7 275	8 930
Median age	40 146	3 508	4 420	4 618	4 331	5 643	5 382	6 681	2 358	3 205
3 and 4 years	72 725	8 285	8 354	8 007	8 972	7 780	8 090	5 864	8 808	8 565
16 years and over	1 898 560	212 500	206 523	210 169	200 735	213 050	211 740	234 378	204 195	205 270
18 years and over	1 838 786	205 985	199 996	202 754	193 066	205 941	205 281	230 090	196 837	198 836
21 years and over	1 736 104	196 272	188 600	191 938	181 469	190 978	194 442	217 973	187 192	187 240
60 years and over	432 003	39 980	48 694	51 211	49 592	53 753	57 397	59 495	33 112	38 769
62 years and over	392 884	35 919	44 391	46 677	44 875	49 140	52 511	55 244	29 401	34 726
Median age	33.9	34.0	33.6	34.8	33.0	33.9	35.2	35.7	33.0	31.9
Male										
Under 5 years	2 413 747	266 317	270 516	266 098	269 704	265 958	268 427	264 876	270 036	271 815
Median age	32.2	32.6	32.1	33.0	31.3	31.6	32.7	33.9	32.2	30.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS										
Persons 18 years and over	3 605 305	401 047	396 004	392 267	380 303	398 869	403 037	447 790	388 671	397 317
Male	1 766 519	195 062	196 008	189 513	187 237	192 928	197 756	217 700	191 834	198 481
Female	1 838 786	205 985	199 996	202 754	193 066	205 941	205 281	230 090	196 837	198 836
White	3 239 469	370 662	374 333	374 728	327 861	375 263	358 203	351 566	360 503	346 350
Black	99 527	4 664	3 156	2 909	3 303	4 294	19 132	37 704	5 564	18 801
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	52 071	3 498	6 707	4 638	9 097	6 097	7 747	5 646	3 420	5 221
Asian or Pacific Islander	146 467	19 716	7 578	7 212	4 604	7 045	14 032	47 601	16 766	21 913
Other race	67 771	2 507	4 230	2 780	35 438	6 170	3 923	5 273	2 418	5 032
Hispanic origin (of any race)	128 397	8 078	9 716	7 791	47 745	10 893	10 390	13 818	7 545	12 421
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 866 692	540 745	540 739	540 745	540 744	540 744	540 742	540 747	540 742	540 744
In households	4 746 161	534 558	526 340	532 832	530 931	517 674	523 592	519 338	537 039	523 857
Householder	1 872 431	205 181	202 215	206 863	196 812	207 264	211 878	244 606	195 943	201 669
Family householder	1 264 934	144 881	142 870	146 217	141 482	138 840	142 750	119 720	147 742	140 432
Nonfamily householder	607 497	60 300	59 345	60 646	55 330	68 424	69 128	124 886	48 201	61 237
Male	292 564	28 717	29 416	28 335	26 310	31 517	32 857	58 693	24 858	31 861
Living alone	212 023	19 352	20 802	21 127	20 141	23 615	24 989	42 058	17 266	22 673
Female	314 933	31 583	29 929	32 311	29 020	36 907	36 271	66 193	23 343	29 376
Living alone	264 297	25 559	24 970	28 273	25 885	31 729	31 686	53 014	19 146	24 035
Spouse	1 029 267	121 662	119 090	119 562	114 829	112 147	114 328	90 086	125 655	111 908
Child	1 428 734	163 909	161 445	165 888	175 642	157 548	154 096	111 299	175 874	163 033
Grandchild	46 798	3 778	5 018	5 559	6 327	4 478	5 800	5 953	4 395	5 490
Other relatives	103 014	11 328	9 967	9 770	13 680	8 817	10 051	16 051	10 762	12 140
Nonrelatives	265 917	28 700	28 605	25 190	23 641	27 420	27 065	51 343	24 410	29 543
Institutionalized persons	55 313	3 741	6 685	5 718	4 666	8 652	11 332	7 186	2 966	4 367
Other persons in group quarters	65 218	2 446	7 714	2 195	5 147	14 418	5 818	14 223	737	12 520
Persons per household	2.53	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.70	2.50	2.47	2.12	2.74	2.60
Persons per family	3.06	3.08	3.07	3.06	3.19	3.04	2.99	2.87	3.14	3.08
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	575 288	51 313	66 405	68 942	67 357	72 486	77 078	79 379	42 705	49 623
Householder	542 976	48 531	62 507	65 483	64 195	67 712	72 806	74 896	41 025	45 821



Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and (In Selected States) County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												Median age
	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
<b>The State</b>	4 886 692	3 728 587	3 605 305	210 809	277 730	1 638 951	501 543	191 602	188 382	575 288	239 254	58 301	33.1
<b>District 1</b>	540 745	414 345	401 047	19 999	28 210	201 096	60 611	20 596	19 222	51 313	19 743	4 687	33.1
<b>COUNTY</b>													
King County (pt.)	260 096	203 707	197 308	9 373	13 985	97 811	29 889	9 994	9 573	26 683	10 685	2 715	34.1
Kitsap County (pt.)	6 163	58 226	56 061	3 072	3 714	26 927	8 737	2 867	2 775	7 969	3 116	653	33.1
Snohomish County (pt.)	202 468	152 412	147 678	7 554	10 511	76 358	21 965	7 735	6 874	16 661	5 942	1 319	32.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP	22 945	16 762	16 201	714	941	9 039	2 226	740	635	1 906	705	144	31.1
Bellevue city (pt.)	17 789	15 003	14 628	643	1 254	6 815	2 407	797	535	1 935	616	117	35.1
Bothell city	12 345	9 612	9 303	481	622	4 401	1 318	777	459	1 578	653	177	34.1
Edmonds city	30 744	24 979	24 311	1 182	1 482	9 672	4 056	1 758	1 533	4 548	1 798	444	38.1
Espey CDP	11 236	9 016	8 772	418	591	4 100	1 362	600	574	1 537	386	88	35.1
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	29 132	21 453	20 623	1 065	1 285	11 522	3 479	945	814	1 513	465	83	32.1
Kingsgate CDP	14 259	10 317	9 825	1 285	1 522	5 269	1 738	476	382	626	190	25	30.1
Kirkland city	40 052	32 520	31 750	1 593	2 802	16 582	4 214	1 407	1 327	3 825	1 610	454	32.1
Lake Stevens-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	14 251	10 768	10 440	570	895	5 764	1 441	307	388	895	293	37	30.1
Lynnwood city	28 695	22 199	21 547	1 304	2 051	10 396	2 903	1 139	968	2 786	1 159	318	31.1
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	8 497	6 337	6 151	348	539	3 255	993	297	261	458	136	29	30.1
Mountain Terrace city	19 320	14 588	14 185	740	1 350	7 325	2 728	728	634	1 363	471	91	30.1
North City-Ridgeway CDP (pt.)	10 206	8 198	8 021	313	485	4 086	934	395	420	1 393	590	159	34.1
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP	23 236	16 294	15 678	810	865	9 528	2 228	548	510	1 189	345	57	30.1
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	2 042	1 556	1 522	102	145	1 139	132	61	68	139	52	8	27.1
Richmond city (pt.)	28 574	21 035	21 035	998	1 806	11 932	3 021	814	652	1 812	883	279	31.1
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	1 366	17 356	16 845	794	1 076	7 182	2 327	1 090	1 117	3 259	448	448	36.1
Seattle city (pt.)	28 557	24 394	23 975	829	1 569	10 272	2 769	1 155	1 436	5 945	2 723	700	38.1
Silver Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	8 683	5 907	5 707	248	248	3 685	804	238	157	310	90	19	30.1
Woodinville CDP (pt.)	21 286	14 772	14 057	768	739	8 186	2 578	507	400	879	268	43	32.1
<b>District 2</b>	540 739	409 501	396 004	23 069	30 159	181 867	53 062	20 357	21 085	66 405	27 617	6 339	32.1
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Island County	4 900	46 018	44 741	2 489	4 075	19 898	5 253	2 287	2 641	8 298	2 808	504	32.1
San Juan County	10 035	8 171	7 974	184	193	3 041	1 243	502	662	1 419	165	185	42.1
Skipt County	5 677	60 774	58 711	3 075	3 059	8 243	8 243	3 425	3 820	12 415	5 195	1 191	35.1
Snohomish County (pt.)	263 174	186 812	186 812	9 932	13 124	93 895	26 042	9 370	8 966	27 483	11 773	2 725	32.1
Whatcom County	127 780	98 932	95 766	7 379	9 308	40 959	12 281	4 773	4 996	16 070	7 072	1 754	32.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Anacortes city	11 451	8 997	8 745	309	391	3 130	1 180	529	737	2 469	1 039	253	39.1
Bellingham city	2 903	43 234	42 175	4 865	6 176	16 210	4 207	1 591	1 825	7 361	3 755	1 095	31.1
Everett city	6 128	53 945	52 498	3 000	4 840	24 639	6 139	2 337	2 420	9 124	4 301	1 135	31.1
Lake Stevens-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	39	33	31	7	22	4	4	-	49	82	16	3	29.1
Marina Lake CDP (pt.)	1 658	1 232	1 173	70	56	597	254	65	65	331	33.1	3	31.1
Mountain View city	10 328	7 820	7 627	407	661	3 453	695	322	358	1 721	923	267	31.1
North Vernon city	17 647	13 215	12 772	859	1 029	5 723	1 499	571	641	2 450	1 182	302	31.1
North Marysville CDP	18 711	15 558	15 558	686	661	6 651	1 916	637	565	1 948	469	79	31.1
Oak Harbor city	17 176	11 785	12 394	700	1 479	6 218	1 006	394	367	1 244	463	127	28.1
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	16 628	12 655	12 394	665	1 479	6 436	1 343	546	559	1 496	581	75	28.1
Silver Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	15 791	11 320	10 630	551	503	5 956	1 832	638	485	865	246	36	32.1
West Lake Stevens CDP	12 453	8 762	8 431	464	534	4 705	1 204	373	331	820	270	38	29.1
<b>District 3</b>	540 745	407 721	392 267	21 920	25 556	173 435	58 161	22 067	22 186	68 942	29 168	6 648	33.1
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Clark County	238 053	177 287	170 365	9 558	11 459	80 202	26 003	8 957	8 819	25 367	10 303	2 300	32.1
Cowlitz County	82 119	62 005	59 371	3 428	3 753	25 317	8 883	3 585	3 633	11 092	4 776	1 022	34.1
Greys Harbor County (pt.)	16 688	12 375	11 912	571	720	4 744	1 720	788	768	2 603	1 033	271	34.1
Klickitat County (pt.)	6 150	4 150	4 026	269	305	2 746	6 133	336	343	1 682	418	65	35.1
Lewis County	59 358	44 360	42 922	2 354	2 419	16 889	6 133	336	2 705	9 306	4 137	1 002	34.1
Pacific County	18 882	14 853	14 533	548	618	4 851	1 923	1 023	2 716	4 067	1 637	355	40.1
Stamania County	8 289	6 071	5 825	291	291	2 725	952	378	323	888	369	52	33.1
Thurston County (pt.)	105 697	82 028	79 187	4 812	5 892	35 064	11 259	4 122	4 089	13 909	6 223	1 526	34.1
Wahkiakum County	3 327	2 582	2 503	109	99	897	397	162	191	648	272	67	40.1



Table 2. Age: 1990 —Con.

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 3 — Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Abertown city (pt.)	12 101	974	9 162	8 841	524	646	3 550	986	431	468	2 226	1 163	348	33.1
Centralia city	11 249	1 007	7 885	7 542	587	507	4 315	1 141	329	291	1 359	167	302	30.2
Evergreen CDP	11 620	8 863	13 376	12 863	587	714	3 678	1 071	596	481	1 432	649	152	31.1
Kelso city (pt.)	17 359	1 278	24 145	23 318	1 325	1 071	3 401	1 696	1 394	1 016	2 648	1 520	481	33.1
Longview city	33 840	2 364	26 960	26 187	1 353	1 512	9 678	3 175	1 338	1 394	4 896	2 272	530	34.1
Olympia city	12 956	1 170	8 038	8 538	503	2 170	11 675	3 497	1 300	1 269	4 923	2 263	587	35.1
Orchards South CDP	11 969	8 877	9 038	8 784	503	651	4 936	1 137	344	336	4 923	2 263	587	35.1
Salmon Creek CDP	11 969	8 877	9 038	8 784	503	651	4 936	1 137	344	336	4 923	2 263	587	35.1
Vancouver city	48 380	3 647	36 552	35 553	2 084	3 186	14 960	4 107	1 587	1 482	7 581	3 608	977	33.1
District 4														
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	336	28	215	200	18	7	98	29	14	13	21	4	—	27.1
Benton County	112 560	9 267	82 187	78 827	4 365	5 233	36 745	12 040	4 633	4 448	11 363	4 418	919	32.1
Chelan County	56 250	4 037	39 582	38 274	1 979	2 236	16 029	5 183	2 211	2 441	8 195	3 688	934	35.1
Douglas County	26 203	2 054	19 411	18 536	1 030	1 146	8 200	2 776	1 183	1 093	3 178	1 254	266	33.1
Franklin County	37 473	3 534	25 752	24 514	1 757	1 983	11 195	3 088	1 321	1 440	3 720	1 366	295	28.1
Grainger County	54 758	4 705	39 336	37 576	2 335	2 455	15 771	5 158	2 411	2 465	6 981	2 628	517	31.1
Kittitas County	26 725	1 501	21 671	21 081	2 867	3 008	7 129	2 834	946	1 001	3 547	1 559	367	30.1
Klickitat County	8 264	636	6 120	5 847	268	318	2 411	824	376	347	1 205	1 550	112	35.1
Lincoln County	33 350	2 536	24 743	23 763	1 102	1 312	9 834	3 690	1 650	1 543	4 632	2 025	467	35.1
Marathon County	188 823	16 478	137 361	131 585	8 465	9 982	55 882	18 136	7 385	7 520	24 505	11 050	2 522	31.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP	12 539	920	9 350	8 944	472	448	4 023	1 435	572	515	1 479	596	144	34.1
Ellensburg city	12 361	607	10 586	10 409	2 418	2 488	754	3 862	268	271	1 342	702	207	23.1
Kennewick city	42 155	3 855	30 304	29 151	1 860	2 446	14 352	3 862	1 451	1 362	3 818	1 586	350	30.1
Moses Lake city	11 235	830	8 393	8 035	478	514	3 296	1 142	480	473	1 652	686	151	33.1
Pasco city	20 337	2 155	14 004	13 360	1 082	1 364	5 915	1 386	621	736	2 286	955	236	27.1
Richland city	32 315	2 411	24 662	23 730	1 137	1 422	10 105	3 923	1 531	1 533	4 079	1 566	311	34.1
Sunnyside city	21 238	1 263	7 510	7 102	563	676	3 032	839	359	353	1 280	603	133	26.1
Wenatchee city	21 756	1 698	16 655	16 169	950	1 095	6 515	1 871	869	996	3 873	1 323	532	34.1
Yakima city	54 827	4 698	41 507	40 130	2 457	3 394	16 367	4 716	1 998	2 207	8 991	4 555	1 214	32.1
District 5														
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	13 267	1 230	9 198	8 771	487	597	3 743	1 323	542	572	1 517	603	149	30.1
Asotin County	17 805	1 297	13 253	12 731	580	716	5 145	1 739	782	849	2 920	1 352	349	34.1
Columbia County	4 024	222	3 156	3 025	121	135	1 105	477	186	232	769	324	86	39.1
Ferry County	6 295	486	4 580	4 310	307	225	1 909	691	260	251	667	248	42	32.1
Garfield County	2 248	117	1 730	1 661	22	57	596	224	142	130	500	224	57	41.1
Lincoln County	8 864	546	6 777	6 507	181	208	2 354	1 016	499	495	1 754	819	212	39.1
Pend Oreille County	8 915	660	6 592	6 292	270	243	2 583	1 032	440	482	1 242	491	121	36.1
Spokane County	361 364	26 790	275 905	266 078	17 390	20 821	115 786	35 388	14 410	14 305	47 978	21 101	5 181	33.1
Stevens County	30 948	2 271	22 262	21 191	936	955	3 545	1 273	1 335	1 273	3 855	1 657	382	34.1
Walla Walla County	48 439	3 298	37 637	36 419	3 036	3 056	14 080	4 535	1 956	2 082	7 614	3 554	968	33.1
Whitman County	38 775	1 849	32 552	31 884	6 403	6 971	9 780	2 888	1 089	1 083	3 670	1 650	399	24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP	22 326	1 557	17 023	16 364	948	1 090	6 895	2 438	1 018	970	3 005	1 256	321	34.1
Pullman city	23 478	13 359	20 879	20 614	6 030	6 410	5 351	1 143	375	311	28 788	13 641	91	22.1
Spokane city	177 196	13 359	138 069	133 927	8 325	11 111	56 872	15 004	6 593	7 234	28 788	13 641	3 539	33.1
Walla Walla city	26 478	1 786	20 824	20 207	1 765	1 748	7 970	2 222	980	1 013	4 509	2 226	666	33.1
District 6														
COUNTY														
Challam County	56 464	3 593	44 174	42 775	1 828	2 080	15 974	5 574	2 597	3 194	11 528	4 620	1 035	38.1
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	47 507	3 395	36 266	34 959	1 783	2 034	14 165	4 992	2 110	2 263	7 612	3 281	706	35.1
Jefferson County	20 146	1 139	16 059	15 593	497	541	5 833	2 203	1 032	1 318	4 169	1 437	279	41.1
Kitsap County (pt.)	111 550	9 400	83 514	80 681	5 594	7 800	36 785	10 380	3 835	3 931	12 356	5 245	1 251	30.1
Mason County	38 341	2 461	29 705	28 706	1 296	1 555	11 312	4 060	1 870	2 313	6 300	2 149	453	36.1

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Pierce County (pt.)	266 734	20 286	206 567	200 323	11 719	16 640	88 034	26 301	10 994	11 522	35 113	14 836	3 755	33.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.)	16 565	1 272	12 704	12 270	702	855	4 975	1 588	626	728	2 796	1 335	324	34.5
Bremerton city (pt.)	38 142	3 554	29 591	28 967	2 828	4 405	11 801	2 465	1 038	1 253	5 177	2 479	682	28.1
Lakewood CDP (pt.)	39 940	2 905	31 514	30 546	1 728	2 806	12 701	4 281	2 202	2 145	4 683	1 392	232	33.5
Port Angeles city (pt.)	17 710	1 188	13 747	13 270	649	752	5 269	1 720	780	850	3 250	1 440	386	36.5
Tacoma city (pt.)	146 399	11 779	113 260	110 048	7 137	9 953	48 259	12 438	5 163	5 679	21 419	10 284	2 912	32.2
University Place CDP	27 701	2 024	21 263	20 512	1 129	1 758	9 354	3 256	1 211	1 132	2 672	994	211	33.0
District 7	540 747	31 254	456 562	447 790	24 149	39 928	213 823	50 284	19 342	20 885	79 379	36 245	9 147	34.8
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)	540 747	31 254	456 562	447 790	24 149	39 928	213 823	50 284	19 342	20 885	79 379	36 245	9 147	34.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)	7 914	532	6 249	6 073	296	387	2 620	881	380	437	1 072	319	49	35.9
Burien CDP (pt.)	1 301	85	1 001	964	51	68	468	121	63	54	139	45	9	32.6
North City-Ridgcrest CDP (pt.)	3 626	251	2 887	2 815	114	190	1 318	330	165	149	549	245	86	35.2
Renton city (pt.)	880	57	695	669	47	60	281	82	43	53	103	25	3	33.1
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	4 489	274	3 581	3 476	163	226	1 685	511	210	197	484	151	22	34.8
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)	14 830	1 060	11 828	11 515	535	959	5 382	1 558	612	604	1 865	736	163	33.5
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)	2 400	196	1 788	1 724	74	116	863	229	117	95	230	65	13	32.2
Seattle city (pt.)	484 501	27 388	412 389	404 926	22 247	37 240	193 925	44 169	16 822	18 368	72 155	33 592	8 553	34.7
Seattle city (pt.)	318	16	263	255	10	13	99	37	11	20	65	19	1	40.0
Lukwilo city (pt.)	3 807	347	2 797	2 684	153	176	1 369	322	159	133	372	136	18	31.3
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)														
District 8	540 742	43 887	403 553	388 671	19 622	25 132	197 232	64 150	21 694	18 136	42 705	15 442	3 318	32.6
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)	438 815	34 879	330 953	319 061	15 937	20 841	160 032	53 645	18 167	15 166	35 273	12 700	2 820	33.0
Pierce County (pt.)	101 927	8 808	72 600	69 610	3 685	4 291	37 200	10 505	3 527	2 970	7 432	2 742	498	31.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.)	13 646	1 052	10 668	10 343	553	786	4 488	1 520	654	568	1 774	732	194	33.9
Bellevue city (pt.)	69 085	4 184	55 767	53 954	2 728	4 090	23 356	9 645	3 721	3 325	7 089	2 498	626	35.5
Cosco-Forwood CDP (pt.)	27 718	2 195	20 568	19 754	1 026	1 394	10 185	3 542	1 076	799	1 732	596	143	32.0
Covington-Sewer-Willamess CDP	24 321	2 403	16 898	16 148	829	879	9 647	2 553	704	561	675	284	47	30.2
East Hill-Meridian CDP	42 696	4 182	30 242	29 029	1 512	1 804	15 883	4 805	1 515	1 138	2 372	701	122	30.7
East Renton Highlands CDP	13 218	2 877	10 045	9 636	559	544	6 177	2 037	571	439	769	218	42	34.1
Kent city (pt.)	22 829	2 119	17 579	17 061	877	2 290	8 931	1 897	679	523	1 410	700	150	28.5
Mercer Island city	20 816	1 107	16 492	15 887	593	794	5 726	3 813	1 287	1 272	2 992	1 058	242	34.6
Newport Hills CDP	14 736	1 957	11 840	11 470	549	772	5 276	1 564	862	708	1 349	322	54	34.9
Newport Hills CDP	13 940	1 309	10 269	9 919	401	349	5 368	1 649	459	370	1 325	592	156	34.1
Pine Lake CDP														
Puyallup city (pt.)	6 731	599	4 470	4 216	251	193	2 600	724	158	99	191	69	14	29.4
Redmond city (pt.)	7 226	367	5 915	5 705	271	420	2 721	1 010	338	257	665	234	31	35.0
Renton city (pt.)	27 224	2 162	21 439	20 874	1 022	1 906	10 483	2 736	984	767	2 767	1 054	197	31.7
Snoalee CDP	13 951	1 598	9 456	9 106	316	267	6 174	1 346	283	250	450	97	13	31.8
South Hill CDP	12 963	1 071	9 456	9 074	536	705	4 588	1 481	434	362	968	324	42	31.0
Woodinville CDP (pt.)	2 368	225	1 641	1 584	85	78	946	297	58	39	81	31	5	31.7
District 9	540 744	44 287	410 590	397 317	25 356	36 441	189 998	55 300	21 337	19 262	49 623	18 908	4 338	31.1
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)	267 661	20 754	208 221	202 089	10 302	16 962	99 190	28 818	11 204	9 856	25 757	9 840	2 368	32.3
Pierce County (pt.)	217 542	19 238	161 998	156 621	12 980	17 284	71 747	20 336	7 963	7 370	18 941	7 456	1 682	29.2
Thurston County (pt.)	55 541	4 295	40 371	38 607	2 074	2 195	19 061	6 146	2 170	2 036	4 925	1 612	288	32.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.)	19 456	1 842	14 580	14 146	733	1 355	6 932	1 671	707	671	2 077	911	218	30.2
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)	4 600	312	3 701	3 592	166	280	1 601	487	195	195	3 682	287	71	35.0
Burien CDP (pt.)	23 788	1 452	19 466	18 932	883	1 365	8 109	2 619	1 167	1 157	3 632	1 387	301	32.9
Cosco-Forwood CDP (pt.)	2 389	184	1 925	1 887	84	157	924	270	105	105	242	82	14	32.9



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 9—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
Des Moines city	17 283	1 144	14 120	13 806	642	1 128	6 172	1 627	656	607	2 974	1 666	702	33.9
Elk Plain CDP	12 197	1 046	8 653	8 258	457	529	4 448	1 291	441	396	4 976	1 227	32	30.3
Federal Way CDP	67 554	5 752	51 034	49 338	2 858	4 585	25 940	7 377	2 458	1 943	4 177	1 482	323	30.6
Port Lewis CDP	22 224	2 343	16 235	15 946	3 360	4 259	7 859	2 290	42	22	114	37	10	22.1
Renton city (pt.)	15 131	1 153	11 949	11 569	609	1 152	6 047	1 694	693	506	868	255	30	31.0
Lacey city (pt.)	1 920	1 143	1 495	1 452	58	83	624	1 159	52	73	403	162	23	35.1
Lakeland Hills CDP	14 402	1 287	10 346	9 954	511	546	5 482	1 763	585	422	647	187	25	31.5
Lakewood CDP (pt.)	18 472	2 388	13 683	13 297	1 330	2 224	5 558	1 363	639	624	1 559	469	87	26.2
Portland CDP	20 882	1 589	16 261	15 752	2 112	1 994	6 170	2 011	976	790	1 749	624	133	28.3
Puyallup city (pt.)	17 144	1 283	13 375	13 010	691	1 033	5 395	1 670	646	694	2 881	1 527	469	33.8
Renton city (pt.)	13 584	894	11 140	10 881	509	1 069	5 450	1 385	484	464	1 520	701	200	32.4
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)	507	40	405	400	18	22	193	56	20	19	72	15	2	34.7
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)	20 294	1 410	16 466	16 074	777	1 304	7 567	2 245	988	939	2 254	760	148	33.7
Seattle city (pt.)	3 201	240	2 506	2 428	120	238	1 186	326	135	123	300	93	18	32.7
Spanaway CDP	15 001	1 336	10 706	10 266	592	792	5 413	1 593	587	439	850	261	45	30.0
Tacoma city (pt.)	30 265	2 867	21 457	20 606	1 145	1 444	10 245	2 787	1 104	1 042	2 839	1 251	323	30.3
Tukwila city (pt.)	11 556	756	9 548	9 364	442	1 015	4 739	1 263	512	430	963	307	58	32.2
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)	16 724	1 294	12 702	12 248	683	943	5 695	1 781	731	674	1 741	639	105	32.6

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander
The State	4 866 692	2 413 747	2 452 945	4 308 937	149 801	81 483	210 958	115 513	214 570	146 000	76 397	203 668	4 435
District 1	540 745	266 317	274 428	495 515	7 103	5 183	28 979	3 965	12 648	6 923	4 883	28 122	411
COUNTY													
King County (pt.)	260 096	126 553	133 543	237 725	3 648	1 792	14 980	1 951	5 987	3 571	1 684	14 642	189
Chapman County (pt.)	78 181	39 726	38 455	71 554	1 103	1 585	3 350	589	2 039	1 074	1 491	3 146	46
Snohomish County (pt.)	202 468	100 038	102 430	186 236	2 352	1 806	10 649	1 425	4 622	2 278	1 708	10 334	176
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Alderwood Manor-Bethell North CDP	22 945	11 470	11 475	21 129	228	213	1 237	138	486	222	194	1 198	24
Bethell city (pt.)	17 789	8 637	9 152	15 896	439	63	1 277	114	350	15 677	56	1 258	14
Bellevue city (pt.)	12 345	5 911	6 434	11 687	103	79	416	60	230	10 334	78	397	12
Edmonds city	30 744	15 554	16 190	28 755	284	291	1 238	176	602	28 371	281	1 211	16
Esperance CDP	11 236	5 432	5 804	10 395	120	112	1 118	51	188	10 277	104	539	10
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	29 132	14 557	14 575	27 205	307	188	1 236	196	564	26 844	303	1 215	28
Kingsgate CDP	14 259	6 986	7 273	12 599	277	103	1 109	171	409	12 411	87	1 073	18
Kirkland city	40 052	19 170	20 882	37 154	603	240	1 741	314	947	36 540	228	1 716	27
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	14 251	7 174	7 077	12 946	238	149	800	118	361	12 725	138	778	20
Lynnwood city	28 695	13 974	14 721	25 393	563	312	2 172	255	857	24 876	299	2 095	22
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	8 497	4 270	4 227	8 048	59	66	272	52	146	7 964	53	270	5
Mounika Terrace city	19 320	9 597	9 723	17 083	397	207	1 401	232	605	16 753	388	203	26
North City-Ridgeway CDP (pt.)	10 206	4 998	5 208	8 972	229	136	806	63	202	8 855	127	788	8
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP	23 236	11 617	11 619	21 945	179	156	1 306	130	503	21 609	149	774	27
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	2 042	1 024	1 018	2 021	22	26	51	22	87	1 862	25	49	1
Redmond city (pt.)	28 574	14 004	14 570	26 022	422	154	1 730	246	749	25 556	412	1 700	16
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	21 548	10 162	11 386	18 929	257	174	2 030	158	517	18 610	162	1 988	16
Seattle city (pt.)	28 557	13 463	15 094	25 478	523	370	1 880	316	850	25 009	340	1 832	16
Silver Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	8 483	4 367	4 316	8 046	68	70	1 19	80	207	7 924	66	414	4
Woodville CDP (pt.)	21 286	10 727	10 559	20 316	136	115	580	139	480	19 983	111	565	13
District 2	540 739	270 516	270 223	506 507	4 822	10 901	11 602	6 907	16 214	497 938	10 396	11 132	363
COUNTY													
Island County	60 195	31 340	28 855	55 034	1 454	480	2 553	674	2 006	1 424	461	2 404	29
San Juan County	10 035	4 967	5 068	9 811	23	79	86	36	421	9 728	77	81	5
Skiagit County	79 555	39 205	40 350	74 133	280	1 712	782	2 648	4 335	72 420	1 656	754	126
Snohomish County (pt.)	263 174	132 156	131 018	248 300	2 415	4 616	5 818	2 025	6 034	244 706	4 363	5 574	135
Whitman County	127 780	62 848	64 932	119 229	650	4 014	2 363	1 524	3 718	117 213	3 839	2 319	68
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Anacortes city	11 451	5 506	5 945	10 945	62	192	154	98	233	10 838	176	144	5
Bellingham city	52 179	24 838	27 341	48 923	411	943	1 453	449	1 256	48 167	893	1 426	37
Everett city	69 961	34 714	35 227	64 777	1 160	1 218	2 738	668	1 973	63 028	1 144	2 643	45
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	1 39	20	19	37	14	21	39	9	37	39	18	39	—
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	1 658	854	804	1 375	14	21	192	46	243	1 550	14	18	—
Marysville city	10 328	4 860	5 468	9 810	33	247	192	46	243	9 634	234	183	2
Mount Vernon city	17 447	8 459	9 188	15 809	78	200	245	131	1 921	15 134	186	234	96
North Yemahilly CDP	18 711	9 335	9 376	18 066	97	222	237	127	1 921	17 784	195	230	10
Oak Harbor city	17 176	8 332	8 844	14 362	757	153	1 455	249	916	14 002	149	1 361	10
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	16 628	8 352	8 276	15 365	380	172	533	178	531	15 052	159	499	12
Silver Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	15 791	7 998	7 793	14 914	96	86	586	107	346	14 692	83	570	5
West Lake Stevens CDP	12 453	6 236	6 217	11 968	71	141	197	76	265	11 793	135	186	3
District 3	540 745	266 098	274 647	512 446	4 855	7 092	11 605	4 747	13 467	504 439	6 681	11 185	301
COUNTY													
Clark County	238 053	117 501	120 552	225 192	2 976	2 296	5 670	1 919	5 872	2 873	2 129	5 478	149
Cowlitz County	82 119	40 547	41 572	78 616	288	1 347	1 337	831	1 672	71 738	1 286	1 095	46
Grovy Harbor County (pt.)	18 468	8 376	8 092	15 706	29	612	149	82	296	15 602	195	142	5
Klickitat County (pt.)	39 352	4 455	4 897	7 790	11	197	36	296	652	7 432	407	54	8
Lewis County	59 335	29 172	30 166	57 663	189	641	372	493	1 386	56 834	603	358	15
Pacific County	18 882	9 536	9 346	17 683	57	519	480	143	433	17 431	480	470	1
Skamania County	10 327	4 224	4 065	7 987	5	98	52	47	172	7 688	195	419	4
Thurston County (pt.)	105 697	51 012	54 685	98 601	1 297	1 229	3 672	898	2 933	96 797	1 135	3 524	74
Wahkiakum County	3 321	1 655	1 672	3 218	3	53	15	38	71	3 185	52	15	1



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.)	12 101	5 695	6 406	11 666	57	119	383	11 447	55	109	106	1	7	
Centralia city	11 249	5 552	5 697	10 410	247	112	327	10 220	242	104	349	1	2	
Evergreen CDP	17 339	8 837	5 983	11 175	40	250	413	11 010	40	234	1 042	15	15	
Kelso city	17 339	8 837	5 983	11 175	40	250	413	11 010	40	234	1 042	15	15	
Lacey city (pt.)	33 499	16 206	16 293	29 825	535	183	606	29 544	519	154	1 042	15	15	
Longview city	33 499	16 206	16 293	29 825	535	183	606	29 544	519	154	1 042	15	15	
Olympia city	33 846	16 046	17 794	31 146	420	404	894	30 592	388	376	1 575	15	15	
Orchards South CDP	12 956	6 527	6 429	12 126	109	151	372	11 889	196	142	349	8	8	
Salmon Creek CDP	11 989	5 998	5 991	11 468	109	70	264	11 280	106	59	257	23	23	
Vancouver city	46 380	22 152	24 228	42 795	1 050	593	1 399	41 938	1 021	539	1 451	32	32	
District 4	540 744	269 704	271 040	449 913	5 276	15 007	85 804	428 791	4 983	13 911	6 478	777	777	
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	336	180	156	263	1	861	77	257	1	792	2 196	1	1	
Benton County	112 540	55 659	56 901	102 832	1 085	487	8 624	99 778	1 054	449	369	116	116	
Chelan County	52 250	25 780	26 470	48 333	86	226	4 786	46 553	75	213	147	38	38	
Douglas County	26 205	13 188	13 017	24 341	45	163	2 721	23 075	41	217	805	100	100	
Franklin County	37 473	19 210	18 263	36 917	1 310	268	11 316	33 784	251	529	604	49	49	
Groton County	54 758	27 700	27 058	46 974	59	477	684	43 380	147	205	460	7	7	
Kittitas County	26 725	13 263	13 462	25 526	151	116	278	25 222	13	373	69	10	10	
Klickitat County (pt.)	4 111	4 111	4 153	2 593	15	70	278	26 892	47	3 438	161	33	33	
Okanogan County	33 350	16 828	16 522	27 615	52	3 397	2 779	132 147	1 785	7 695	1 667	415	415	
Yakima County	188 823	93 785	95 038	139 514	1 938	8 405	45 114	179 804	23	66	99	4	4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP	12 539	6 203	6 336	12 017	26	68	543	11 804	23	66	99	4	4	
Ellensburg city	12 361	6 025	6 336	11 534	124	125	347	11 380	120	120	387	7	7	
Kennewick city	42 155	20 677	21 478	37 892	476	323	3 684	36 857	464	280	814	46	46	
Moses Lake city	11 235	5 513	5 722	9 263	212	84	2 040	8 713	205	189	193	15	15	
Pasco city	20 337	10 410	9 927	12 179	147	187	6 300	10 260	109	145	452	84	84	
Richland city	32 315	15 745	16 550	30 053	461	220	8 983	29 593	449	210	1 049	39	39	
Sunnyside city	11 238	5 506	5 732	5 421	33	84	6 423	4 618	24	70	64	30	30	
Wenatchee city	21 756	10 360	11 396	19 932	48	240	1 872	19 377	45	217	224	142	142	
Yakima city	54 827	26 410	28 417	45 258	1 315	1 108	8 914	42 967	1 228	935	643	142	142	
District 5	540 744	265 958	274 786	504 014	6 496	9 787	18 304	496 917	6 321	9 317	9 502	383	383	
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	13 267	6 678	6 589	8 837	30	64	4 390	8 676	28	64	90	19	19	
Asotin County	17 605	8 377	9 228	17 136	38	260	278	16 939	37	242	103	6	6	
Columbia County	4 024	1 997	2 027	3 874	1	16	463	3 515	1	26	16	3	3	
Ferry County	6 295	3 280	3 015	5 084	20	131	85	5 044	20	1 121	23	2	2	
Garfield County	2 248	1 102	1 146	2 222	7	7	22	2 207	7	12	7	2	2	
Lincoln County	8 844	4 426	4 438	8 657	15	134	83	8 603	12	132	32	2	2	
Pend Oreille County	8 915	4 426	4 489	8 640	12	206	120	8 564	12	194	25	2	2	
Spokane County	361 364	175 780	185 584	341 874	5 105	5 539	6 994	337 561	4 972	5 216	6 352	269	269	
Stevens County	30 948	15 454	15 494	28 747	65	1 807	6 483	28 475	65	1 738	170	17	17	
Walla Walla County	48 439	24 389	24 050	43 290	720	359	4 703	42 064	697	332	599	44	44	
Whitman County	38 775	20 049	18 726	35 653	490	248	683	35 269	477	240	2 085	21	21	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP	22 326	10 618	11 708	21 514	163	217	366	21 287	160	203	300	10	10	
Pullman city	23 478	12 426	11 052	20 654	462	138	536	20 366	453	1 972	1 972	21	21	
Spokane city	84 577	41 537	43 040	165 284	3 416	3 622	2 702	163 068	3 319	3 389	3 562	181	181	
Walla Walla city	26 478	13 537	12 941	23 328	595	261	1 947	22 586	577	244	335	34	34	
District 6	540 742	268 427	272 315	472 221	28 997	12 327	16 735	463 749	28 175	11 653	19 903	527	527	
COUNTY														
Chelan County	56 464	28 084	28 380	52 509	321	2 695	1 150	51 838	302	2 573	587	14	14	
Collium County	47 507	23 567	23 940	44 434	90	2 070	877	43 974	88	2 014	540	14	14	
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	20 146	9 949	10 197	19 252	84	195	241	19 070	78	557	188	12	12	
Jefferson County	111 550	57 210	54 340	99 509	4 004	1 626	4 130	97 465	3 899	1 500	4 452	104	104	
Knap County (pt.)	38 341	19 782	18 559	35 769	332	1 430	883	35 299	308	1 395	437	19	19	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.													
Pierce County (pt.)	266 734	129 835	136 899	220 748	24 166	3 940	14 303	3 577	216 103	23 500	3 614	13 699	364
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Aberdeen city (pt.)	16 565	8 156	8 409	15 532	48	467	323	195	15 324	48	453	312	6
Bremerton city (pt.)	38 142	20 250	17 892	32 011	2 719	640	2 012	760	31 254	2 631	573	1 778	58
Lakewood COP (pt.)	39 940	19 800	20 140	30 731	4 302	440	3 778	669	29 761	4 160	413	3 569	74
Port Angeles city	17 710	8 493	9 217	16 880	70	448	249	63	16 688	66	426	239	3
Tacoma city (pt.)	146 399	70 636	75 763	116 516	16 640	2 825	8 211	2 207	114 054	16 198	2 583	7 896	229
University Place COP	27 701	13 195	14 506	24 102	1 923	221	2 216	239	23 608	1 874	208	1 160	19
District 7	540 747	264 876	275 871	408 480	53 926	7 745	62 898	7 698	399 757	52 838	7 057	61 141	806
COUNTY	540 747	264 876	275 871	408 480	53 926	7 745	62 898	7 698	399 757	52 838	7 057	61 141	806
King County (pt.)													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bryn Mawr-Skyway COP (pt.)	7 914	3 929	3 985	5 047	1 673	73	1 023	98	4 973	1 634	67	985	22
Burien COP (pt.)	1 301	654	647	1 136	24	15	84	42	1 099	24	15	84	2
North City-Ridgcrest COP (pt.)	3 626	1 708	1 918	2 956	96	32	471	71	2 898	93	31	456	5
Renton city (pt.)	880	423	457	518	222	4	130	6	513	220	4	123	2
Richmond Highlands COP (pt.)	4 489	2 249	2 240	3 671	92	47	631	48	3 627	91	44	620	1
Riverton-Boulevard Park COP (pt.)	14 830	7 523	7 307	12 519	678	342	956	335	12 233	661	314	925	25
Sea-Tac COP (pt.)	2 400	1 240	1 160	2 061	50	51	207	31	2 020	50	48	198	2
Seattle city (pt.)	484 501	236 997	247 504	361 825	50 708	6 950	58 097	6 921	353 917	49 699	6 318	56 511	733
Ukiahville city (pt.)	318	142	176	211	62	1	41	3	210	62	1	36	1
White Center-Shorewood COP (pt.)	3 807	1 869	1 938	2 838	166	106	618	79	2 759	150	96	597	1
District 8	540 742	270 036	270 706	497 553	8 876	5 300	25 097	3 916	489 827	8 682	4 928	24 519	352
COUNTY	540 742	270 036	270 706	497 553	8 876	5 300	25 097	3 916	489 827	8 682	4 928	24 519	352
King County (pt.)	438 815	218 435	220 380	400 044	8 049	4 265	23 267	3 190	393 838	7 868	3 972	22 764	293
Pierce County (pt.)	101 927	51 601	50 326	97 509	827	1 035	1 830	726	95 989	814	956	1 755	59
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Auburn city (pt.)	13 646	6 690	6 956	12 767	147	265	337	130	12 594	143	260	324	5
Bellevue city (pt.)	69 085	33 851	35 234	59 254	1 500	320	7 365	646	58 154	1 479	287	7 281	45
Coscode-Fairwood COP (pt.)	27 718	13 878	13 840	24 124	935	192	2 277	190	23 700	913	177	2 194	22
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness COP	24 321	12 425	11 896	23 070	338	272	476	165	22 686	319	254	16	16
East Hill-Meridian COP	42 696	21 400	21 296	37 970	1 081	357	2 830	458	37 295	1 047	327	2 754	51
East Renton Highlands COP	13 218	6 710	6 508	12 510	161	130	347	70	12 391	156	121	335	4
Kent city (pt.)	20 816	11 209	11 620	20 483	833	329	881	303	19 996	813	288	837	21
Mercer Island city	22 829	9 998	10 818	18 733	300	35	1 674	74	18 509	298	34	1 664	11
Newport Hills COP	14 736	7 236	7 500	12 976	309	52	1 502	97	12 752	306	52	1 299	6
Pine Lake COP	13 940	6 835	7 105	13 229	66	35	570	40	13 071	65	34	561	4
Puyallup city (pt.)	6 731	3 404	3 327	6 293	80	42	272	44	6 179	80	37	271	4
Redmond city (pt.)	7 226	3 616	3 610	6 582	50	34	520	133	6 485	50	33	516	9
Renton city (pt.)	27 224	13 418	13 806	23 233	1 446	348	1 909	288	22 858	1 411	323	1 832	37
Sohalee COP	13 951	6 997	6 954	13 336	117	88	386	72	13 138	115	40	382	8
South Hill COP	12 963	6 486	6 477	12 385	115	88	280	95	12 186	110	78	268	17
Woodinville COP (pt.)	2 368	1 193	1 175	2 295	13	11	31	18	2 261	13	11	31	—
District 9	540 744	271 815	268 929	462 288	29 450	8 141	32 970	7 895	452 446	28 710	7 571	31 686	515
COUNTY	540 744	271 815	268 929	462 288	29 450	8 141	32 970	7 895	452 446	28 710	7 571	31 686	515
King County (pt.)	267 661	132 812	134 849	232 283	10 666	3 503	17 639	3 570	227 572	10 392	3 237	17 096	242
Pierce County (pt.)	217 542	111 439	106 103	180 385	17 217	3 369	12 902	3 669	176 304	16 791	3 155	12 315	223
Thurston County (pt.)	55 541	27 564	27 977	49 620	1 567	1 269	2 429	656	48 570	1 527	1 179	2 275	50
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Auburn city (pt.)	19 456	9 473	9 983	17 804	305	424	660	263	17 450	291	383	630	12
Bryn Mawr-Skyway COP (pt.)	2 660	2 332	2 328	3 093	789	50	573	95	3 044	773	43	560	11
Burien COP (pt.)	23 788	11 288	12 500	21 615	489	311	1 040	333	21 094	485	293	1 017	6
Coscode-Fairwood COP (pt.)	2 389	1 160	1 229	2 035	108	29	184	33	1 998	105	29	184	1



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 9—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—														
Con.														
Des Moines city	17 283	8 156	9 127	15 371	648	177	897	190	529	15 082	629	171	857	15
Elk Plain CDP	12 197	6 110	6 087	10 933	426	173	542	123	317	10 762	418	159	519	22
Federal Way CDP	67 554	33 451	34 103	58 537	2 709	604	4 877	827	2 210	57 339	2 643	551	4 732	79
Fort Lewis CDP	22 224	14 782	7 442	13 941	5 617	265	1 284	1 117	1 962	13 300	5 508	242	1 174	38
Kent city (pt.)	15 131	7 844	7 287	13 377	622	184	787	161	588	13 006	596	176	760	5
Lacey city (pt.)	14 920	8 114	7 006	11 766	34	23	67	30	62	12 735	34	23	66	—
Lakeland North CDP	18 402	9 212	7 190	13 026	254	125	870	127	379	12 792	246	120	851	14
Lakeland CDP (pt.)	9 086	4 386	4 700	12 760	334	334	1 799	480	1 257	12 187	2 988	298	1 697	45
Parkland CDP	20 882	10 145	10 737	17 972	1 069	248	1 317	276	681	17 635	1 053	238	1 266	9
Puyallup city (pt.)	17 144	8 061	9 083	16 321	100	235	382	106	331	16 117	95	229	370	2
Renton city (pt.)	13 584	6 880	6 704	11 039	1 063	139	1 188	155	453	10 776	1 039	138	1 158	20
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)	507	258	249	427	35	5	60	12	35	406	3	5	58	—
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)	20 294	10 281	10 013	17 568	979	350	1 039	358	723	17 244	962	329	1 014	22
Seattle city (pt.)	3 201	1 582	1 619	1 555	717	16	842	71	176	1 497	709	16	798	5
Spanaway CDP	15 001	7 502	7 499	11 944	1 158	212	1 409	278	746	11 616	1 122	199	1 307	11
Tacoma city (pt.)	30 265	14 796	15 469	21 538	3 470	742	4 005	510	1 231	20 982	3 403	698	3 911	40
Tukwila city (pt.)	11 556	6 021	5 535	9 619	693	189	839	216	428	9 447	679	179	807	16
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)	16 724	8 274	8 450	12 821	625	471	2 396	411	852	12 508	602	408	2 341	13

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	Total	Total						Female
The State	4 746 161	1 872 431	1 264 934	1 029 267	175 522	607 497	476 320	162 520	125 217	2.53	3.06	120 531	55 313	65 218	
District 1	534 558	205 181	144 881	121 662	17 184	60 300	44 911	12 751	10 233	2.61	3.08	6 187	3 741	2 446	
COUNTY															
King County (pt.)	256 784	102 238	68 711	57 023	8 787	33 527	24 829	6 802	5 546	2.51	3.03	3 312	2 627	685	
Kitsop County (pt.)	76 310	28 150	21 412	18 738	1 932	6 738	5 383	1 948	1 497	2.71	3.11	1 871	392	1 479	
Snohomish County (pt.)	201 464	74 793	54 758	45 901	6 465	20 035	14 699	4 001	3 190	2.69	3.12	1 004	722	282	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP	22 759	7 924	6 280	5 414	631	1 644	1 131	394	317	2.87	3.19	186	96	90	
Bellevue city (pt.)	17 776	8 200	4 634	3 806	622	3 566	2 690	492	407	2.17	2.79	13	—	13	
Bothell city	12 218	4 919	3 351	2 775	427	1 568	1 219	402	338	2.48	3.00	127	127	—	
Edmonds city	30 447	12 628	8 706	7 259	1 103	3 922	3 167	1 187	994	2.41	2.88	297	248	49	
Esperance CDP	11 157	4 517	3 091	2 519	427	1 426	1 088	273	201	2.47	2.96	79	30	49	
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	28 951	10 074	8 006	6 872	828	2 068	1 389	249	195	2.87	3.19	181	123	58	
Kingsgate CDP	14 235	4 729	3 763	3 042	570	966	672	108	95	3.01	3.34	24	—	24	
Kirkland city	39 258	17 211	10 035	7 976	1 551	7 176	5 181	1 101	902	2.28	2.89	794	392	402	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	14 237	5 409	3 772	3 101	466	1 637	1 138	197	144	2.63	3.09	14	—	14	
Lynnwood city	28 328	11 331	7 256	5 495	1 353	4 075	3 015	823	666	2.50	3.06	367	318	49	
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.)	8 497	3 042	2 313	1 949	246	729	466	84	69	2.79	3.13	—	—	—	
Mountlake Terrace city	19 303	7 411	4 984	3 866	804	2 427	1 750	400	319	2.60	3.11	17	17	—	
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.)	9 332	3 817	2 504	1 978	392	1 313	1 003	351	292	2.44	2.97	874	874	—	
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP	23 208	7 741	6 202	5 437	532	1 539	1 097	237	173	3.00	3.34	28	13	15	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	2 042	846	531	362	130	315	210	50	38	2.41	2.89	—	—	—	
Redmond city (pt.)	28 195	11 075	7 299	5 957	1 016	3 776	2 706	416	353	2.55	3.11	379	379	—	
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	21 222	8 710	5 707	4 639	803	3 003	2 328	928	782	2.44	2.97	326	326	—	
Seattle city (pt.)	28 032	13 140	7 379	6 001	1 013	5 761	4 482	1 830	1 471	2.13	2.73	525	388	137	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)	8 683	2 729	2 391	2 178	143	338	233	40	32	3.18	3.38	—	—	—	
Woodinville CDP (pt.)	21 286	6 750	5 705	5 161	399	1 045	709	141	114	3.15	3.42	—	—	—	
District 2	526 340	202 215	142 870	119 090	17 343	59 345	45 772	17 418	13 314	2.60	3.07	14 399	6 685	7 714	
COUNTY															
Island County	56 970	21 787	16 608	14 803	1 348	5 179	4 074	1 750	1 309	2.61	2.98	3 225	253	2 972	
San Juan County	9 877	4 392	2 915	2 570	262	1 477	1 194	474	317	2.25	2.70	158	67	91	
Skagit County	77 945	30 573	21 768	18 201	2 617	8 805	7 174	3 241	2 439	2.55	3.01	1 610	982	628	
Snohomish County (pt.)	258 616	96 920	69 381	56 541	9 234	27 539	21 251	7 546	5 818	2.67	3.13	4 558	3 826	732	
Whatcom County	122 932	48 543	32 198	26 975	3 882	16 345	12 079	4 407	3 431	2.53	3.06	4 848	1 557	3 291	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Anacortes city	11 220	4 669	3 294	2 809	368	1 375	1 148	611	465	2.40	2.86	231	173	58	
Bellingham city	48 006	21 189	11 469	9 003	1 934	9 720	6 695	2 310	1 865	2.27	2.87	4 173	1 201	2 972	
Everett city	68 269	28 679	17 541	12 853	3 509	11 138	8 646	2 920	2 298	2.38	2.97	1 692	1 310	382	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	39	18	9	7	2	9	6	—	—	2.17	3.00	—	—	—	
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.)	1 658	546	470	411	36	76	51	12	10	3.04	3.21	—	—	—	
Marysville city	10 156	4 288	2 718	2 116	435	1 570	1 309	656	558	2.37	2.95	172	170	2	
Mount Vernon city	17 191	6 885	4 460	3 467	776	2 425	1 984	806	649	2.50	3.09	456	352	104	
North Marysville CDP	18 704	6 116	5 126	4 417	511	990	775	297	233	3.06	3.33	7	7	—	
Oak Harbor city	17 096	5 971	4 653	4 073	463	1 318	998	372	324	2.86	3.25	80	64	16	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	16 473	6 810	4 320	3 327	702	2 490	1 833	414	335	2.42	2.97	155	8	147	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)	15 791	5 149	4 434	3 956	324	715	504	133	107	3.07	3.28	—	—	—	
West Lake Stevens CDP	12 453	4 265	3 360	2 715	476	905	646	221	172	2.92	3.25	—	—	—	
District 3	532 832	206 863	146 217	119 562	19 878	60 646	49 400	19 732	15 318	2.58	3.06	7 913	5 718	2 195	
COUNTY															
Clark County	235 469	88 440	63 895	52 243	8 790	24 545	19 550	7 079	5 640	2.66	3.13	2 584	2 177	407	
Cowlitz County	80 959	31 640	22 611	18 422	3 079	9 029	7 570	3 197	2 450	2.56	3.02	1 160	815	345	
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	16 399	6 407	4 575	3 720	621	1 832	1 560	710	484	2.56	3.03	269	254	15	
Klickitat County (pt.)	8 239	3 102	2 269	1 895	272	833	684	318	236	2.66	3.10	113	3	110	
Lewis County	58 436	22 478	16 224	13 364	2 055	6 254	5 320	2 646	1 991	2.60	3.06	922	805	117	
Pacific County	18 555	7 896	5 412	4 532	624	2 484	2 147	1 126	806	2.35	2.83	327	310	17	
Skamania County	8 254	3 066	2 304	1 941	239	762	620	238	165	2.69	3.09	35	18	17	
Thurston County (pt.)	103 250	42 513	27 955	22 598	4 125	14 558	11 644	4 270	3 437	2.43	2.97	2 447	1 283	1 164	
Wahkiakum County	3 271	1 321	972	847	73	349	305	148	109	2.48	2.90	56	53	3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Centralia city	11 790	4 906	3 111	2 343	598	1 795	1 521	746	605	2.40	3.00	311	290	21	
Evergreen CDP	11 238	3 874	3 067	2 468	458	807	590	114	94	2.90	3.24	11	—	11	
Kelso city	11 548	4 637	3 080	2 258	647	1 557	1 262	485	360	2.49	3.02	272	234	38	
Lacey city (pt.)	16 933	6 921	4 536	3 649	693	2 385	1 972	938	793	2.45	3.02	426	250	176	
Longview city	30 846	12 875	8 478	6 648	1 384	4 397	3 758	1 583	1 273	2.40	2.95	653	394	259	
Olympia city	33 238	14 951	8 536	6 652	1 500	6 415	5 165	1 782	1 461	2.22	2.88	602	524	78	
Orchards South CDP	12 956	4 399	3 381	2 754	462	1 018	723	154	121	2.95	3.32	—	—	—	
Salmon Creek CDP	11 989	4 709	3 314	2 753	424	1 395	1 090	261	216	2.55	3.03	—	—	—	
Vancouver city	44 611	20 138	11 452	8 091	2 657	8 686	7 190	2 949	2 391	2.22	2.87	1 769	1 424	345	
District 4	530 931	196 812	141 482	114 829	19 123	55 330	46 026	18 856	14 405	2.70	3.19	9 813	4 666	5 147	
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.)	336	105	75	67	3	30	25	7	3	3.20	3.89	—	—	—	
Benton County	111 971	42 227	30 503	25 216	3 919	11 724	9 936	3 152	2 500	2.65	3.15	589	462	127	
Chelan County	51 330	20 645	14 111	11 719	1 740	6 534	5 529	2 518	1 938	2.49	3.02	920	584	336	
Douglas County	25 931	9 687	7 316	6 189	782	2 371	1 940	731	557	2.68	3.08	274	193	81	
Franklin County	37 003	12 196	9 306	7 315	1 353	2 890	2 369	897	641	3.03	3.48	470	325	145	
Grant County	54 116	19 745	14 467	12 090	1 655	5 278	4								



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP.....	12 309	4 501	3 571	3 064	372	930	761	272	216	2.73	3.08	230	193	37
Ellensburg city .....	10 045	4 785	2 129	1 618	413	2 656	1 759	476	381	2.10	2.86	2 316	228	2 088
Kennewick city .....	41 916	16 074	11 054	8 666	1 846	5 020	4 134	1 230	1 003	2.61	3.17	239	224	15
Moses Lake city .....	11 005	4 314	2 950	2 418	402	1 364	1 167	430	324	2.55	3.12	230	209	21
Pasco city .....	19 917	6 842	4 767	3 277	1 047	2 075	1 716	684	502	2.91	3.49	420	275	145
Richland city .....	32 170	13 162	9 019	7 584	1 105	4 143	3 679	1 196	968	2.44	3.01	145	124	21
Sunnyside city .....	11 070	3 438	2 573	1 851	539	865	736	411	347	3.22	3.72	168	156	12
Wenatchee city .....	21 186	8 986	5 644	4 440	942	3 342	2 853	1 377	1 104	2.36	2.98	570	386	184
Yakima city .....	53 330	21 596	13 731	10 304	2 615	7 865	6 628	3 104	2 538	2.47	3.09	1 497	1 176	321
District 5 .....	517 674	207 264	138 840	112 147	20 603	68 424	55 344	21 625	16 609	2.50	3.04	23 070	8 652	14 418
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.) .....	13 149	4 481	3 443	2 955	334	1 038	912	382	271	2.93	3.40	118	118	—
Asotin County .....	17 316	7 003	4 892	3 802	882	2 111	1 814	826	621	2.47	2.95	289	287	2
Columbia County .....	3 855	1 582	1 070	917	110	512	450	259	192	2.44	2.97	169	59	110
Ferry County .....	6 062	2 247	1 635	1 312	204	612	497	187	118	2.70	3.15	233	26	207
Garfield County .....	2 208	922	647	579	46	275	252	138	102	2.39	2.92	40	40	—
Lincoln County .....	8 763	3 605	2 603	2 328	189	1 002	936	516	381	2.43	2.93	101	101	—
Pend Oreille County .....	8 837	3 395	2 518	2 118	283	877	775	357	252	2.60	3.04	78	62	16
Spokane County .....	350 467	141 619	93 982	74 508	15 335	47 637	39 002	14 813	11 562	2.47	3.03	10 897	5 387	5 510
Stevens County .....	30 708	11 241	8 509	7 209	902	2 732	2 356	1 049	751	2.73	3.16	240	204	36
Walla Walla County .....	43 978	17 623	11 992	9 891	1 613	5 631	4 744	2 077	1 575	2.50	3.04	4 461	2 183	2 278
Whitman County.....	32 331	13 546	7 549	6 528	705	5 997	3 606	1 021	784	2.39	2.93	6 444	185	6 259
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP.....	22 060	8 645	6 209	4 983	980	2 436	2 017	742	628	2.55	3.01	266	177	89
Pullman city .....	17 257	7 384	3 194	2 664	373	4 190	1 996	248	199	2.34	2.90	6 221	44	6 177
Spokane city .....	171 996	75 147	44 435	32 885	9 281	30 712	25 396	9 954	7 796	2.29	2.94	5 200	3 299	1 901
Walla Walla city .....	23 595	9 912	6 123	4 795	1 044	3 789	3 186	1 443	1 095	2.38	3.02	2 883	2 008	875
District 6 .....	523 592	211 878	142 750	114 328	21 715	69 128	56 675	22 185	16 937	2.47	2.99	17 150	11 332	5 818
COUNTY														
Clallam County .....	54 825	22 837	15 902	13 335	1 864	6 935	5 886	2 852	2 117	2.40	2.86	1 639	1 376	263
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	46 910	19 107	12 848	10 281	1 890	6 259	5 277	2 324	1 676	2.46	2.99	597	519	78
Jefferson County .....	19 919	8 627	5 886	4 955	678	2 741	2 310	997	698	2.31	2.76	227	114	113
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	107 035	41 117	28 688	23 510	3 931	12 429	9 944	3 598	2 788	2.60	3.11	4 515	1 349	3 166
Mason County .....	36 649	14 565	10 688	9 047	1 147	3 877	3 217	1 474	1 034	2.52	2.92	1 692	1 616	76
Pierce County (pt.) .....	258 254	105 625	68 738	53 200	12 205	36 887	30 041	10 940	8 624	2.45	3.01	8 480	6 358	2 122
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	16 271	6 952	4 219	3 201	798	2 733	2 319	983	722	2.34	2.99	294	255	39
Bremerton city .....	34 392	14 718	8 785	6 794	1 606	5 933	4 799	1 801	1 424	2.34	2.99	3 750	636	3 114
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	38 031	15 275	10 763	8 575	1 728	4 512	3 644	1 072	840	2.49	2.96	1 909	1 891	18
Port Angeles city .....	17 222	7 360	4 742	3 755	775	2 618	2 235	1 044	825	2.34	2.90	488	290	198
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	141 359	59 672	35 281	25 389	7 739	24 391	19 928	7 858	6 221	2.37	3.03	5 040	3 018	2 022
University Place CDP .....	27 610	11 094	7 730	6 213	1 221	3 364	2 704	680	542	2.49	2.98	91	83	8
District 7 .....	519 338	244 606	119 720	90 086	22 523	124 886	95 072	27 414	20 867	2.12	2.87	21 409	7 186	14 223
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) .....	519 338	244 606	119 720	90 086	22 523	124 886	95 072	27 414	20 867	2.12	2.87	21 409	7 186	14 223
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	7 909	3 093	2 234	1 753	363	859	668	195	142	2.56	2.96	5	—	5
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	1 301	486	350	285	47	136	95	27	21	2.68	3.07	—	—	—
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	3 489	1 394	923	720	152	471	360	135	105	2.50	3.03	137	125	12
Renton city (pt.) .....	880	312	244	185	45	68	43	12	11	2.82	3.09	—	—	—
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	4 372	1 663	1 178	953	169	485	337	90	73	2.63	3.04	117	105	12
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	14 552	6 220	3 665	2 740	670	2 555	2 001	515	387	2.34	2.97	278	278	—
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	2 400	815	634	499	90	181	120	39	28	2.94	3.24	—	—	—
Seattle city (pt.) .....	463 829	222 416	104 828	78 273	20 249	117 588	89 444	25 711	19 582	2.09	2.85	20 672	6 488	14 184
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	318	149	62	46	12	87	68	31	24	2.13	3.21	—	—	—
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	3 807	1 406	1 006	684	239	400	307	105	77	2.71	3.14	—	—	—
District 8 .....	537 039	195 943	147 742	125 655	15 940	48 201	36 412	10 007	7 859	2.74	3.14	3 703	2 966	737
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) .....	436 216	161 365	120 305	102 458	12 983	41 060	30 965	8 272	6 558	2.70	3.12	2 599	2 153	446
Pierce County (pt.) .....	100 823	34 578	27 437	23 197	2 957	7 141	5 447	1 735	1 301	2.92	3.25	1 104	813	291
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) .....	13 397	5 405	3 711	3 006	516	1 694	1 307	387	313	2.48	2.95	249	230	19
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	68 529	27 556	18 739	15 824	2 197	8 817	6 598	1 672	1 365	2.49	2.98	556	452	104
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	27 550	9 703	7 585	6 469	802	2 118	1 577	326	245	2.84	3.21	168	155	13
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	24 301	7 818	6 653	5 875	536	1 165	831	145	109	3.11	3.34	20	—	20
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	42 611	14 308	11 781	9 916	1 374	2 527	1 892	439	343	2.98	3.27	85	85	—
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	13 218	4 512	3 732	3 251	327	780	557	139	94	2.93	3.19	—	—	—
Kent city (pt.) .....	22 747	9 903	5 716	4 032	1 266	4 187	3 125	612	490	2.30	2.93	82	78	4
Mercer Island city .....	20 733	8 007	6 175	5 442	573	1 832	1 547	654	535	2.59	2.97	83	83	—
Newport Hills CDP .....	14 736	5 698	4 252	3 640	467	1 446	1 048	249	209	2.59	2.96	—	—	—
Pine Lake CDP .....	13 725	4 876	3 944	3 615	241	932	723	357	309	2.81	3.15	215	120	95
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	6 731	2 007	1 771	1 599	125	236	171	28	24	3.35	3.56	—	—	—
Redmond city (pt.) .....	7 226	3 078	1 909	1 594	224	1 169	850	166	137	2.35	2.92	—	—	—
Renton city (pt.) .....	27 112	11 649	7 154	5 531	1 213	4 495	3 476	866	709	2.33	2.93	112	112	—
Sahalee CDP .....	13 935	4 453	3 982	3 697	206	471	332	41	36	3.13	3.30	16	—	16
South Hill CDP .....	12 954	4 654	3 608	3 029	435	1 046	800	207	171	2.78	3.15	9	—	9
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	2 368	729	628	579	32	101	65	9	7	3.25	3.49	—	—	—

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 9 -----	523 857	201 669	140 432	111 908	21 213	61 237	46 708	12 532	9 675	2.60	3.08	16 887	4 367	12 520
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) -----	264 469	107 583	69 554	54 477	11 044	38 029	28 733	6 633	5 164	2.46	3.01	3 192	2 689	503
Pierce County (pt.) -----	203 968	74 449	55 497	44 596	8 269	18 952	14 726	4 906	3 762	2.74	3.16	13 574	1 660	11 914
Thurston County (pt.) -----	55 420	19 637	15 381	12 835	1 900	4 256	3 249	993	749	2.82	3.17	121	18	103
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) -----	19 099	7 952	4 850	3 316	1 190	3 102	2 384	782	655	2.40	2.99	357	284	73
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	4 464	1 871	1 158	826	237	713	537	167	117	2.39	2.93	136	133	3
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	23 455	10 506	6 244	4 811	1 089	4 262	3 425	1 153	950	2.23	2.84	333	289	44
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	2 389	1 063	614	487	96	449	370	81	59	2.25	2.94	—	—	—
Des Moines city -----	15 973	7 054	4 156	3 111	799	2 898	2 127	448	375	2.26	2.82	1 310	1 308	2
Elk Plain CDP -----	12 161	4 115	3 299	2 726	405	816	624	175	130	2.96	3.28	36	—	36
Federal Way CDP -----	67 088	25 705	17 819	14 455	2 466	7 886	5 715	926	733	2.61	3.10	466	382	84
Fort Lewis CDP -----	13 229	3 460	3 435	3 193	178	25	19	—	—	3.82	3.83	8 995	375	8 620
Kent city (pt.) -----	15 060	6 343	3 783	2 986	548	2 560	1 877	235	151	2.37	2.99	71	—	71
Lacey city (pt.) -----	1 919	801	571	474	76	230	183	82	65	2.40	2.81	1	—	1
Lakeland North CDP -----	14 402	4 732	4 041	3 468	419	691	478	89	67	3.04	3.26	—	—	—
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	18 408	7 479	5 144	3 752	1 146	2 335	1 838	389	276	2.46	2.92	64	64	—
Parkland CDP -----	19 240	7 335	5 097	3 900	918	2 238	1 662	512	397	2.62	3.07	1 642	21	1 621
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	16 420	6 937	4 437	3 453	742	2 500	2 078	921	760	2.37	2.95	724	601	123
Renton city (pt.) -----	13 366	6 258	3 234	2 457	548	3 024	2 396	598	460	2.14	2.88	218	95	123
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	507	211	127	106	11	84	68	18	11	2.40	3.06	—	—	—
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	20 093	8 796	5 195	4 034	823	3 601	2 761	567	419	2.28	2.89	201	171	30
Seattle city (pt.) -----	3 199	1 146	762	572	134	384	253	71	53	2.79	3.36	2	—	2
Spanaway CDP -----	14 981	5 138	4 067	3 230	611	1 071	797	209	145	2.92	3.24	20	—	20
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	29 520	10 267	7 766	5 815	1 564	2 501	1 930	673	519	2.88	3.29	745	362	383
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	11 495	5 490	2 722	1 980	511	2 768	2 129	280	196	2.09	2.83	61	—	61
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	16 687	6 470	4 383	3 080	984	2 087	1 629	536	388	2.58	3.09	37	27	10



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State -----	4 866 692	172 445.4	66 581.2	28.2	73.1	District 4—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
District 1 -----	540 745	971.1	374.9	556.8	1 442.4	East Wenatchee Bench CDP-----	12 539	21.1	8.1	594.3	1 548.0
COUNTY						Ellensburg city -----	12 361	12.8	4.9	965.7	2 522.7
King County (pt.) -----	260 096	231.4	89.3	1 124.0	2 912.6	Kennewick city -----	42 155	52.1	20.1	809.1	2 097.3
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	78 181	464.9	179.5	168.2	435.5	Moses Lake city -----	11 235	23.6	9.1	476.1	1 234.6
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	202 468	274.8	106.1	736.8	1 908.3	Pasco city -----	20 337	59.1	22.8	344.1	892.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Richland city -----	32 315	83.0	32.0	389.3	1 009.8
Alderwood Manor-Bathell North CDP-----	22 945	20.7	8.0	1 108.5	2 868.1	Sunnyside city -----	11 238	9.3	3.6	1 208.4	3 121.7
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	17 789	16.4	6.3	1 084.7	2 823.7	Wenatchee city -----	21 756	15.8	6.1	1 377.0	3 566.6
Bothell city -----	12 345	13.8	5.3	894.6	2 329.2	Yakima city -----	54 827	38.7	15.0	1 416.7	3 655.1
Edmonds city -----	30 744	18.9	7.3	1 626.7	4 211.5	District 5 -----	540 744	45 781.0	17 676.1	11.8	30.6
Esperance CDP -----	11 236	5.6	2.2	2 006.4	5 107.3	COUNTY					
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	29 132	23.4	9.0	1 245.0	3 236.9	Adams County (pt.) -----	13 267	4 851.4	1 873.1	2.7	7.1
Kingsgate CDP -----	14 259	8.8	3.4	1 620.3	4 193.8	Asotin County -----	17 605	1 647.0	635.9	10.7	27.7
Kirkland city -----	40 052	27.7	10.7	1 445.9	3 743.2	Columbia County -----	4 024	2 250.2	868.8	1.8	4.6
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	14 251	14.9	5.8	956.4	2 457.1	Ferry County -----	6 295	5 708.3	2 204.0	1.1	2.9
Lynnwood city -----	28 695	18.0	7.0	1 594.2	4 099.3	Garfield County -----	2 248	1 840.3	710.5	1.2	3.2
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	8 497	10.4	4.0	817.0	2 124.3	Lincoln County -----	8 864	5 986.1	2 311.2	1.5	3.8
Mountlake Terrace city -----	19 320	10.2	3.9	1 894.1	4 953.8	Pend Oreille County -----	8 915	3 627.2	1 400.5	2.5	6.4
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	10 206	5.5	2.1	1 855.6	4 860.0	Spokane County -----	361 364	4 568.3	1 763.8	79.1	204.9
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	23 236	42.8	16.5	542.9	1 408.2	Stevens County -----	30 948	6 418.9	2 478.3	4.8	12.5
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	2 042	1.9	.7	1 074.7	2 917.1	Walla Walla County -----	48 439	3 290.5	1 270.5	14.7	38.1
Redmond city (pt.) -----	28 574	25.8	10.0	1 107.5	2 857.4	Whitman County -----	38 775	5 592.8	2 159.4	6.9	18.0
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	21 548	11.1	4.3	1 941.3	5 011.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Seattle city (pt.) -----	28 557	13.9	5.4	2 054.5	5 288.3	Opportunity CDP-----	22 326	17.3	6.7	1 290.5	3 332.2
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	8 683	21.3	8.2	407.7	1 058.9	Pullman city -----	23 478	17.3	6.7	1 357.1	3 504.2
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	21 286	41.1	15.9	517.9	1 338.7	Spokane city -----	177 196	144.8	55.9	1 223.7	3 169.9
District 2 -----	540 739	16 117.5	6 223.0	33.5	86.9	Walla Walla city -----	26 478	26.7	10.3	991.7	2 570.7
COUNTY						District 6 -----	540 742	16 187.7	6 250.1	33.4	86.5
Island County -----	60 195	540.3	208.6	111.4	288.6	COUNTY					
Son Juan County -----	10 035	453.1	174.9	22.1	57.4	Clallam County -----	56 464	4 520.0	1 745.2	12.5	32.4
Skagit County -----	79 555	4 494.4	1 735.3	17.7	45.8	Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	47 507	3 448.6	1 331.5	13.8	35.7
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	263 174	5 138.8	1 984.1	51.2	132.6	Jefferson County -----	20 146	4 684.8	1 808.8	4.3	11.1
Whatcom County -----	127 780	5 490.9	2 120.1	23.3	60.3	Kitsap County (pt.) -----	111 550	560.7	216.5	198.9	515.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Mason County -----	38 341	2 489.3	961.1	15.4	39.9
Anacortes city -----	11 451	28.2	10.9	406.1	1 050.6	Pierce County (pt.) -----	266 734	484.3	187.0	550.8	1 426.4
Bellingham city -----	52 179	57.0	22.0	915.4	2 371.8	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Everett city -----	69 961	77.4	29.9	903.9	2 339.8	Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	16 565	27.4	10.6	604.6	1 562.7
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	39	.2	.1	195.0	390.0	Bremerton city -----	38 142	51.5	19.9	740.6	1 916.7
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	1 658	2.3	.9	720.9	1 842.2	Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	39 940	33.1	12.8	1 206.6	3 120.3
Marysville city -----	10 328	12.0	4.7	860.7	2 197.4	Part Angeles city -----	17 710	25.3	9.8	700.0	1 807.1
Mount Vernon city -----	17 647	21.8	8.4	809.5	2 100.8	Tacoma city (pt.) -----	146 399	84.3	32.5	1 736.6	4 504.6
North Marysville CDP -----	18 711	37.7	14.6	496.3	1 281.6	University Place CDP -----	27 701	20.4	7.9	1 357.9	3 506.5
Oak Harbor city -----	17 176	19.6	7.6	876.3	2 260.0	District 7 -----	540 747	327.1	126.3	1 653.2	4 281.4
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	16 628	18.1	7.0	918.7	2 375.4	COUNTY					
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	15 791	15.9	6.1	993.1	2 588.7	King County (pt.) -----	540 747	327.1	126.3	1 653.2	4 281.4
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	12 453	29.9	11.5	416.5	1 082.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
District 3 -----	540 745	21 827.3	8 427.5	24.8	64.2	Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	7 914	4.7	1.8	1 683.8	4 396.7
COUNTY						Burien CDP (pt.) -----	1 301	1.0	.4	1 301.0	3 252.5
Clark County -----	238 053	1 626.2	627.9	146.4	379.1	North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 626	1.6	.6	2 266.3	6 043.3
Cowlitz County -----	82 119	2 949.3	1 138.7	72.1	186.5	Renton city (pt.) -----	880	.3	.1	2 933.3	8 800.0
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	16 668	1 517.1	585.7	11.0	28.5	Richmand Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	4 489	2.1	.8	1 137.6	5 611.3
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	8 352	1 151.0	444.4	7.3	18.8	Riverton-Baulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	14 830	10.2	3.9	1 453.9	3 802.6
Lewis County -----	59 358	6 236.2	2 407.8	9.5	24.7	Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	2 400	2.7	1.0	888.9	2 400.0
Pacific County -----	18 882	2 524.1	974.6	7.5	19.4	Seattle city (pt.) -----	484 501	199.3	77.0	2 431.0	6 292.2
Skamania County -----	8 289	4 290.4	1 656.5	1.9	5.0	Tukwila city (pt.) -----	318	2.5	1.0	1 227.2	3 718.0
Thurston County (pt.) -----	105 697	848.5	327.6	124.6	322.6	White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	3 807	2.0	.8	1 903.5	4 588.8
Wahkiakum County -----	3 327	684.4	264.3	4.9	12.6	District 8 -----	540 742	7 604.7	2 936.2	71.1	184.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						COUNTY					
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	King County (pt.) -----	438 815	4 666.7	1 801.8	94.0	243.5
Centralia city -----	12 101	15.4	5.9	785.8	2 051.0	Pierce County (pt.) -----	101 927	2 938.0	1 134.4	34.7	89.9
Evergreen CDP -----	11 249	11.8	4.5	953.3	2 499.8	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Kelso city -----	11 820	20.0	7.7	591.0	1 535.1	Auburn city (pt.) -----	13 646	24.4	9.4	559.3	1 451.7
Lacey city (pt.) -----	17 359	17.2	6.6	1 009.2	2 630.2	Bellevue city (pt.) -----	69 085	52.0	20.1	1 328.6	3 437.1
Langview city -----	31 499	31.1	12.0	1 012.8	2 624.9	Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	27 718	21.4	8.3	1 295.2	3 339.5
Olympia city -----	33 840	41.8	16.1	809.6	2 101.9	Covington-Sawyer-Widerness CDP -----	24 321	52.6	20.3	462.4	1 198.1
Orchards South CDP -----	12 956	15.3	5.9	846.8	2 195.9	East Hill-Meridian CDP -----	42 696	45.4	17.5	940.4	2 439.8
Solman Creek CDP -----	11 989	16.3	6.3	735.5	1 903.0	East Renton Highlands CDP -----	13 218	26.6	10.3	496.9	1 283.3
Vancouver city -----	46 380	36.6	14.1	1 267.2	3 289.4	Kent city (pt.) -----	22 829	16.9	6.5	1 350.8	3 512.2
District 4 -----	540 744	61 395.6	23 704.9	8.8	22.8	Mercer Island city -----	20 816	16.5	6.4	1 261.6	3 252.5
COUNTY						Newport Hills CDP -----	14 736	15.2	5.9	969.5	2 497.6
Adams County (pt.) -----	336	134.4	51.9	2.5	6.5	Pine Lake CDP -----	13 940	27.5	10.6	506.9	1 315.1
Benton County -----	112 560	4 411.1	1 703.1	25.5	66.1	Puyallup city (pt.) -----	6 731	8.7	3.4	773.7	1 979.7
Chelon County -----	52 250	7 567.0	2 921.6	6.9	17.9	Redmand city (pt.) -----	7 226	11.6	4.5	622.9	1 605.8
Douglas County -----	26 205	4 715.3	1 820.6	5.6	14.4	Renton city (pt.) -----	27 224	22.0	8.5	1 237.5	3 202.8
Franklin County -----	37 473	3 217.3	1 242.2	11.6	30.2	Sohalee CDP -----	13 951	20.8	8.0	670.7	1 743.9
Grant County -----	54 758	6 931.8	2 676.4	7.9	20.5	South Hill CDP -----	12 963	18.2	7.0	712.3	1 851.9
Kittitas County -----	26 725	5 948.3	2 296.7	4.5	11.6	Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	2 368	5.5	2.1	430.5	1 127.7
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	8 264	3 698.7	1 428.1	2.2	5.8						
Okanogan County -----	33 350	13 644.8	5 268.3	2.4	6.3						
Yakima County -----	188 823	11 126.9	4 296.1	17.0	44.0						

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 9 -----	540 744	2 233.4	862.3	242.1	627.1	District 9—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b> — Con.					
<b>COUNTY</b>						Federal Way CDP -----	67 554	50.9	19.7	1 327.2	3 429.1
King County (pt.) -----	267 661	281.4	108.7	951.2	2 462.4	Fort Lewis CDP -----	22 224	37.1	14.3	599.0	1 554.1
Pierce County (pt.) -----	217 542	917.4	354.2	237.1	614.2	Kent city (pt.) -----	15 131	32.2	12.4	469.9	1 220.2
Thurston County (pt.) -----	55 541	1 034.6	399.5	53.7	139.0	Lacey city (pt.) -----	1 920	9.0	3.5	213.3	548.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Lakeland North CDP -----	14 402	17.3	6.7	832.5	2 149.6
Auburn city (pt.) -----	19 456	26.6	10.3	731.4	1 888.9	Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	18 472	12.6	4.9	1 466.0	3 769.8
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	4 600	3.6	1.4	1 277.8	3 285.7	Parkland CDP -----	20 882	17.8	6.9	1 173.1	3 026.4
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	23 788	15.6	6.0	1 524.9	3 964.7	Puyallup city (pt.) -----	17 144	18.0	6.9	952.4	2 484.6
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	2 389	2.3	.9	1 038.7	2 654.4	Renton city (pt.) -----	13 584	19.9	7.7	682.6	1 764.2
Des Moines city -----	17 283	8.8	3.4	1 964.0	5 083.2	Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	507	.7	.3	724.3	1 690.0
Elk Plain CDP -----	12 197	29.6	11.4	412.1	1 069.9	Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	20 294	22.7	8.8	894.0	2 306.1
						Seattle city (pt.) -----	3 201	4.1	1.6	780.7	2 000.6
						Spanaway CDP -----	15 001	13.3	5.1	1 127.9	2 941.4
						Tacoma city (pt.) -----	30 265	40.2	15.5	752.9	1 952.6
						Tukwila city (pt.) -----	11 556	18.6	7.2	621.3	1 605.0
						White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	16 724	8.1	3.1	2 064.7	5 394.8



Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1-----	540 745	5 183	2 620	478	3 683	3 498	266	347	1 874	495	163	146	207	27.8
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	5 386	765	389	98	461	426	45	30	225	55	29	14	28	20.9
Port Gamble Reservation, WA-----	552	377	195	55	226	207	19	14	105	25	20	9	15	20.9
Port Madison Reservation, WA-----	4 834	388	194	43	235	219	26	16	120	30	9	5	13	20.9
District 2-----	540 739	10 901	5 517	1 281	7 136	6 707	606	712	3 493	891	313	230	462	24.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	13 505	4 122	2 032	543	2 511	2 333	230	239	1 164	320	116	84	180	21.7
Lummi Reservation, WA-----	3 147	1 594	740	212	991	916	94	91	442	118	54	39	78	21.8
Nooksack Reservation and Trust Lands, WA-----	556	412	202	57	250	235	31	31	96	32	10	5	30	20.5
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, WA-----	124	69	38	11	34	32	4	2	21	2	-	1	2	15.8
Stillaquamish Reservation, WA-----	113	96	50	13	52	48	8	2	26	10	-	-	2	18.0
Swinomish Reservation, WA-----	2 282	585	291	61	377	343	34	40	165	50	21	11	22	22.2
Tulalip Reservation, WA-----	7 103	1 204	624	168	704	660	47	58	365	99	28	24	39	22.2
Upper Skagit Reservation, WA-----	180	162	87	21	103	99	12	15	49	9	3	4	7	22.8
District 3-----	540 745	7 092	3 469	671	4 927	4 638	437	452	2 271	695	230	209	344	26.8
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	622	374	182	67	212	203	19	31	100	21	7	6	19	20.6
Chehalis Reservation, WA-----	491	308	150	54	170	164	14	30	79	16	3	5	17	20.3
Shoalwater Reservation, WA-----	131	66	32	13	42	39	5	1	21	5	4	1	2	23.5
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District 4-----	540 744	15 007	7 727	1 772	9 635	9 097	810	873	4 470	1 266	487	374	817	24.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	33 073	9 114	4 640	1 160	5 612	5 262	458	482	2 581	720	286	219	516	23.1
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.)-----	5 405	2 807	1 405	330	1 763	1 670	134	144	795	235	100	69	193	24.7
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)-----	27 668	6 307	3 235	830	3 849	3 592	324	338	1 786	485	186	150	323	22.4
District 5-----	540 744	9 787	4 993	1 083	6 468	6 097	576	640	3 054	812	289	228	498	24.9
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	3 154	2 301	1 139	305	1 450	1 357	119	113	631	171	88	64	171	24.0
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.)-----	1 552	981	481	113	639	593	53	47	262	68	45	27	91	25.2
Kolispel Reservation, WA-----	100	91	45	17	61	56	6	3	26	6	2	6	7	25.7
Spokane Reservation, WA-----	1 502	1 229	613	175	750	708	60	63	343	97	41	31	73	23.0
District 6-----	540 742	12 327	6 189	1 362	8 210	7 747	600	839	3 980	1 106	355	283	584	25.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	5 482	3 060	1 461	388	1 904	1 804	146	168	917	292	85	52	144	24.0
Hoh Reservation, WA-----	96	74	36	10	44	42	7	3	18	8	1	3	2	19.5
Jamestown Klallam Reservation and Trust Lands, WA-----	22	4	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25.0
Lower Elwha Reservation and Trust Lands, WA-----	137	130	61	11	90	81	7	8	37	13	5	3	8	25.6
Makah Reservation, WA-----	1 214	940	454	118	574	555	46	48	282	83	24	18	54	24.3
Ozette Reservation, WA-----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)-----	1 633	108	58	14	59	56	2	9	24	8	5	3	5	20.5
Quileute Reservation, WA-----	381	303	144	38	193	184	19	18	99	33	7	2	6	24.0
Quinalt Reservation, WA-----	1 216	943	428	120	601	566	41	49	291	93	30	15	47	25.3
Skokomish Reservation, WA-----	614	431	206	53	272	256	20	31	128	43	12	8	14	23.7
Squaxin Island Reservation and Trust Lands, WA-----	157	127	73	24	69	62	4	2	36	11	1	-	8	17.8
District 8-----	540 742	5 300	2 618	517	3 611	3 420	269	338	1 857	519	156	98	183	26.7
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	3 841	864	432	152	451	419	46	49	208	65	15	13	23	16.9
Muckleshoot Reservation and Trust Lands, WA-----	3 841	864	432	152	451	419	46	49	208	65	15	13	23	16.9
District 9-----	540 744	8 141	4 161	836	5 527	5 221	479	573	2 713	707	259	177	313	25.7
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	31 351	1 194	610	139	747	694	58	60	367	89	33	27	60	23.7
Nisqually Reservation, WA-----	578	365	188	42	211	191	18	12	118	20	5	8	10	19.5
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)-----	30 773	829	422	97	536	503	40	48	249	69	28	19	50	25.0

**Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 032 378	214 896	227 215	225 971	221 456	227 492	238 327	257 878	205 496	213 647
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 872 431	205 181	202 215	206 863	196 812	207 264	211 878	244 606	195 943	201 669
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 171 580	137 062	132 895	134 324	124 374	132 241	130 323	121 539	141 309	117 513
White.....	1 099 576	129 627	128 891	130 691	115 073	128 023	121 966	103 154	133 692	108 459
Black.....	18 505	957	439	600	816	733	3 307	7 490	1 363	2 800
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	11 666	885	1 564	1 129	2 108	1 345	1 906	708	893	1 128
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	31 405	5 100	1 349	1 495	996	1 084	2 594	9 551	4 829	4 407
Other race.....	10 428	493	652	409	5 381	1 056	550	636	532	719
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	22 485	1 873	1 780	1 471	7 269	2 056	1 923	2 096	1 856	2 161
Renter-occupied housing units.....	700 851	68 119	69 320	72 539	72 438	75 023	81 555	123 067	54 634	84 156
White.....	608 647	62 599	64 484	68 188	59 089	69 120	69 322	95 659	49 661	70 525
Black.....	33 140	1 442	919	955	982	1 265	6 543	12 940	1 584	6 510
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13 033	783	1 421	1 150	2 173	1 640	1 816	2 010	653	1 387
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	27 800	2 668	1 365	1 449	912	1 569	2 821	10 618	2 160	4 238
Other race.....	18 231	627	1 131	797	9 282	1 429	1 053	1 840	576	1 496
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	33 221	1 730	2 422	2 048	12 524	2 486	2 710	4 359	1 541	3 401
<b>ROOMS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 032 378	214 896	227 215	225 971	221 456	227 492	238 327	257 878	205 496	213 647
1 or 2 rooms.....	153 381	9 655	17 582	12 475	18 787	16 296	19 301	37 829	8 222	13 234
3 or 4 rooms.....	589 888	54 253	66 721	63 229	65 407	65 226	73 754	89 937	44 414	66 947
5 or 6 rooms.....	695 013	66 455	85 070	89 123	79 437	73 872	86 584	71 544	65 899	77 029
7 or 8 rooms.....	407 449	55 379	42 711	45 043	39 453	45 296	43 157	39 908	55 474	41 028
9 or more rooms.....	186 647	29 154	15 131	16 101	18 372	26 802	15 531	18 660	31 487	15 409
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 171 580	137 062	132 895	134 324	124 374	132 241	130 323	121 539	141 309	117 513
1.00 or less.....	1 145 057	135 117	129 615	131 435	119 543	129 828	127 382	118 682	138 759	114 696
1.01 to 1.50.....	17 820	1 400	2 213	2 065	2 809	1 690	2 025	1 782	1 873	1 963
1.51 or more.....	8 703	545	1 067	824	2 022	723	916	1 075	677	854
Mean.....	.42	.40	.44	.43	.44	.40	.42	.38	.41	.43
Renter-occupied housing units.....	700 851	68 119	69 320	72 539	72 438	75 023	81 555	123 067	54 634	84 156
1.00 or less.....	654 576	64 972	64 634	68 512	63 427	71 309	76 394	115 912	51 526	77 890
1.01 to 1.50.....	25 569	1 838	2 866	2 592	4 182	2 296	3 086	2 998	1 925	3 786
1.51 or more.....	20 706	1 309	1 820	1 435	4 829	1 418	2 075	4 157	1 183	2 480
Mean.....	.56	.53	.58	.55	.63	.53	.56	.53	.55	.59
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	159 947	9 715	25 000	19 108	24 644	20 228	26 449	13 272	9 553	11 978
For sale only.....	15 451	1 345	1 445	1 723	1 899	2 345	1 935	1 733	1 631	1 395
For rent.....	43 333	4 287	4 423	4 187	4 563	4 671	5 448	6 058	3 316	6 380
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13 310	1 292	1 449	1 846	1 570	1 759	1 750	1 459	1 138	1 047
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	55 832	1 503	14 462	7 403	9 190	6 141	12 671	1 299	2 196	967
For migrant workers.....	2 510	6	68	64	2 182	141	34	-	11	4
Other vacant.....	29 511	1 282	3 153	3 885	5 240	5 171	4 611	2 723	1 261	2 185
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
All housing units.....	2 032 378	214 896	227 215	225 971	221 456	227 492	238 327	257 878	205 496	213 647
1, detached.....	1 272 721	139 106	147 032	146 693	139 908	151 431	153 130	136 363	138 715	120 343
1, attached.....	48 086	5 545	4 060	5 340	5 379	5 029	5 940	3 987	4 689	8 117
2.....	61 626	3 090	6 741	8 758	8 054	8 872	7 798	10 548	2 277	5 488
3 or 4.....	77 159	7 525	7 940	7 661	8 402	7 783	8 986	12 252	6 388	10 222
5 to 9.....	91 003	11 566	7 995	8 292	6 853	7 887	10 120	16 666	9 095	12 526
10 to 19.....	118 441	16 440	10 751	8 905	6 687	8 687	12 413	24 478	12 584	17 496
20 to 49.....	100 281	14 571	6 936	5 790	5 416	7 693	9 857	30 669	7 711	11 638
50 or more.....	55 864	5 654	3 724	4 133	2 882	5 252	5 735	18 902	3 489	6 093
Mobile home or trailer.....	187 533	9 833	29 420	28 463	34 537	22 843	21 931	1 040	19 320	20 146
Other.....	19 664	1 563	2 616	1 936	3 338	2 015	2 417	2 973	1 228	1 578
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	896 436	113 553	95 253	97 270	84 947	97 556	102 873	101 714	112 246	91 024
Less than \$20,000.....	9 380	161	446	1 275	2 693	2 633	1 169	430	199	374
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	58 090	382	2 374	8 963	15 588	18 713	8 591	792	832	1 855
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	126 084	1 545	8 424	23 202	23 890	30 920	22 038	3 881	3 236	8 948
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	123 196	3 886	12 690	21 981	16 824	18 144	20 026	7 947	7 086	14 612
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	178 506	14 173	23 378	22 159	14 902	16 001	23 651	18 691	18 545	27 006
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	192 748	38 089	26 651	13 257	7 865	7 629	16 280	28 075	30 910	23 992
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	101 041	27 616	11 476	3 969	2 071	2 138	5 896	18 960	20 975	7 940
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	43 302	11 005	4 436	1 190	599	713	2 285	8 670	11 652	2 752
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	24 488	5 805	2 354	597	265	313	1 310	4 997	7 356	1 491
\$300,000 or more.....	39 601	10 891	3 024	677	250	352	1 627	9 271	11 455	2 054
Median (dollars).....	93 400	148 200	100 500	70 400	60 300	57 700	74 700	133 300	142 200	93 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	683 104	67 405	66 728	70 233	68 056	71 665	80 076	122 320	53 564	83 057
Less than \$150.....	42 801	1 806	4 208	4 410	7 016	6 571	5 812	8 258	1 940	2 780
\$150 to \$199.....	31 744	810	2 188	3 728	7 501	8 101	3 652	3 463	772	1 529
\$200 to \$249.....	47 558	1 155	3 680	5 946	11 519	10 572	6 522	4 268	1 095	2 801
\$250 to \$299.....	69 983	1 400	5 708	9 385	13 389	14 308	10 757	7 187	2 023	5 826
\$300 to \$399.....	166 027	6 835	16 902	21 927	15 926	18 812	24 665	29 539	8 685	22 736
\$400 to \$599.....	215 191	32 962	24 169	18 044	6 219	7 687	21 400	45 614	24 850	34 246
\$600 to \$749.....	53 252	13 124	4 886	2 894	754	1 186	2 832	13 114	7 748	6 714
\$750 to \$999.....	21 321	5 799	1 594	888	284	427	948	6 202	3 580	1 599
\$1,000 or more.....	7 824	1 616	528	427	247	174	685	2 327	1 486	334
No cash rent.....	27 403	1 898	2 865	2 584	5 201	3 827	2 803	2 348	1 385	4 492
Median (dollars).....	383	522	396	346	270	280	351	423	479	415



Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate		
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other								
The State -----	2 032 378	1 272 721	48 086	138 785	91 003	274 586	207 197	5.5	1 872 431	72 798	159 947	55 832	1.3	5.8	
District 1 -----	214 896	139 106	5 545	10 615	11 569	36 665	11 396	6.0	205 181	5 092	9 715	1 503	1.0	5.9	
COUNTY															
King County (pt.) -----	106 543	67 183	3 238	5 427	6 745	21 345	2 605	6.0	102 238	2 164	4 305	405	1.0	5.3	
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	30 369	21 434	795	1 379	956	2 160	3 645	5.9	28 150	751	2 219	949	1.2	4.3	
Snahomish County (pt.) -----	77 984	50 489	1 512	3 809	3 868	13 160	5 146	6.0	74 793	2 177	3 191	149	.8	7.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alderwood Monar-Bothell North CDP -----	8 153	6 218	142	259	170	419	945	6.3	7 924	172	229	20	.7	6.9	
Belleuve city (pt.) -----	8 773	3 574	339	624	1 322	2 862	52	5.6	8 200	156	573	73	.7	6.1	
Bothell city -----	5 146	2 530	70	277	459	868	942	5.7	4 919	100	227	13	.9	5.8	
Edmonds city -----	12 945	8 352	198	880	674	2 611	230	6.1	12 628	252	317	20	.7	3.1	
Esperance CDP -----	4 688	3 023	80	187	201	1 115	82	5.9	4 517	80	171	5	.6	6.9	
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	10 361	8 401	193	325	440	944	58	6.7	10 074	169	287	37	1.0	4.2	
Kingsgate CDP -----	4 852	3 434	292	212	289	594	31	6.4	4 729	133	123	3	1.3	3.4	
Kirkland city -----	18 061	8 822	926	1 309	2 058	4 712	234	5.4	17 211	367	850	90	1.4	4.9	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	5 888	2 984	148	478	422	1 381	475	5.4	5 409	202	479	17	1.0	13.2	
Lynnwood city -----	11 871	5 531	171	800	1 267	3 458	644	5.1	11 331	553	540	17	1.0	6.1	
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	3 298	2 194	23	88	71	655	267	6.1	3 042	67	256	8	1.3	16.3	
Mountlake Terrace city -----	7 854	4 675	104	407	542	1 960	166	5.3	7 411	346	443	12	1.0	8.0	
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 914	3 011	56	126	80	597	44	5.5	3 817	109	97	4	1.0	2.2	
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	7 981	5 776	141	362	155	481	1 066	6.4	7 741	151	240	7	.7	6.4	
Poine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	882	219	49	74	72	317	151	4.4	846	58	36	—	1.9	4.1	
Redmond city (pt.) -----	11 753	5 791	749	924	1 002	3 221	66	5.7	11 075	276	678	104	1.7	7.1	
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	8 953	5 942	186	227	182	2 242	174	5.7	8 710	237	243	10	.5	4.4	
Seattle city (pt.) -----	13 615	8 887	148	818	489	2 996	277	5.4	13 140	302	475	25	.9	4.1	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	2 788	2 540	23	29	—	—	196	6.7	2 729	67	59	7	.5	6.8	
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	7 013	5 785	28	82	144	737	237	7.4	6 750	91	263	10	.8	7.8	
District 2 -----	227 215	147 032	4 060	14 681	7 995	21 411	32 036	5.3	202 215	7 966	25 000	14 462	1.1	6.0	
COUNTY															
Island County -----	25 860	18 448	557	1 139	876	1 031	3 809	5.3	21 787	863	4 073	3 053	1.2	3.7	
San Juan County -----	6 075	4 768	73	137	60	189	848	4.8	4 392	189	1 683	1 239	1.6	8.1	
Skagit County -----	33 580	23 950	557	1 743	814	2 043	4 473	5.4	30 573	1 197	3 007	1 578	.9	3.8	
Snahomish County (pt.) -----	105 958	63 479	1 716	8 155	4 605	12 459	15 544	5.3	96 920	4 061	9 038	3 986	1.0	7.8	
Whatcom County -----	55 742	36 387	1 157	3 507	1 640	5 689	7 362	5.3	48 543	1 656	7 199	4 606	1.2	4.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Anacortes city -----	4 992	3 724	121	345	169	353	280	5.5	4 669	125	323	66	.9	2.7	
Bellingham city -----	22 114	12 808	368	2 306	1 159	4 546	927	5.0	21 189	588	925	57	.8	3.8	
Everett city -----	30 795	15 155	523	3 989	2 488	7 317	1 323	4.9	28 679	1 355	2 116	102	1.2	8.1	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	19	7	7	4	1	—	—	4.6	18	—	1	—	—	11.1	
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	565	531	1	15	9	—	9	6.9	546	6	19	1	.8	5.3	
Marysville city -----	4 565	2 186	139	807	406	686	341	4.8	4 288	189	277	13	1.3	7.7	
Mount Vernon city -----	7 167	4 138	154	656	383	1 185	651	5.1	6 885	333	282	10	.9	4.4	
North Marysville CDP -----	6 253	5 448	112	250	15	35	393	6.2	6 116	174	137	5	.7	4.0	
Oak Harbor city -----	6 173	3 315	301	588	593	872	504	5.1	5 971	353	202	20	1.2	3.0	
Poine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	7 774	2 009	336	798	509	2 679	1 443	4.8	6 810	329	964	25	.8	18.7	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	5 257	4 770	57	116	29	9	276	6.9	5 149	96	108	6	1.0	3.9	
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	4 412	3 309	122	430	96	43	412	5.9	4 265	154	147	18	1.6	1.9	
District 3 -----	225 971	146 693	5 340	16 419	8 292	18 828	30 399	5.5	206 863	6 916	19 108	7 403	1.3	5.5	
COUNTY															
Clark County -----	92 849	61 069	2 612	7 621	3 870	9 542	8 135	5.7	88 440	2 793	4 409	318	1.1	6.0	
Cowlitz County -----	33 304	22 481	693	2 142	1 296	2 810	3 882	5.4	31 640	1 149	1 664	361	.9	3.4	
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	7 570	4 677	63	408	238	119	2 065	5.1	6 407	297	1 163	648	1.8	5.9	
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 619	2 458	29	260	110	49	713	5.1	3 102	170	517	209	2.0	6.6	
Lewis County -----	25 487	17 358	220	1 118	475	1 016	5 300	5.4	22 478	830	3 009	1 419	1.7	5.4	
Pacific County -----	12 404	8 310	170	377	187	342	3 018	4.9	7 896	288	4 508	3 214	2.8	7.6	
Skomania County -----	3 922	2 651	31	161	38	4	1 037	5.3	3 066	147	856	583	1.7	7.9	
Thurston County (pt.) -----	45 320	26 520	1 514	4 302	2 066	4 932	5 986	5.3	42 513	1 208	2 807	589	1.0	5.3	
Wohkiokum County -----	1 496	1 169	8	30	12	14	263	5.8	1 321	34	175	62	2.2	2.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centrolia city -----	5 234	3 600	87	545	215	559	228	5.1	4 906	173	328	13	2.1	3.9	
Evergreen CDP -----	4 076	2 943	180	458	86	252	157	5.8	3 874	125	202	3	1.3	9.2	
Kelso city -----	4 872	3 114	183	704	175	344	352	5.1	4 637	241	235	8	1.6	3.5	
Lacey city (pt.) -----	7 220	3 802	377	1 001	554	1 162	324	5.1	6 921	230	299	20	1.1	3.9	
Longview city -----	13 441	8 890	336	886	919	1 957	453	5.2	12 875	413	566	64	1.0	3.5	
Olympia city -----	15 928	8 776	575	1 616	1 060	2 961	940	5.1	14 951	372	977	58	1.1	6.8	
Orchards South CDP -----	4 776	3 322	58	148	174	664	410	5.5	4 399	162	377	12	1.8	12.6	
Salmon Creek CDP -----	4 962	2 821	417	206	387	660	471	5.7	4 709	112	253	16	1.8	6.2	
Vancouver city -----	21 025	10 641	753	4 024	1 267	3 839	501	4.9	20 138	707	887	46	1.1	3.6	
District 4 -----	221 456	139 908	5 379	16 456	6 853	14 985	37 875	5.3	196 812	13 842	24 644	9 190	1.5	5.9	
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.) -----	128	58	—	—	—	—	70	5.2	105	13	23	5	—	7.7	
Benton County -----	44 877	26 637	1 556	3 938	1 834	4 820	6 092	5.7	42 227	1 638	2 650	137	1.3	4.6	
Chelan County -----	25 048	16 525	454	1 852	1 001	1 743	3 473	5.2	20 645	1 021	4 403	2 778	1.4	5.3	
Douglas County -----	10 640	6 784	171	880	220	376	2 209	5.6	9 687	540	953	238	1.3	4.5	
Franklin County -----	13 664	7 593	189	1 498	477	1 314	2 593	5.3	12 196	1 626	1 468	73	2.0	8.3	
Grant County -----	22 809	12 827	865	1 132	522	1 007	6 456	5.3	19 745	1 379	3 064	1 187	2.3	9.0	
Kittitas County -----	13 215	8 343	183	1 089	334	1 311	1 955	4.9	10 460	300	2 755	2 059	1.0	4.1	
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 594	2 297	21	244	44	36	952	5.3	3 108	137	486	119	2.2	6.5	
Okonogan County -----	16 629	11 281	147	771	391	286	3 753	4.8	12 654	787	3 975	1 620	2.4	8.3	
Yokima County -----	70 852	47 563	1 793	5 052	2 030	4 092	10 322	5.3	65 985	6 401	4 867	974	1.2	5.7	

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
	Total	1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other						
District 4—Con.													
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	4 616	3 434	115	357	49	124	537	6.2	4 501	129	115	15	2.9
Ellensburg city .....	5 015	2 297	149	991	286	1 036	256	4.5	4 785	124	230	6	3.7
Kennewick city .....	17 209	8 973	468	1 981	1 037	2 917	1 833	5.4	16 074	722	1 135	42	4.3
Moses Lake city .....	4 635	3 214	119	313	151	408	430	5.4	4 314	210	321	13	7.6
Posco city .....	7 698	3 458	138	1 269	416	1 235	1 182	4.6	6 842	1 202	856	16	9.2
Richland city .....	13 872	8 532	942	1 495	636	1 688	579	6.0	13 162	244	710	41	4.4
Sunnyside city .....	3 576	2 241	91	345	163	342	394	4.8	3 438	733	138	6	2.0
Wenatchee city .....	9 453	5 625	290	1 237	431	1 236	634	5.3	8 986	377	467	33	5.2
Yakima city .....	22 968	14 163	921	3 046	1 174	2 807	857	5.1	21 596	1 471	1 372	36	6.3
District 5 .....	227 492	151 431	5 029	16 655	7 887	21 632	24 858	5.6	207 264	6 127	20 228	6 141	5.9
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Adams County (pt.) .....	5 135	3 192	74	300	115	228	1 226	5.5	4 481	445	654	66	9.6
Asotin County .....	7 519	5 228	110	808	155	153	1 065	5.7	7 003	174	516	125	4.7
Columbia County .....	2 046	1 564	33	97	44	5	303	5.4	1 582	68	464	215	8.9
Ferry County .....	3 239	2 128	10	61	30	44	966	4.7	2 247	135	992	613	8.6
Garfield County .....	1 209	886	8	35	12	—	268	5.8	922	17	287	140	9.4
Lincoln County .....	4 607	3 504	22	150	58	46	827	5.9	3 605	72	1 002	330	9.2
Pend Oreille County .....	5 404	3 915	29	73	65	89	1 233	5.0	3 395	156	2 009	1 352	12.4
Spokane County .....	150 105	100 206	4 062	11 387	5 444	17 086	11 920	5.7	141 619	3 549	8 486	999	5.7
Stevens County .....	14 601	10 388	109	276	181	264	3 383	5.4	11 241	486	3 360	2 017	6.2
Walla Walla County .....	19 029	12 717	354	1 741	628	1 468	2 121	5.6	17 623	684	1 406	179	6.6
Whitman County .....	14 598	7 703	218	1 727	1 155	2 249	1 546	5.4	13 546	341	1 052	105	3.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Opportunity CDP .....	8 917	5 992	437	870	271	1 275	72	6.1	8 645	147	272	18	4.1
Pullman city .....	7 546	2 299	178	1 428	1 014	2 092	535	4.8	7 384	258	162	15	1.2
Spokane city .....	79 875	53 672	1 163	7 681	4 178	11 529	1 652	5.3	75 147	1 897	4 728	134	6.0
Walla Walla city .....	10 649	6 797	242	1 072	507	1 331	700	5.3	9 912	423	737	20	7.5
District 6 .....	238 327	153 130	5 940	16 784	10 120	28 005	24 348	5.2	211 878	8 102	26 449	12 671	6.3
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Clallam County .....	25 225	16 919	560	922	470	1 335	5 019	5.2	22 837	754	2 388	885	5.7
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	22 362	15 590	345	1 600	812	1 421	2 594	5.3	19 107	534	3 255	1 601	9.0
Jefferson County .....	11 014	7 391	176	297	204	333	2 613	4.8	8 627	324	2 387	1 730	4.1
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	43 669	26 912	2 029	3 789	1 991	3 684	5 264	5.3	41 117	1 690	2 552	363	4.5
Mason County .....	22 292	15 471	225	467	190	378	5 561	4.8	14 565	601	7 727	6 581	6.5
Pierce County (pt.) .....	113 765	70 847	2 605	9 709	6 453	20 854	3 297	5.3	105 625	4 199	8 140	1 511	6.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	7 570	4 977	160	874	445	788	326	5.2	6 952	190	618	13	8.8
Bremerton city .....	15 693	7 700	1 490	2 692	1 126	2 306	379	4.7	14 718	746	975	35	4.2
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	16 158	9 353	583	1 414	980	3 100	728	5.4	15 275	684	883	38	6.6
Port Angeles city .....	7 833	5 881	124	483	295	788	262	5.3	7 360	171	473	47	6.0
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	64 346	39 137	971	5 628	3 773	14 270	567	5.0	59 672	2 725	4 674	104	7.3
University Place CDP .....	11 546	6 188	450	1 402	956	2 393	157	5.7	11 094	302	452	16	5.1
District 7 .....	257 878	136 363	3 987	22 800	16 666	74 049	4 013	4.8	244 606	10 012	13 272	1 299	4.7
<b>COUNTY</b>													
King County (pt.) .....	257 878	136 363	3 987	22 800	16 666	74 049	4 013	4.8	244 606	10 012	13 272	1 299	4.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	3 233	2 644	34	165	99	270	21	5.9	3 093	138	140	5	6.2
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	500	484	2	6	—	—	8	5.6	486	20	14	—	3.0
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	1 440	1 104	24	31	41	217	23	5.5	1 394	53	46	2	5.3
Renton city (pt.) .....	329	206	3	1	7	110	2	6.3	312	18	17	—	11.7
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 695	1 406	15	32	30	163	49	5.8	1 663	70	32	3	2.2
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	6 484	3 517	137	377	351	1 811	291	5.0	6 220	308	264	14	4.4
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	842	774	7	19	3	1	38	6.1	815	44	27	4	2.5
Seattle city (pt.) .....	234 217	118 806	3 548	21 778	16 028	70 836	3 221	4.8	222 416	9 106	11 801	653	4.7
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	161	87	—	10	1	57	6	4.8	149	2	12	—	8.7
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	1 448	1 022	145	173	21	42	45	5.2	1 406	109	42	1	2.9
District 8 .....	205 496	138 715	4 689	8 665	9 095	23 784	20 548	6.2	195 943	5 658	9 553	2 196	5.7
<b>COUNTY</b>													
King County (pt.) .....	168 818	115 683	4 219	6 667	8 468	22 618	11 163	6.2	161 365	4 282	7 453	1 433	5.6
Pierce County (pt.) .....	36 678	23 032	470	1 998	627	1 166	9 385	5.8	34 578	1 376	2 100	763	6.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Auburn city (pt.) .....	5 628	2 359	274	588	384	943	1 080	5.4	5 405	154	223	8	6.3
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	28 655	17 183	1 134	1 557	2 481	6 125	1 175	6.3	27 556	725	1 099	69	5.7
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	9 949	7 301	134	256	552	1 332	374	6.4	9 703	233	246	13	4.9
Covington-Sawyer-Widemess CDP .....	8 152	7 376	73	16	—	1	686	6.6	7 818	186	334	78	4.3
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	14 777	11 109	347	513	598	1 084	1 126	6.4	14 308	505	469	27	5.7
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	4 590	4 220	29	9	—	1	331	6.8	4 512	69	78	3	2.9
Kent city (pt.) .....	10 714	2 812	374	814	1 519	4 890	305	4.6	9 903	452	811	29	8.5
Mercer Island city .....	8 321	6 631	71	63	277	1 245	34	7.3	8 007	72	314	34	5.7
Newport Hills CDP .....	5 931	4 092	333	118	435	860	93	6.7	5 698	82	233	16	4.1
Pine Lake CDP .....	5 197	4 253	153	131	239	343	78	7.2	4 876	47	321	52	4.8
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	2 147	1 873	23	40	84	106	21	6.8	2 007	47	140	1	28.3
Redmond city (pt.) .....	3 219	1 535	243	89	228	808	316	5.9	3 078	36	141	11	7.3
Renton city (pt.) .....	12 158	6 020	369	963	967	3 138	701	5.0	11 649	461	509	16	5.3
Sahalee CDP .....	4 593	4 491	46	6	1	2	47	7.8	4 453	29	140	18	5.4
South Hill CDP .....	4 820	2 794	161	661	138	310	756	5.9	4 654	145	166	2	5.4
Washelli CDP (pt.) .....	737	708	2	—	—	—	27	7.5	729	12	8	—	1.2



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 9 -----	213 647	120 343	8 117	15 710	12 526	35 227	21 724	5.4	201 669	9 083	11 978	967	1.2	7.0
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) -----	114 104	60 102	2 825	8 506	8 468	26 843	7 360	5.3	107 583	4 285	6 521	251	1.0	7.8
Pierce County (pt.) -----	78 399	46 283	4 731	6 160	3 783	8 036	9 406	5.3	74 449	3 947	3 950	197	1.2	6.1
Thurston County (pt.) -----	21 144	13 958	561	1 044	275	348	4 958	5.5	19 637	851	1 507	519	1.7	5.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) -----	8 349	3 029	276	1 559	607	1 817	1 061	4.6	7 952	412	397	9	1.2	4.5
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	2 012	1 128	17	60	115	409	283	5.0	1 871	107	141	8	1.4	11.7
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	10 876	5 975	101	517	870	3 281	132	5.2	10 506	331	370	28	.7	3.5
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	1 109	546	39	63	2	430	29	5.0	1 063	37	46	5	.6	4.0
Des Moines city -----	7 438	2 872	286	721	881	2 313	365	4.9	7 054	292	384	17	1.2	6.3
Elk Plain CDP -----	4 255	2 252	85	142	3	6	1 767	5.6	4 115	174	140	5	1.1	4.9
Federal Way CDP -----	28 087	14 520	894	2 523	2 835	5 982	1 333	5.6	25 705	948	2 382	58	1.4	13.9
Fort Lewis CDP -----	3 533	676	1 790	357	679	8	23	5.3	3 460	348	73	1	—	.5
Kent city (pt.) -----	6 770	2 450	222	266	757	2 273	802	4.9	6 343	303	427	20	.9	7.9
Lacey city (pt.) -----	861	269	100	71	47	1	373	5.3	801	14	60	4	1.3	17.9
Lakeland North CDP -----	4 826	4 352	103	137	72	49	113	6.7	4 732	129	94	5	.7	4.1
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	8 072	2 879	149	949	776	2 505	814	4.3	7 479	757	593	42	1.7	7.1
Parkland CDP -----	7 871	5 061	283	628	270	1 159	470	5.2	7 335	330	536	25	1.8	8.5
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	7 230	4 330	166	876	501	1 239	118	5.1	6 937	199	293	11	1.0	4.4
Renton city (pt.) -----	6 756	2 825	122	693	715	2 304	97	4.7	6 258	206	498	17	1.3	6.0
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	218	118	1	6	—	90	3	5.2	211	13	7	—	—	2.6
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	9 347	4 589	95	458	447	2 703	1 055	5.0	8 796	335	551	38	.6	7.9
Seattle city (pt.) -----	1 200	925	16	45	119	37	58	5.5	1 146	97	54	1	1.1	5.2
Spanaway CDP -----	5 347	3 822	328	430	65	153	549	5.5	5 138	272	209	5	1.7	3.8
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	10 801	8 624	546	428	277	778	148	5.5	10 267	730	534	16	1.6	7.0
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	5 811	2 205	167	332	466	2 324	317	4.6	5 490	241	321	14	.9	6.1
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	6 770	4 278	396	379	230	1 295	192	5.1	6 470	450	300	8	1.1	6.1

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 171 580</b>	<b>996 601</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>896 436</b>	<b>123 958</b>	<b>371 298</b>	<b>192 748</b>	<b>101 041</b>	<b>67 790</b>	<b>39 601</b>	<b>63 700</b>	<b>93 400</b>	<b>145 400</b>
District 1 -----	137 062	121 465	2.78	6.9	113 553	988	19 159	38 089	27 616	16 810	10 891	111 500	148 200	198 400
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) -----	66 522	59 944	2.72	7.1	56 515	318	5 956	17 644	15 052	9 925	7 620	125 100	162 400	226 700
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	19 619	16 753	2.76	6.5	15 152	403	5 845	4 072	2 151	1 397	1 284	83 500	114 100	169 300
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	50 921	44 768	2.85	6.9	41 886	267	7 358	16 373	10 413	5 488	1 987	109 200	141 200	180 800
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North COP -----	6 510	5 565	2.90	6.7	5 230	37	952	2 413	1 410	369	49	107 200	135 000	164 900
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	4 067	3 334	2.48	7.3	3 129	6	180	459	584	774	1 126	161 800	239 700	363 800
Bothell city -----	3 215	2 295	2.71	6.8	2 179	8	212	761	695	433	70	126 000	156 800	196 500
Edmonds city -----	8 459	7 435	2.57	7.1	7 012	33	952	2 130	1 707	1 435	755	119 100	160 100	225 000
Esperance COP -----	2 869	2 701	2.70	7.0	2 533	14	492	1 167	668	173	19	105 800	133 600	162 800
Inglewood-Finn Hill COP -----	7 663	7 419	2.97	7.3	6 997	29	614	2 645	2 168	917	624	125 500	153 900	193 700
Kingsgate COP -----	3 489	3 185	3.02	7.2	2 970	15	190	1 199	1 286	259	21	127 300	152 600	176 900
Kirkland city -----	9 507	7 851	2.47	6.5	7 377	49	841	2 317	2 122	1 357	691	123 100	160 200	210 900
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood COP (pt.) -----	2 962	2 539	2.87	6.7	2 383	21	448	1 066	588	198	62	106 300	134 700	165 600
Lynnwood city -----	5 607	4 645	2.70	6.4	4 389	28	1 159	2 119	837	206	40	97 600	122 400	149 600
Martha Lake COP (pt.) -----	2 096	1 927	2.92	7.0	1 807	11	260	715	520	241	60	114 400	144 900	181 600
Mountlake Terrace city -----	4 200	3 787	2.76	6.2	3 590	46	1 522	1 592	377	43	10	85 000	106 000	131 900
North City-Ridgecrest COP (pt.) -----	2 581	2 429	2.57	6.1	2 295	25	730	1 164	322	50	4	92 400	114 400	139 800
North Creek-Canyon Park COP -----	6 108	5 174	3.08	6.9	4 821	21	562	2 060	1 395	603	180	117 700	145 100	175 800
Paine Field-Lake Stickney COP (pt.) -----	312	172	2.26	5.3	158	5	60	67	18	6	2	85 800	108 500	137 000
Redmond city (pt.) -----	6 111	5 457	2.84	7.1	5 173	29	337	1 629	1 897	1 066	215	133 100	163 900	199 600
Richmond Highlands COP (pt.) -----	5 632	5 204	2.64	6.7	4 907	39	675	2 402	1 390	360	41	111 700	137 300	166 500
Seattle city (pt.) -----	8 118	7 481	2.30	6.5	7 056	70	1 377	2 180	1 474	1 151	804	107 200	147 700	213 300
Silver Lake-Fircrest COP (pt.) -----	2 442	2 290	3.15	6.8	2 134	13	259	988	636	191	47	115 800	141 600	172 000
Woodinville COP (pt.) -----	5 520	5 330	3.32	8.1	5 016	13	148	766	1 104	1 676	1 309	164 400	224 600	307 700
District 2 -----	132 895	109 224	2.69	6.1	95 253	6 020	41 292	26 651	11 476	6 790	3 024	74 900	100 500	144 400
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Island County -----	14 288	11 745	2.54	6.0	10 253	358	4 549	2 784	1 322	839	401	77 800	103 400	150 000
San Juan County -----	3 158	2 724	2.27	5.4	2 042	59	383	452	380	372	396	107 700	166 400	259 700
Skagit County -----	21 358	17 869	2.60	6.0	15 343	2 161	8 338	2 774	1 123	650	297	60 600	81 500	114 800
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	62 854	50 704	2.79	6.2	45 447	1 538	16 678	15 683	6 626	3 622	1 300	84 100	112 900	151 100
Whatcom County -----	31 237	26 182	2.67	6.2	22 168	1 904	11 344	4 958	2 025	1 307	630	67 800	90 800	129 500
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Anacortes city -----	3 181	2 924	2.44	6.2	2 722	307	1 435	496	252	158	74	63 600	85 300	127 200
Bellingham city -----	10 793	9 619	2.46	6.2	9 033	823	4 727	1 818	812	606	247	66 600	89 100	129 000
Everett city -----	13 062	11 486	2.50	6.2	10 831	458	5 216	3 286	1 081	523	267	76 700	98 000	134 700
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood COP (pt.) -----	10	9	2.60	5.3	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	80 000	90 000	115 400
Martha Lake COP (pt.) -----	474	468	3.07	7.2	432	1	85	229	86	27	4	104 800	128 500	153 400
Marysville city -----	1 993	1 660	2.54	5.8	1 552	39	639	611	212	45	6	82 400	106 700	137 100
Mount Vernon city -----	3 914	3 306	2.67	6.1	3 113	340	2 020	575	129	38	11	61 700	78 500	99 300
North Marysville COP -----	4 980	4 661	3.04	6.4	4 356	36	1 812	1 978	392	116	22	86 000	106 600	130 700
Oak Harbor city -----	2 379	1 900	2.76	6.2	1 805	46	1 209	467	58	18	7	70 000	86 500	107 900
Paine Field-Lake Stickney COP (pt.) -----	3 290	1 662	2.40	5.5	1 563	44	674	661	111	54	19	83 400	104 000	130 600
Silver Lake-Fircrest COP (pt.) -----	4 600	4 336	3.07	7.1	4 070	23	609	1 856	1 015	496	71	111 800	139 100	171 300
West Lake Stevens COP -----	3 102	2 732	2.94	6.4	2 509	69	878	922	335	173	132	86 500	113 400	151 500
District 3 -----	134 324	111 950	2.68	6.2	97 270	20 130	57 450	13 257	3 969	1 787	677	53 100	70 400	94 800
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County -----	56 872	49 704	2.80	6.5	44 676	5 658	28 541	7 065	2 172	913	327	59 100	74 200	98 500
Cowlitz County -----	20 705	17 467	2.64	6.2	15 439	4 962	8 674	1 356	293	128	26	45 300	61 300	81 400
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	4 405	3 117	2.55	5.6	2 444	1 196	1 055	142	33	12	6	37 100	50 700	70 200
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	2 011	1 591	2.63	5.8	1 188	408	539	119	53	36	33	41 600	64 400	93 400
Lewis County -----	15 743	12 309	2.62	6.0	9 329	3 584	4 831	723	124	49	18	41 000	57 600	77 400
Pacific County -----	5 677	4 334	2.32	5.6	3 669	1 871	1 444	258	60	28	8	34 200	49 300	72 600
Skamania County -----	2 255	1 600	2.71	5.9	1 233	334	667	144	45	22	21	48 400	67 100	92 700
Thurston County (pt.) -----	25 658	20 990	2.61	6.2	18 687	1 910	11 394	3 393	1 161	592	237	62 200	80 800	108 500
Wahkiakum County -----	998	838	2.49	6.3	605	207	305	57	28	7	1	42 000	62 300	88 600
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city -----	2 770	2 564	2.48	6.0	2 380	1 157	1 115	91	10	7	—	37 400	50 800	67 600
Evergreen COP -----	2 507	2 318	2.95	6.4	2 198	84	1 801	203	87	19	4	60 600	70 500	88 900
Kelso city -----	2 463	2 153	2.53	6.0	2 018	1 063	856	89	9	1	—	36 200	48 400	67 100
Lacey city (pt.) -----	3 279	2 954	2.71	6.3	2 764	213	2 264	224	46	13	4	60 500	71 900	88 800
Longview city -----	7 359	6 830	2.53	6.2	6 445	2 003	3 725	499	137	67	14	46 300	61 100	78 400
Olympia city -----	7 777	6 878	2.46	6.3	6 451	813	3 986	1 122	360	136	34	59 800	77 800	101 400
Orchards South COP -----	2 723	2 377	2.97	6.0	2 246	192	1 913	118	17	3	3	56 700	65 900	74 800
Salman Creek COP -----	3 098	2 684	2.70	6.6	2 517	109	1 730	523	114	30	11	68 800	84 800	103 500
Vancouver city -----	8 688	8 027	2.32	6.2	7 612	2 297	4 241	655	238	120	61	47 100	61 300	82 600
District 4 -----	124 374	99 800	2.73	6.2	84 947	30 292	43 605	7 865	2 071	864	250	42 400	60 300	82 900
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County (pt.) -----	57	25	3.19	6.2	7	—	2	1	—	1	—	33 800	63 800	131 300
Benton County -----	26 663	21 986	2.78	6.7	20 068	5 126	11 910	2 336	487	167	42	49 500	66 200	88 300
Chelan County -----	12 784	10 650	2.56	6.3	9 193	1 835	5 286	1 326	461	209	76	53 700	71 500	97 300
O Douglas County -----	6 651	5 191	2.68	6.4	4 534	957	2 849	517	149	57	5	52 800	68 700	90 400
Franklin County -----	7 277	5 636	2.97	6.3	4 804	1 945	2 412	291	85	54	17	40 500	56 000	74 100
Grant County -----	12 757	8 954	2.73	6.0	7 396	3 549	3 068	582	140	47	10	37 300	51 600	74 400
Kittitas County -----	5 979	5 025	2.50	6.0	3 951	1 355	2 149	336	74	29	8	43 700	60 500	82 200
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	2 085	1 468	2.58	5.8	979	605	338	30	2	2	2	30 500	43 300	59 900
Okanogan County -----	8 439	6 396	2.55	5.7	4 607	2 286	1 943	275	65	31	7	35 800	50 300	71 400
Yakima County -----	41 682	34 469	2.79	6.1	29 408	12 631	13 648	2 171	608	267	83	38 400	55 200	75 900



Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 4—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	3 440	2 996	2.78	6.7	2 781	268	2 060	330	91	31	1	60 300	72 400	92 300
Ellensburg city .....	1 741	1 614	2.39	6.1	1 500	584	850	52	11	3	—	42 200	55 800	71 000
Kennewick city .....	8 532	7 208	2.82	6.6	6 782	1 880	4 210	512	120	43	17	47 700	64 800	83 100
Moses Lake city .....	2 699	2 404	2.71	6.2	2 242	999	1 002	179	44	16	2	40 000	53 900	74 800
Pasco city .....	3 241	2 420	2.77	5.8	2 292	1 464	775	43	8	2	—	33 900	44 100	56 600
Richland city .....	8 155	7 447	2.61	7.0	7 033	1 617	3 828	1 253	239	81	15	51 300	69 200	97 000
Sunnyside city .....	1 895	1 630	3.09	5.7	1 524	896	575	39	10	4	—	34 200	45 500	61 000
Wenatchee city .....	4 954	4 313	2.49	6.5	4 018	921	2 538	390	121	38	10	51 300	66 500	87 200
Yakima city .....	11 509	10 467	2.53	6.3	9 800	3 928	4 797	733	212	99	31	40 900	56 700	76 300
District 5 .....	132 241	113 568	2.63	6.5	97 556	37 236	49 175	7 629	2 138	1 026	352	41 900	57 700	79 300
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County (pt.) .....	2 947	2 117	2.95	6.2	1 791	1 022	672	64	20	11	2	32 300	45 800	64 500
Asotin County .....	4 594	3 813	2.48	6.5	3 481	1 513	1 654	220	64	25	5	40 300	53 900	71 600
Columbia County .....	1 070	915	2.38	6.2	747	532	197	12	4	2	—	25 600	37 400	53 900
Ferry County .....	1 568	1 121	2.69	5.5	576	287	246	37	3	2	1	35 300	50 100	71 300
Garfield County .....	634	526	2.31	6.5	417	295	97	17	4	2	—	26 500	36 900	54 900
Lincoln County .....	2 616	2 136	2.40	6.4	1 660	1 066	517	48	19	8	2	26 500	41 100	60 500
Pend Oreille County .....	2 500	1 902	2.62	5.6	1 177	596	483	66	24	3	5	33 700	49 500	71 800
Spokane County .....	90 233	79 863	2.64	6.6	71 159	25 392	37 057	5 842	1 680	875	313	43 500	59 000	81 200
Stevens County .....	8 566	6 546	2.76	6.0	3 934	1 602	2 042	213	61	15	1	40 000	55 900	73 800
Walla Walla County .....	10 980	9 261	2.55	6.5	8 223	3 323	3 997	655	167	63	18	40 900	56 500	77 500
Whitman County .....	6 533	5 368	2.49	6.8	4 391	1 608	2 211	455	92	20	5	38 500	61 900	86 600
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Opportunity CDP .....	5 520	5 287	2.74	7.1	4 947	880	3 888	163	8	5	3	53 200	64 000	74 700
Pullman city .....	2 353	1 875	2.60	7.0	1 762	146	1 251	298	58	9	—	64 000	80 300	97 100
Spokane city .....	43 010	40 740	2.46	6.4	38 257	18 419	16 474	2 144	685	372	163	38 700	51 100	70 600
Walla Walla city .....	5 609	4 953	2.47	6.4	4 656	2 268	2 074	227	55	24	8	38 300	50 800	69 000
District 6 .....	130 323	112 622	2.57	6.1	102 873	19 371	56 104	16 280	5 896	3 595	1 627	55 100	74 700	104 200
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Challam County .....	16 031	12 486	2.44	5.8	10 958	1 700	5 919	1 951	802	444	142	58 300	79 200	113 300
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	12 683	10 986	2.55	6.1	9 896	5 161	3 961	585	127	49	13	34 700	48 600	69 900
Jefferson County .....	6 376	4 837	2.33	5.4	4 173	561	1 896	814	472	293	137	61 600	88 700	139 500
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	24 911	20 628	2.70	6.1	18 984	2 536	12 230	2 884	831	392	111	59 100	75 200	97 500
Mason County .....	11 172	8 333	2.52	5.6	7 309	1 914	3 558	1 088	428	245	76	49 000	70 100	100 400
Pierce County (pt.) .....	59 150	55 352	2.60	6.4	51 553	7 499	28 540	8 958	3 236	2 172	1 148	58 800	79 200	111 800
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	3 965	3 689	2.47	6.3	3 480	2 190	1 085	149	37	17	2	31 200	42 200	59 900
Bremerton city .....	5 751	5 250	2.27	6.0	4 965	1 153	3 190	378	143	70	31	50 900	64 200	82 700
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	8 426	7 603	2.52	6.5	7 133	470	4 164	1 655	447	264	133	68 100	87 800	116 800
Port Angeles city .....	4 426	4 228	2.43	6.2	3 966	771	2 482	532	129	41	11	53 600	69 600	92 500
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	30 234	29 069	2.53	6.2	27 390	6 499	17 138	2 284	773	512	184	50 700	65 100	86 000
University Place CDP .....	6 057	5 703	2.77	7.1	5 325	78	2 570	1 704	616	260	97	81 200	100 400	137 300
District 7 .....	121 539	108 067	2.38	6.3	101 714	2 473	29 268	28 075	18 960	13 667	9 271	91 600	133 300	192 000
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) .....	121 539	108 067	2.38	6.3	101 714	2 473	29 268	28 075	18 960	13 667	9 271	91 600	133 300	192 000
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	2 323	2 283	2.58	6.6	2 158	45	1 051	598	297	150	17	78 500	99 300	142 700
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	358	352	2.60	5.9	332	17	252	54	9	—	—	61 200	82 600	96 600
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	896	880	2.61	6.2	836	11	265	429	110	16	5	91 700	114 000	138 900
Renton city (pt.) .....	191	191	2.84	7.7	180	2	48	70	35	21	4	96 000	133 700	166 300
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 223	1 191	2.68	6.0	1 112	10	220	614	229	36	3	104 000	126 900	149 200
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	3 290	2 835	2.55	6.0	2 660	107	1 733	677	101	32	10	70 900	87 500	108 600
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	618	588	2.91	6.4	551	17	380	131	21	1	1	73 200	87 700	104 800
Seattle city (pt.) .....	106 792	94 210	2.35	6.2	88 877	2 168	24 011	24 146	17 212	12 557	8 783	93 600	137 500	196 900
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	65	60	2.82	6.2	60	6	36	16	1	—	—	71 300	88 000	106 800
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	835	793	2.71	6.0	746	28	510	179	20	6	3	70 700	86 500	104 000
District 8 .....	141 309	121 567	2.87	6.9	112 246	2 078	27 820	30 910	20 975	19 008	11 455	97 500	142 200	210 300
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) .....	114 532	102 308	2.85	7.1	94 867	1 062	18 616	26 499	19 435	18 159	11 096	107 700	152 800	224 900
Pierce County (pt.) .....	26 777	19 259	2.97	6.3	17 379	1 016	9 204	4 411	1 540	849	359	71 100	92 500	126 500
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Auburn city (pt.) .....	3 283	2 213	2.57	6.3	2 066	27	1 012	722	225	67	13	83 500	99 800	132 400
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	16 749	15 707	2.69	7.7	14 840	46	901	3 223	4 255	4 026	2 389	143 900	187 600	257 000
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	7 082	6 540	2.95	7.1	6 192	53	1 708	2 337	1 434	622	38	95 900	128 600	165 100
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	6 949	6 372	3.08	6.8	5 972	68	2 202	2 066	917	583	136	87 200	115 200	156 200
East Hill-Mendenhall CDP .....	10 885	9 889	2.99	7.0	9 337	75	2 431	4 180	1 689	726	236	97 800	126 600	156 900
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	4 045	3 767	2.93	6.9	3 569	28	1 129	1 416	630	314	52	92 500	120 000	156 500
Kent city (pt.) .....	2 933	2 400	2.50	6.3	2 265	79	986	835	254	82	29	80 600	103 300	134 700
Mercer Island city .....	6 298	6 003	2.74	8.2	5 597	11	82	263	475	1 526	3 240	237 800	335 900	485 700
Newport Hills CDP .....	4 229	3 870	2.68	7.4	3 668	14	283	1 008	1 406	790	167	134 000	167 600	203 800
Pine Lake CDP .....	4 224	3 867	2.89	7.7	3 630	8	63	360	734	1 607	858	184 600	234 600	296 300
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	1 693	1 670	3.41	7.3	1 580	16	689	526	244	81	24	81 100	108 900	146 000
Redmond city (pt.) .....	2 044	1 557	2.54	6.9	1 473	7	55	298	473	493	147	150 900	189 600	241 200
Renton city (pt.) .....	6 071	5 172	2.54	6.2	4 930	111	2 119	1 797	579	257	67	82 400	105 900	139 700
Sahalee CDP .....	4 172	4 130	3.13	7.9	3 914	8	68	503	891	1 727	717	171 700	226 000	283 500
South Hill CDP .....	3 176	2 496	2.89	6.6	2 331	36	1 299	726	167	68	35	77 100	94 800	121 800
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	647	628	3.26	7.7	580	4	43	139	146	135	113	134 500	185 000	272 900

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
District 9-----	117 513	98 338	2.71	6.3	91 024	5 370	47 425	23 992	7 940	4 243	2 054	71 900	93 300	127 600
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)-----	59 445	51 209	2.66	6.5	48 413	1 081	20 298	16 782	5 716	3 027	1 509	83 500	107 200	143 400
Pierce County (pt.)-----	43 500	36 162	2.74	6.2	33 018	3 217	20 708	5 830	1 766	1 017	480	63 400	81 400	105 500
Thurston County (pt.)-----	14 568	10 967	2.82	6.0	9 593	1 072	6 419	1 380	458	199	65	61 500	77 700	97 500
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.)-----	3 233	2 315	2.49	5.8	2 185	140	1 503	401	87	37	17	67 300	83 700	99 900
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)-----	1 168	907	2.42	5.8	862	31	427	235	76	51	42	76 900	97 400	137 900
Burien CDP (pt.)-----	5 427	5 085	2.51	6.6	4 781	87	1 897	1 527	543	406	321	85 600	111 100	155 300
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.)-----	515	457	2.65	6.2	426	13	227	118	39	28	1	77 100	95 400	124 800
Des Moines city-----	3 314	2 581	2.43	6.1	2 432	45	955	1 022	249	96	65	86 700	109 100	138 500
Elk Plain CDP-----	3 184	1 833	2.93	5.8	1 676	52	1 275	277	49	17	6	66 000	79 000	97 000
Federal Way CDP-----	14 706	13 009	2.84	6.9	12 314	133	4 051	4 934	1 875	901	420	90 900	118 800	152 300
Fort Lewis CDP-----	14	13	3.50	6.3	12	1	5	—	—	3	3	81 300	150 000	375 000
Kent city (pt.)-----	2 923	2 258	2.63	6.4	2 125	24	795	1 014	222	58	12	88 000	110 300	135 900
Lacey city (pt.)-----	617	266	2.35	5.5	245	16	207	14	3	4	1	60 400	70 000	85 800
Lakeland North CDP-----	3 927	3 841	3.00	7.0	3 642	33	1 490	1 454	447	175	43	86 900	108 700	139 700
Lakewood CDP (pt.)-----	2 387	1 940	2.46	6.3	1 796	140	907	324	111	123	191	66 900	90 900	144 900
Parkland CDP-----	4 206	3 891	2.74	6.1	3 671	492	2 691	379	72	25	12	58 400	72 800	91 000
Puyallup city (pt.)-----	3 638	3 487	2.60	6.2	3 306	357	2 299	484	113	47	6	62 000	77 400	96 000
Renton city (pt.)-----	2 577	2 209	2.47	6.2	2 108	80	886	775	306	55	6	80 100	105 200	138 500
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)-----	100	96	2.57	7.0	90	1	32	39	14	3	1	91 300	113 600	143 400
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)-----	4 750	3 756	2.42	6.1	3 571	73	2 023	1 076	234	123	42	78 700	94 500	119 700
Seattle city (pt.)-----	799	754	2.83	6.0	711	27	415	180	76	11	2	73 500	91 400	121 100
Spanaway CDP-----	3 338	2 879	2.92	6.0	2 719	203	2 228	202	56	21	9	62 500	73 900	90 300
Tacoma city (pt.)-----	6 628	6 507	2.81	6.2	6 144	1 004	3 875	625	312	248	80	55 900	70 900	95 100
Tukwila city (pt.)-----	2 152	1 722	2.34	6.0	1 616	84	836	502	121	56	17	73 200	94 200	122 500
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)-----	3 623	3 391	2.65	6.2	3 203	148	1 675	865	285	160	70	74 800	94 600	127 500



Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								Upper quartile (dollars)	
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)			
The State -----	700 851	237 294	2.30	4.1	655 701	122 103	373 552	130 901	21 321	7 824	280	383	497	8 545	
District 1 -----	68 119	18 985	2.26	4.3	65 507	3 771	25 203	29 118	5 799	1 616	428	522	633	756	
COUNTY															
King County (pt.) -----	35 716	8 926	2.13	4.2	34 792	2 176	10 998	16 819	3 749	1 050	446	545	655	409	
Kitsop County (pt.) -----	8 531	3 874	2.59	4.7	7 458	798	4 070	2 226	281	83	337	442	543	8	
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	23 872	6 185	2.35	4.3	23 257	797	10 135	10 073	1 769	483	433	511	614	339	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	1 414	676	2.75	5.0	1 362	39	416	717	181	9	461	562	664	-	
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	4 133	492	1.86	4.1	4 062	55	1 076	2 090	719	122	488	588	699	2	
Bothell city -----	1 704	239	2.06	3.9	1 668	97	704	715	104	48	402	507	626	38	
Edmonds city -----	4 169	967	2.08	4.2	4 069	169	2 240	1 291	260	109	411	476	579	64	
Esperance CDP -----	1 648	357	2.07	4.2	1 618	19	620	820	126	33	458	544	641	34	
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	2 411	1 022	2.58	5.0	2 347	49	545	1 264	421	68	499	591	716	2	
Kingsgate CDP -----	1 240	477	2.99	5.1	1 215	108	393	436	242	36	441	562	730	4	
Kirkland city -----	7 704	1 612	2.04	4.1	7 540	313	2 167	3 935	817	308	465	559	673	150	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	2 447	511	2.34	4.2	2 385	67	795	1 360	156	7	462	549	632	4	
Lynnwood city -----	5 724	947	2.30	3.9	5 630	273	3 298	1 754	171	134	402	468	548	156	
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.) -----	946	240	2.52	4.4	925	16	206	571	123	9	503	577	678	2	
Mountlake Terrace city -----	3 211	884	2.40	4.2	3 143	117	1 263	1 562	138	63	448	518	590	74	
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	1 236	558	2.19	4.2	1 198	160	534	445	55	4	398	472	574	-	
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	1 633	630	2.71	4.8	1 568	32	291	919	302	24	518	596	713	-	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	534	84	2.50	3.9	530	4	352	169	5	-	424	472	519	-	
Redmond city (pt.) -----	4 964	921	2.19	4.2	4 855	167	924	3 049	554	161	509	594	673	63	
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	3 078	812	2.06	3.9	2 995	284	1 098	1 304	251	58	405	515	631	128	
Seattle city (pt.) -----	5 022	1 352	1.86	3.7	4 880	704	2 096	1 774	260	46	371	471	578	13	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	287	234	3.44	5.7	270	9	58	118	74	11	501	636	809	1	
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	1 230	380	2.41	4.5	1 167	36	220	721	125	65	510	575	673	4	
District 2 -----	69 320	27 002	2.43	4.2	63 863	10 076	38 766	12 899	1 594	528	301	396	494	720	
COUNTY															
Island County -----	7 499	3 972	2.76	4.6	6 442	824	4 165	1 274	141	38	316	397	489	59	
Son Juan County -----	1 234	779	2.19	4.2	934	144	553	183	23	31	291	384	502	36	
Skagit County -----	9 215	4 404	2.43	4.3	8 267	1 902	5 354	840	71	100	257	341	427	130	
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	34 066	11 014	2.44	4.2	32 304	4 251	18 231	8 528	1 028	266	333	431	527	375	
Whatcom County -----	17 306	6 833	2.28	4.1	15 916	2 955	10 463	2 074	331	93	275	361	448	120	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Anacortes city -----	1 488	701	2.33	4.2	1 412	406	728	230	29	19	235	342	455	37	
Bellingham city -----	10 396	3 116	2.07	3.8	10 134	1 613	6 843	1 387	232	59	287	371	458	103	
Everett city -----	15 617	3 625	2.28	3.9	15 301	2 030	9 359	3 436	319	157	327	418	503	270	
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	72	4	1.63	4.1	70	2	1	5	-	-	250	550	600	-	
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.) -----	8	53	2.83	5.7	70	1	16	40	13	-	503	600	705	-	
Marysville city -----	2 295	577	2.22	3.9	2 236	377	1 423	351	69	16	321	410	481	47	
Mount Vernon city -----	2 971	857	2.27	3.9	2 875	2 029	2 029	266	16	75	283	359	439	85	
North Marysville CDP -----	1 136	799	3.16	5.2	1 056	68	386	507	94	1	428	529	659	-	
Oak Harbor city -----	3 592	1 647	2.93	4.5	3 092	407	2 027	580	51	27	332	411	486	52	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	3 520	587	2.44	4.2	3 415	82	1 501	1 742	87	3	437	509	585	9	
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	549	396	3.08	5.6	515	13	166	193	128	15	446	592	778	-	
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	1 163	589	2.87	4.6	1 112	185	563	314	44	6	327	445	539	-	
District 3 -----	72 539	29 052	2.38	4.3	67 649	14 084	43 916	8 334	888	427	265	346	437	1 120	
COUNTY															
Clark County -----	31 568	11 963	2.42	4.4	30 071	3 915	20 206	5 340	432	178	305	378	475	577	
Cowlitz County -----	10 935	4 696	2.40	4.2	10 334	3 284	6 552	439	24	35	227	296	367	124	
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	2 002	941	2.57	4.4	1 738	949	773	15	-	1	172	239	299	2	
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	1 091	569	2.71	4.4	864	386	459	17	2	-	197	262	326	-	
Lewis County -----	6 735	3 406	2.54	4.5	5 761	2 219	3 377	119	31	15	213	276	343	53	
Pacific County -----	2 219	1 229	2.42	4.3	1 908	1 044	847	17	-	-	181	240	302	5	
Skamania County -----	811	413	2.63	4.5	659	287	353	16	3	-	197	264	332	2	
Thurston County (pt.) -----	16 855	5 631	2.16	4.1	16 083	1 848	11 274	2 367	396	198	306	382	468	357	
Wahkiakum County -----	323	204	2.44	4.8	231	152	75	4	-	-	174	221	285	-	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Centralia city -----	2 136	940	2.30	4.1	2 033	762	1 236	34	-	1	212	278	342	2	
Evergreen CDP -----	1 367	736	2.82	5.0	1 328	50	802	466	9	1	379	452	544	3	
Kelso city -----	2 174	1 003	2.44	4.0	2 112	891	1 164	55	-	2	202	266	327	7	
Lacey city (pt.) -----	3 642	1 101	2.21	4.2	3 492	189	2 395	736	134	38	325	398	508	37	
Longview city -----	5 516	2 115	2.22	4.0	5 362	1 541	3 529	252	8	32	237	308	378	104	
Olympia city -----	7 174	2 138	1.97	3.9	7 020	966	4 932	896	136	90	300	382	457	185	
Orchards South CDP -----	1 676	880	2.90	4.8	1 626	76	950	592	7	1	398	471	534	2	
Solman Creek CDP -----	1 611	421	2.25	4.2	1 559	91	1 184	258	24	2	322	374	469	2	
Vancouver city -----	11 450	2 992	2.13	3.9	11 187	2 077	8 465	487	100	58	269	332	389	293	
District 4 -----	72 438	31 846	2.64	4.2	62 855	26 036	34 009	2 279	284	247	205	270	340	1 088	
COUNTY															
Adams County (pt.) -----	48	23	3.21	4.5	14	7	7	-	-	-	175	250	285	-	
Benton County -----	15 564	5 140	2.43	4.4	14 687	4 843	8 977	658	90	119	229	283	349	230	
Chelan County -----	7 861	3 506	2.37	4.1	6 603	2 111	4 050	379	33	30	224	306	383	257	
O Douglas County -----	3 036	1 250	2.68	4.4	2 274	536	1 536	186	16	-	255	338	402	7	
Franklin County -----	4 919	1 725	3.13	4.1	4 218	2 479	1 615	86	21	17	181	234	292	55	
Grant County -----	6 988	3 443	2.76	4.4	6 011	3 136	2 745	116	13	1	173	244	311	12	
Kittitas County -----	4 481	1 637	2.09	3.9	3 935	1 806	2 075	40	12	2	198	260	323	17	
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	1 023	572	2.73	4.8	804	452	344	7	-	1	169	234	294	-	
Okanogan County -----	4 215	2 403	2.66	4.4	3 051	1 925	1 097	28	-	1	161	222	282	2	
Yakima County -----	24 303	12 147	2.83	4.1	21 258	8 741	11 563	779	99	76	205	270	338	508	

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								Upper quartile (dollars)	
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)			
District 4—Con.															
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	1 061	483	2.60	4.6	989	114	768	101	6	—	307	368	429	3	
Ellensburg city .....	3 044	769	1.94	3.7	2 972	1 322	1 614	22	12	2	204	264	325	15	
Kennewick city .....	7 542	1 883	2.36	4.1	7 338	2 513	4 393	303	39	90	225	279	346	164	
Moses Lake city .....	1 615	731	2.29	4.1	1 548	671	800	72	5	—	195	268	343	2	
Posco city .....	3 601	984	3.04	3.7	3 408	2 137	1 197	39	20	15	178	228	281	54	
Richland city .....	5 007	1 714	2.18	4.5	4 850	1 354	3 207	216	46	27	241	293	355	61	
Sunnyside city .....	1 543	615	3.38	3.8	1 476	742	726	8	—	—	189	249	299	6	
Wenatchee city .....	4 032	1 416	2.20	4.0	3 895	1 137	2 451	252	26	29	234	316	392	251	
Yakima city .....	10 087	3 964	2.40	3.9	9 737	3 356	5 819	408	86	68	221	283	352	443	
District 5 .....	75 023	30 629	2.27	4.3	67 838	25 244	38 965	3 028	427	174	211	280	355	879	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Adams County (pt.) .....	1 534	802	2.90	4.7	1 171	794	373	3	—	1	165	218	270		
Asotin County .....	2 409	1 210	2.45	4.6	2 227	1 046	1 140	38	2	1	194	257	316	5	
Columbia County .....	512	362	2.55	4.9	376	252	122	1	1	—	159	214	269	1	
Ferry County .....	679	424	2.71	4.6	489	303	181	4	1	—	102	197	298	1	
Gorfield County .....	288	229	2.57	6.0	158	124	34	—	—	—	151	191	242	—	
Lincoln County .....	989	707	2.51	5.6	599	444	155	—	—	—	148	198	253	—	
Pend Oreille County .....	895	555	2.56	4.7	676	373	296	7	—	—	160	237	297	—	
Spokane County .....	51 386	19 938	2.19	4.2	47 846	15 928	29 240	2 146	376	156	221	288	362	834	
Stevens County .....	2 675	1 548	2.63	4.6	2 016	1 159	835	19	1	2	162	231	293	1	
Walla Walla County .....	6 643	2 979	2.40	4.4	6 045	2 814	3 086	128	13	4	191	259	333	21	
Whitman County .....	7 013	1 875	2.29	4.3	6 235	2 007	3 503	682	33	10	226	303	389	17	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Opportunity CDP .....	3 125	1 005	2.21	4.6	3 044	575	2 240	216	11	2	264	320	389	25	
Pullman city .....	5 031	563	2.22	3.8	4 955	1 201	3 046	668	30	10	252	326	405	9	
Spokane city .....	32 137	11 678	2.06	4.0	31 085	11 682	17 873	1 139	272	119	208	278	347	709	
Walla Walla city .....	4 303	1 738	2.26	4.2	4 140	1 935	2 121	70	10	4	189	259	335	13	
District 6 .....	81 555	30 232	2.31	4.1	77 273	15 986	51 319	8 335	948	685	265	351	434	1 627	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Clallam County .....	6 806	3 452	2.32	4.3	6 160	1 848	3 770	413	46	83	228	308	391	115	
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	6 424	2 892	2.27	4.2	5 892	2 770	2 988	89	29	16	186	256	315	48	
Jefferson County .....	2 251	1 207	2.24	4.2	1 931	580	1 152	186	12	1	222	312	400	3	
Kitsop County (pt.) .....	16 206	6 758	2.46	4.2	15 239	3 112	10 160	1 697	168	102	271	358	439	280	
Mason County .....	3 393	1 790	2.50	4.3	2 948	961	1 805	138	12	32	222	298	376	88	
Pierce County (pt.) .....	46 475	14 133	2.25	4.0	45 103	6 715	31 444	5 812	681	451	289	371	450	1 093	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	2 987	1 149	2.17	4.0	2 850	1 437	1 389	19	4	1	177	249	301	6	
Bremerton city .....	8 967	3 396	2.38	4.0	8 462	2 182	5 828	367	46	39	246	329	393	137	
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	6 849	2 072	2.45	4.1	6 690	413	4 944	1 186	132	15	315	391	476	6	
Port Angeles city .....	2 934	1 515	2.21	4.2	2 805	870	1 741	157	12	25	224	308	381	41	
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	29 438	9 130	2.20	3.9	28 668	5 803	19 643	2 532	311	379	266	350	428	1 050	
University Place CDP .....	5 037	789	2.15	4.2	4 957	1 222	3 703	1 031	93	8	357	415	491	1	
District 7 .....	123 067	27 121	1.87	3.5	119 972	15 989	65 113	30 341	6 202	2 327	327	423	546	1 468	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
King County (pt.) .....	123 067	27 121	1.87	3.5	119 972	15 989	65 113	30 341	6 202	2 327	327	423	546	1 468	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	770	330	2.48	4.2	742	22	425	281	11	3	339	458	536	1	
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	128	120	2.90	5.0	124	9	59	49	7	—	375	486	581	1	
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	498	214	2.30	4.2	483	73	207	167	36	—	395	463	590	3	
Renton city (pt.) .....	121	14	2.79	4.3	120	2	17	99	1	1	546	591	632	—	
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	440	208	2.49	4.2	424	18	180	177	46	3	443	519	630	1	
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	2 930	709	2.10	3.8	2 858	180	2 138	505	34	1	352	404	480	5	
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	197	171	3.05	5.1	187	14	103	67	2	1	367	455	548	—	
Seattle city (pt.) .....	115 624	24 092	1.84	3.5	112 876	15 370	60 823	28 403	5 991	2 289	325	423	547	1 447	
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	84	22	1.61	3.9	79	1	76	2	—	—	360	387	423	—	
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	571	340	2.70	4.2	543	188	262	92	1	—	163	349	466	4	
District 8 .....	54 634	16 583	2.41	4.4	52 179	3 807	25 168	18 138	3 580	1 486	387	479	598	518	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
King County (pt.) .....	46 833	13 618	2.35	4.4	44 945	3 015	20 208	16 823	3 436	1 463	405	494	615	507	
Pierce County (pt.) .....	7 801	2 965	2.72	4.5	7 234	792	4 960	1 315	144	23	316	389	476	11	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Auburn city (pt.) .....	2 122	365	2.33	4.1	2 087	55	1 566	431	35	—	375	431	493	4	
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	10 807	2 237	2.16	4.2	10 553	342	4 151	4 607	935	518	449	528	645	197	
Coscode-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	2 621	799	2.54	4.7	2 543	30	930	1 295	264	24	452	535	642	3	
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	869	778	3.36	5.5	807	42	265	386	102	12	424	545	668	2	
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	3 423	1 343	2.94	4.8	3 323	514	1 204	1 282	284	39	375	493	623	1	
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	467	417	2.90	5.5	418	24	155	182	51	6	411	529	668	1	
Kent city (pt.) .....	6 970	684	2.21	3.9	6 883	400	4 079	2 094	214	96	383	451	542	105	
Mercer Island city .....	1 709	532	2.05	4.6	1 634	56	511	658	224	185	471	571	751	70	
Newport Hills CDP .....	1 469	415	2.32	4.8	1 423	16	384	712	236	75	483	620	725	2	
Pine Lake CDP .....	652	277	2.31	4.8	604	12	48	219	147	178	637	789	1 000+	81	
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	314	200	3.06	5.4	304	2	150	124	27	1	403	500	621	—	
Redmond city (pt.) .....	1 034	182	1.98	4.2	1 016	16	265	530	146	59	490	592	707	3	
Renton city (pt.) .....	5 578	1 082	2.10	3.8	5 482	550	3 170	1 600	139	23	352	439	536	5	
Soholee CDP .....	281	268	3.14	6.3	257	6	22	58	99	72	652	857	1 000+	—	
South Hill CDP .....	1 478	383	2.55	4.4	1 445	34	1 029	341	38	3	349	423	507	4	
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	82	74	3.16	5.7	71	3	8	34	22	4	577	702	844	—	



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 9 -----	84 156	25 844	2.44	4.1	78 565	7 110	51 093	18 429	1 599	334	337	415	505	369
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) -----	48 138	10 102	2.21	4.0	46 990	3 148	28 880	13 511	1 266	185	367	440	532	157
Pierce County (pt.) -----	30 949	13 129	2.73	4.3	26 893	3 290	19 370	3 799	289	145	299	373	456	198
Thurston County (pt.) -----	5 069	2 613	2.82	4.7	4 682	672	2 843	1 119	44	4	291	385	500	14
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) -----	4 719	892	2.34	3.9	4 616	717	3 215	663	18	3	300	378	453	4
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	703	207	2.32	4.0	669	72	304	281	5	7	358	476	569	3
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	5 079	871	1.94	3.8	4 976	413	3 355	1 106	82	20	355	420	498	40
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	548	106	1.87	3.8	536	19	441	72	3	1	374	414	473	-
Des Moines city -----	3 740	487	2.11	3.9	3 647	122	2 298	1 112	104	11	387	453	540	12
Elk Plain CDP -----	931	440	3.05	4.9	887	106	568	206	6	1	321	395	496	3
Federal Way CDP -----	10 999	2 014	2.30	4.2	10 821	285	5 954	3 966	560	56	400	476	571	11
Fort Lewis CDP -----	3 446	2 405	3.82	5.3	1 092	7	897	173	15	-	367	414	473	2
Kent city (pt.) -----	3 420	354	2.16	3.8	3 340	119	1 697	1 441	73	10	379	480	581	3
Lacey city (pt.) -----	184	93	2.57	4.8	182	13	101	66	1	1	363	437	539	2
Lakeland North CDP -----	805	545	3.25	5.4	767	81	262	362	60	2	379	525	668	2
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	5 092	915	2.46	3.5	4 987	601	4 196	145	22	23	271	315	370	7
Parkland CDP -----	3 129	1 289	2.46	4.1	3 023	368	2 224	400	26	5	294	359	450	10
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	3 299	864	2.11	4.0	3 203	358	2 470	277	21	77	315	389	454	97
Renton city (pt.) -----	3 681	649	1.90	3.8	3 610	222	2 353	884	114	37	367	438	516	53
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	111	20	2.25	3.6	108	3	95	10	-	-	341	382	430	1
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	4 046	823	2.12	3.8	3 935	114	2 839	933	38	11	369	425	500	11
Seattle city (pt.) -----	347	153	2.71	4.5	335	23	111	192	9	-	426	543	620	-
Spanaway CDP -----	1 800	1 100	2.92	4.6	1 747	175	1 198	358	16	-	308	398	488	6
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	3 639	2 305	2.99	4.4	3 511	948	1 886	600	66	11	236	355	469	27
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	3 338	553	1.93	3.7	3 281	191	2 157	887	43	3	374	435	514	4
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	2 847	1 173	2.49	3.9	2 752	583	1 675	457	32	5	300	387	471	10

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 872 431</b>	<b>1 708 223</b>	<b>51 645</b>	<b>24 699</b>	<b>59 205</b>	<b>28 659</b>	<b>55 706</b>	<b>1 684 243</b>	<b>50 666</b>	<b>23 630</b>	<b>57 334</b>	<b>852</b>
District 1 -----	205 181	192 226	2 399	1 668	7 768	1 120	3 603	190 023	2 355	1 578	7 558	64
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.) -----	102 238	95 523	1 263	620	4 264	568	1 759	94 452	1 242	588	4 168	29
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	28 150	26 516	313	456	727	138	496	26 224	306	434	681	9
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	74 793	70 187	823	592	2 777	414	1 348	69 347	807	556	2 709	26
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	7 924	7 444	70	64	311	35	143	7 354	70	57	299	1
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	8 200	7 486	180	32	462	40	126	7 407	179	31	456	1
Bothell city -----	4 919	4 726	33	30	105	25	67	4 686	33	29	101	3
Edmonds city -----	12 628	12 019	104	100	347	58	204	11 887	100	95	339	3
Esperance CDP -----	4 517	4 264	37	44	157	15	59	4 224	37	41	154	2
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	10 074	9 547	102	48	323	54	160	9 447	101	47	316	3
Kingsgate CDP -----	4 729	4 293	87	32	272	45	100	4 251	82	29	265	2
Kirkland city -----	17 211	16 282	216	96	527	90	291	16 090	214	92	520	4
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	5 409	5 024	86	50	218	31	101	4 962	86	46	211	3
Lynnwood city -----	11 331	10 358	216	97	584	76	257	10 199	211	93	568	3
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	3 042	2 918	23	24	59	18	48	2 890	23	21	59	1
Mountlake Terrace city -----	7 411	6 786	128	64	365	68	179	6 691	124	61	353	3
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 817	3 496	47	36	225	13	61	3 457	47	33	218	1
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	7 741	7 385	60	57	201	38	137	7 294	57	55	196	2
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	846	808	6	11	15	6	24	791	6	10	15	—
Redmond city (pt.) -----	11 075	10 304	153	48	504	66	205	10 175	150	46	494	5
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	8 710	7 914	95	64	578	59	156	7 833	94	59	564	4
Seattle city (pt.) -----	13 140	12 118	194	137	588	103	296	11 949	189	130	573	3
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	2 729	2 557	21	20	110	21	45	2 533	21	19	110	1
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	6 750	6 490	41	36	146	37	117	6 415	41	35	142	—
District 2 -----	202 215	193 375	1 358	2 985	2 714	1 783	4 202	191 093	1 333	2 895	2 608	84
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Island County -----	21 787	20 649	381	138	452	167	508	20 341	375	137	422	4
San Juan County -----	4 392	4 311	9	36	24	12	43	4 279	9	36	24	1
Skagit County -----	30 573	29 201	61	493	188	630	1 030	28 787	58	480	181	37
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	96 920	92 897	715	1 268	1 471	569	1 629	91 930	704	1 221	1 412	24
Whatcom County -----	48 543	46 317	192	1 050	579	405	992	45 756	187	1 021	569	18
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Anacortes city -----	4 669	4 532	13	61	35	28	58	4 506	12	56	35	2
Bellingham city -----	21 189	20 284	122	271	377	135	372	20 058	120	260	369	10
Everett city -----	28 679	26 962	391	344	760	222	615	26 607	385	330	731	11
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	546	524	5	5	10	2	7	520	5	4	10	—
Marysville city -----	4 288	4 139	10	79	50	10	69	4 087	10	74	48	—
Mount Vernon city -----	6 885	6 399	23	62	73	328	455	6 248	22	60	69	31
North Marysville CDP -----	6 116	5 963	18	58	44	33	95	5 905	17	56	43	—
Oak Harbor city -----	5 971	5 321	248	41	280	81	268	5 158	244	41	259	1
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	6 810	6 397	134	65	153	61	155	6 312	133	62	145	3
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	5 149	4 936	33	21	132	27	85	4 881	32	21	129	1
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	4 265	4 142	16	47	35	25	75	4 096	16	46	32	—
District 3 -----	206 863	198 879	1 555	2 279	2 944	1 206	3 519	196 753	1 503	2 198	2 840	50
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Clark County -----	88 440	84 772	940	727	1 502	499	1 565	83 798	912	690	1 453	22
Cowlitz County -----	31 640	30 667	93	427	264	189	414	30 458	92	415	255	6
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	6 407	6 159	11	191	27	19	62	6 122	11	187	25	—
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 102	2 982	2	59	9	50	128	2 901	2	59	9	3
Lewis County -----	22 478	22 031	33	215	80	119	303	21 852	33	212	76	2
Pacific County -----	7 896	7 589	10	163	99	35	113	7 514	10	159	97	3
Skomano County -----	3 066	2 985	2	61	10	8	32	2 963	2	60	9	—
Thurston County (pt.) -----	42 513	40 405	463	418	949	278	886	39 863	440	398	912	14
Wahkiakum County -----	1 321	1 289	1	18	4	9	16	1 282	1	18	4	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city -----	4 906	4 785	14	39	28	40	94	4 733	14	39	26	—
Evergreen CDP -----	3 874	3 647	69	30	96	32	87	3 599	67	29	90	2
Kelso city -----	4 637	4 465	10	78	28	56	104	4 420	10	77	26	—
Lacey city (pt.) -----	6 921	6 343	196	62	261	59	197	6 231	189	57	245	2
Longview city -----	12 875	12 375	62	170	182	86	178	12 291	62	164	176	4
Olympia city -----	14 951	14 088	173	138	458	94	313	13 893	159	133	450	3
Orchards South CDP -----	4 399	4 184	56	37	100	22	100	4 119	54	36	90	—
Salmon Creek CDP -----	4 709	4 551	42	27	69	20	77	4 496	40	25	69	2
Vancouver city -----	20 138	19 009	337	204	440	148	425	18 751	330	188	438	6
District 4 -----	196 812	174 162	1 798	4 281	1 908	14 663	19 793	169 181	1 744	4 103	1 802	189
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Adams County (pt.) -----	105	83	1	—	—	21	22	82	1	—	—	—
Benton County -----	42 227	39 515	380	310	642	1 380	2 117	38 792	373	295	627	23
Chelan County -----	20 645	19 637	25	153	98	732	1 183	19 188	23	147	95	9
Douglas County -----	9 687	9 191	11	79	31	375	704	8 863	10	76	30	4
Franklin County -----	12 196	9 597	447	84	231	1 837	2 564	8 887	438	71	214	22
Grant County -----	19 745	17 633	227	175	201	1 509	2 313	16 843	219	170	191	9
Kittitas County -----	10 460	10 096	50	76	120	118	213	10 007	47	73	117	3
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 108	2 945	3	90	16	54	69	2 929	3	89	15	3
Okanagan County -----	12 654	10 996	17	1 100	38	503	667	10 848	15	1 079	37	8
Yakima County -----	65 985	54 469	637	2 214	531	8 134	9 941	52 742	615	2 103	476	108



Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>District 4—Con.</b>												
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	4 501	4 376	5	26	18	76	124	4 328	4	25	18	2
Ellensburg city .....	4 785	4 534	42	49	105	55	105	4 488	39	48	102	3
Kennewick city .....	16 074	14 898	157	118	222	679	928	14 655	153	112	216	10
Moses Lake city .....	4 314	3 683	103	33	79	416	584	3 526	100	29	73	2
Pasco city .....	6 842	4 797	399	64	139	1 443	1 919	4 339	390	52	126	16
Richland city .....	13 162	12 405	173	99	338	147	319	12 245	171	95	330	2
Sunnyside city .....	3 438	2 146	9	25	22	1 236	1 417	1 961	9	22	17	12
Wenatchee city .....	8 986	8 540	16	76	60	294	416	8 418	16	72	60	4
Yakima city .....	21 596	19 161	445	339	184	1 467	2 047	18 608	431	308	172	30
District 5 .....	207 264	197 143	1 998	2 985	2 653	2 485	4 542	195 222	1 963	2 882	2 598	57
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Adams County (pt.) .....	4 481	3 394	11	19	24	1 033	1 063	3 360	11	19	23	5
Asotin County .....	7 003	6 855	14	86	30	18	71	6 803	13	85	30	1
Columbia County .....	1 582	1 562	1	5	9	5	97	1 470	1	5	9	—
Ferry County .....	2 247	1 849	3	386	3	6	18	1 840	3	383	3	—
Garfield County .....	922	918	—	1	2	1	7	912	—	1	2	—
Lincoln County .....	3 605	3 540	—	48	8	9	24	3 525	—	48	7	1
Pend Oreille County .....	3 395	3 318	1	64	8	4	27	3 298	1	61	8	—
Spokane County .....	141 619	135 919	1 668	1 644	1 757	631	1 955	134 710	1 638	1 566	1 713	37
Stevens County .....	11 241	10 614	19	550	28	30	118	10 538	19	537	27	2
Walla Walla County .....	17 623	16 576	127	95	147	678	977	16 274	126	93	145	8
Whitman County .....	13 546	12 598	154	87	637	70	185	12 492	151	84	631	3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Opportunity CDP .....	8 645	8 430	50	57	77	31	102	8 363	48	54	77	1
Pullman city .....	7 384	6 515	148	52	611	58	143	6 437	146	49	606	3
Spokane city .....	75 147	71 326	1 222	1 130	1 113	356	1 136	70 630	1 200	1 073	1 083	25
Walla Walla city .....	9 912	9 232	94	62	86	438	624	9 041	93	62	85	7
District 6 .....	211 878	191 288	9 850	3 722	5 415	1 603	4 633	188 842	9 636	3 577	5 118	72
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Clallam County .....	22 837	21 754	43	833	146	61	268	21 568	42	817	140	2
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	19 107	18 225	34	592	142	114	256	18 101	34	579	133	4
Jefferson County .....	8 627	8 356	22	185	50	14	70	8 301	20	185	49	2
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	41 117	37 960	1 205	496	1 067	389	1 049	37 432	1 183	473	961	19
Mason County .....	14 565	13 964	21	434	92	54	157	13 874	20	425	86	3
Pierce County (pt.) .....	105 625	91 029	8 525	1 182	3 918	971	2 833	89 566	8 337	1 098	3 749	42
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	6 952	6 653	20	140	76	63	132	6 590	20	138	70	2
Bremerton city .....	14 718	13 088	774	204	464	188	464	12 879	757	190	417	11
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	15 275	12 319	1 540	159	1 053	204	630	12 066	1 497	143	990	9
Port Angeles city .....	7 360	7 128	22	137	62	11	82	7 065	22	132	59	—
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	59 672	50 119	5 876	822	2 257	598	1 626	49 331	5 753	763	2 176	23
University Place CDP .....	11 094	9 860	737	82	340	75	251	9 710	726	79	322	6
District 7 .....	244 606	198 813	20 430	2 718	20 169	2 476	6 455	195 682	20 087	2 550	19 640	192
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.) .....	244 606	198 813	20 430	2 718	20 169	2 476	6 455	195 682	20 087	2 550	19 640	192
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	3 093	2 156	586	24	303	24	64	2 134	579	22	292	2
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	486	441	9	4	20	12	19	433	9	4	20	1
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	1 394	1 199	33	13	134	15	44	1 175	32	13	129	1
Renton city (pt.) .....	312	206	69	—	36	1	6	204	68	—	34	—
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 663	1 434	32	15	167	15	27	1 426	31	15	164	—
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	6 220	5 454	282	112	271	101	227	5 347	276	104	259	7
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	815	723	17	14	50	11	24	713	17	14	46	1
Seattle city (pt.) .....	222 416	179 587	19 279	2 458	18 837	2 255	5 909	176 716	18 953	2 302	18 358	178
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	149	117	16	1	14	1	2	116	16	1	14	—
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	1 406	1 151	43	30	157	25	54	1 129	43	29	151	—
District 8 .....	195 943	183 353	2 947	1 546	6 989	1 108	3 397	181 258	2 908	1 466	6 849	65
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.) .....	161 365	149 954	2 707	1 212	6 572	920	2 839	148 202	2 668	1 151	6 451	54
Pierce County (pt.) .....	34 578	33 399	240	334	417	188	558	33 056	240	315	398	11
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Auburn city (pt.) .....	5 405	5 148	58	67	93	39	94	5 097	58	66	90	—
Belleview city (pt.) .....	27 556	24 612	546	100	2 113	185	561	24 262	543	91	2 093	6
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	9 703	8 661	310	61	622	49	200	8 542	300	55	603	3
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	7 818	7 485	87	73	127	46	142	7 397	84	67	122	6
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	14 308	13 072	325	97	703	111	306	12 899	321	94	683	5
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	4 512	4 320	49	34	89	20	53	4 290	48	33	86	2
Kent city (pt.) .....	9 903	9 121	282	116	285	99	280	8 958	279	108	273	5
Mercer Island city .....	8 007	7 376	109	15	487	20	94	7 303	108	15	485	2
Newport Hills CDP .....	5 698	5 142	104	16	404	32	98	5 077	104	16	403	—
Pine Lake CDP .....	4 876	4 657	26	16	166	11	56	4 614	26	16	163	1
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	2 007	1 897	27	13	60	10	37	1 873	27	11	59	—
Redmond city (pt.) .....	3 078	2 880	21	18	146	13	48	2 847	21	17	145	—
Renton city (pt.) .....	11 649	10 317	542	102	588	100	243	10 196	530	97	573	10
Sahalee CDP .....	4 453	4 270	37	14	115	17	61	4 228	36	14	114	—
South Hill CDP .....	4 654	4 484	38	27	74	31	73	4 443	38	25	71	4
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	729	707	6	5	7	4	12	699	6	5	7	—

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 9 .....	201 669	178 984	9 310	2 515	8 645	2 215	5 562	176 189	9 137	2 381	8 321	79
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.) .....	107 583	96 059	4 065	1 187	5 174	1 098	2 834	94 579	3 996	1 112	5 017	45
Pierce County (pt.) .....	74 449	64 847	4 753	962	2 956	931	2 214	63 806	4 661	916	2 827	25
Thurston County (pt.) .....	19 637	18 078	492	366	515	186	514	17 804	480	353	477	9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Auburn city (pt.) .....	7 952	7 462	98	125	188	79	195	7 361	96	121	177	2
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	1 871	1 386	264	23	171	27	53	1 369	262	20	167	—
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	10 506	9 756	202	111	324	113	298	9 585	201	106	315	1
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	1 063	930	50	10	61	12	30	914	48	10	61	—
Des Moines city .....	7 054	6 392	254	60	282	66	175	6 297	249	57	271	5
Elk Plain CDP .....	4 115	3 806	134	51	93	31	74	3 769	132	50	89	1
Federal Way CDP .....	25 705	22 845	992	208	1 405	255	672	22 485	973	190	1 367	18
Fort Lewis CDP .....	3 460	2 202	865	41	167	185	317	2 103	848	38	152	2
Kent city (pt.) .....	6 343	5 783	224	66	227	43	178	5 664	219	62	219	1
Lacey city (pt.) .....	801	756	12	10	15	8	22	743	12	10	14	—
Lakeland North CDP .....	4 732	4 373	76	39	213	31	94	4 316	74	39	208	1
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	7 479	5 504	1 164	105	545	161	419	5 318	1 126	95	517	4
Parkland CDP .....	7 335	6 506	359	78	309	83	196	6 413	353	75	297	1
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	6 937	6 684	39	80	105	29	92	6 629	39	77	100	—
Renton city (pt.) .....	6 258	5 327	437	42	404	48	150	5 236	431	42	396	3
Riverton-Bailevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	211	188	3	2	16	2	7	184	3	2	15	—
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	8 796	7 778	428	125	352	113	241	7 665	424	120	340	6
Seattle city (pt.) .....	1 146	686	229	5	210	16	50	662	227	5	201	1
Spanaway CDP .....	5 138	4 364	362	57	283	72	196	4 267	358	53	261	3
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	10 267	7 980	1 069	192	892	134	309	7 838	1 056	185	874	5
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	5 490	4 666	355	71	329	69	162	4 591	349	68	317	3
White Center-Sharewood CDP (pt.) .....	6 470	5 375	210	153	607	125	258	5 279	204	135	592	2



Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					Land area	
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households			
	Total	Occupied	Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 1	214 896	205 181	885	134 100	783	487	1 228	870	249	440	272	971.1	374.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	2 291	2 025	143	71 400	78	198	188	116	48	33	26	35.2	13.6
Port Gamble Reservation, WA	158	151	59	38 400	39	133	89	48	26	9	6	4.9	1.9
Port Madison Reservation, WA	2 133	1 874	84	91 000	39	263	99	68	22	24	20	30.3	11.7
District 2	227 215	202 215	1 564	85 900	1 421	322	2 308	1 445	661	677	474	16 117.5	6 223.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	6 704	4 754	672	65 200	364	157	880	523	257	156	119	186.7	72.1
Lummi Reservation, WA	1 331	1 050	248	60 400	126	155	322	207	84	52	38	54.4	21.0
Nooksack Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	152	143	83	53 200	27	117	97	57	26	13	10	10.9	4.2
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, WA	36	33	12	73 000	4	60	16	5	9	—	—	.2	.1
Shilagamish Reservation, WA	32	30	18	69 300	5	74	21	11	8	2	2	.1	—
Swinomish Reservation, WA	1 074	924	70	62 500	85	109	130	64	47	25	19	29.6	11.4
Tulalip Reservation, WA	4 026	2 524	197	77 700	114	215	255	163	66	56	44	91.1	35.2
Upper Skagit Reservation, WA	53	50	44	62 800	3	71	39	16	17	8	6	.4	.2
District 3	225 971	206 863	1 129	70 400	1 150	321	1 674	1 146	401	605	449	21 827.3	8 427.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	260	206	48	55 300	70	97	94	48	33	24	23	36.1	13.9
Chehalis Reservation, WA	181	162	29	42 300	67	98	74	37	27	22	21	18.2	7.0
Shoalwater Reservation, WA	79	44	19	68 200	3	50	20	11	6	2	2	3.2	1.2
Yokima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.7	5.7
District 4	221 456	196 812	2 108	51 100	2 173	214	3 366	1 776	1 198	915	679	61 395.6	23 704.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	10 563	9 775	1 331	48 600	1 100	166	2 019	949	797	412	316	8 193.8	3 163.6
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.)	2 121	1 860	495	48 700	365	146	675	323	247	185	146	2 672.2	1 031.7
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	8 442	7 915	836	48 500	735	178	1 344	626	550	227	170	5 521.6	2 131.9
District 5	227 492	207 264	1 345	53 700	1 640	237	2 114	1 170	722	871	644	45 781.0	17 676.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	1 470	1 032	461	51 200	279	88	573	312	173	167	131	3 443.8	1 329.6
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.)	875	538	200	54 200	136	88	248	140	75	88	65	2 809.8	1 084.9
Kalispel Reservation, WA	30	30	21	35 300	6	66	22	9	8	5	5	18.8	7.3
Spokane Reservation, WA	565	464	240	50 100	137	88	303	163	90	74	61	615.2	237.5
District 6	238 327	211 878	1 906	63 800	1 816	304	2 714	1 570	870	1 008	746	16 187.7	6 250.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	2 180	1 715	719	50 600	223	166	733	392	226	209	166	992.8	383.3
Hah Reservation, WA	36	29	21	61 000	3	118	15	5	7	9	5	1.9	.7
Jonestown Klam Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	9	8	—	—	2	413	2	2	—	—	—	.1	—
Lower Elwha Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	47	44	40	59 000	2	463	34	11	14	8	8	1.8	.7
Makah Reservation, WA	593	414	250	56 900	67	111	227	121	69	90	78	110.6	42.7
Ozette Reservation, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	1.2
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	535	501	8	44 500	15	342	20	8	11	3	3	1.2	.4
Quileute Reservation, WA	130	115	76	44 100	22	177	70	39	22	28	23	4.1	1.6
Quinalt Reservation, WA	475	358	184	40 800	91	163	232	122	70	43	31	842.4	325.2
Skokomish Reservation, WA	301	200	104	50 000	20	223	100	63	22	24	14	21.1	8.2
Squaxin Island Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	54	46	36	57 600	1	90	33	21	11	4	4	6.5	2.5
District 8	205 496	195 943	893	133 400	653	420	1 219	829	279	327	214	7 604.7	2 936.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	1 379	1 319	92	98 700	82	175	154	58	64	20	13	15.9	6.1
Muckleshaat Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	1 379	1 319	92	98 700	82	175	154	58	64	20	13	15.9	6.1
District 9	213 647	201 669	1 128	87 300	1 387	396	1 847	1 128	550	668	445	2 233.4	862.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas	12 508	11 615	221	73 100	137	308	281	137	104	77	57	93.3	36.0
Nisqually Reservation, WA	170	166	90	75 000	11	157	86	40	27	15	10	20.6	7.9
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	12 338	11 449	131	71 400	126	321	195	97	77	62	47	72.7	28.1

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
All persons	4 866 692	540 315	540 861	540 658	540 701	540 865	540 836	541 202	540 735	540 519
Urban	3 717 124	487 953	316 354	337 869	332 192	385 403	400 868	532 962	429 097	494 426
Inside urbanized area	3 213 897	476 919	206 328	293 169	204 070	278 939	325 807	532 962	403 254	492 449
Outside urbanized area	503 227	11 034	110 026	44 700	128 122	106 464	75 061	—	25 843	1 977
Rural	1 149 568	52 362	224 507	202 789	208 509	155 462	139 968	8 240	111 638	46 093
Farm	60 243	817	8 934	6 813	25 348	12 105	1 972	84	2 489	1 681
<b>ANCESTRY</b>										
All persons	4 866 692	540 315	540 861	540 658	540 701	540 865	540 836	541 202	540 735	540 519
Ancestry specified	4 401 320	496 508	486 536	482 618	479 442	492 294	484 057	499 994	491 923	487 948
Single ancestry	2 419 784	249 989	257 824	264 292	294 136	261 458	274 194	298 947	250 328	268 616
Multiple ancestry	1 981 536	246 519	228 712	218 326	185 306	230 836	209 863	201 047	241 595	219 332
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	465 372	43 807	54 325	58 040	61 259	48 571	56 779	41 208	48 812	52 571
Total ancestries reported	6 382 856	743 027	715 248	700 944	664 748	723 130	693 920	701 041	733 518	707 280
Arab	8 908	1 309	812	794	587	1 114	714	1 900	905	773
Austrian	18 448	2 454	1 769	1 738	1 406	1 897	1 550	2 817	2 834	1 983
Belgian	7 868	1 097	770	875	493	756	930	1 139	1 025	783
Canadian	22 004	3 274	3 748	2 311	1 411	1 845	2 124	2 646	2 736	1 909
Czech	31 856	3 883	3 110	3 410	2 481	3 813	3 278	4 137	4 023	3 721
Danish	82 215	11 107	9 480	9 374	7 630	9 028	8 453	8 575	10 710	7 858
Dutch	179 310	18 019	35 641	21 196	21 618	19 369	17 025	12 335	17 441	16 666
English	897 426	111 998	101 108	102 442	94 649	104 493	95 732	88 355	108 481	90 168
Finnish	44 110	5 419	3 792	12 153	2 208	2 964	4 987	3 871	4 694	4 022
French (except Basque)	265 642	31 490	28 330	30 262	29 301	31 851	29 633	24 926	30 316	29 533
French Canadian	55 229	5 596	7 043	6 477	5 320	6 483	6 724	4 999	6 319	6 268
German	1 391 322	154 373	153 907	166 201	147 320	189 503	144 945	115 560	163 120	156 393
Greek	18 275	2 715	1 930	1 648	1 225	1 749	1 730	3 027	2 126	2 125
Hungarian	16 797	2 394	1 857	1 495	1 227	1 498	1 523	2 381	2 793	1 629
Irish	769 655	87 731	85 938	90 472	76 027	95 301	84 188	76 771	86 651	86 576
Italian	157 746	19 570	14 703	13 888	10 761	20 726	16 784	18 648	22 132	20 534
Lithuanian	8 530	1 304	900	789	357	554	727	1 665	1 324	910
Norwegian	333 521	49 538	49 632	31 899	21 837	33 358	36 138	36 167	38 839	36 113
Polish	95 288	11 893	10 246	9 876	5 918	9 284	11 662	11 154	13 276	12 519
Portuguese	13 215	1 593	1 432	1 709	786	1 400	2 140	1 249	1 206	1 700
Romanian	5 124	880	470	575	225	266	408	900	801	599
Russian	41 369	5 907	3 311	3 253	2 935	4 092	4 207	8 162	6 314	3 188
Scotch-Irish	154 566	18 712	17 824	16 671	14 794	19 317	18 457	15 824	17 009	15 958
Scottish	182 690	25 524	22 655	18 257	15 067	19 614	19 665	21 817	22 687	17 404
Slovak	18 892	2 419	1 988	1 450	1 167	1 772	3 202	1 917	2 556	2 421
Subsaharan African	5 915	503	357	220	296	449	373	2 599	437	681
Swedish	257 953	34 791	34 017	29 245	19 610	29 086	27 286	26 338	31 411	26 169
Swiss	36 795	4 247	3 949	5 919	2 573	3 620	3 759	3 891	4 290	4 547
Ukrainian	10 814	1 883	1 274	658	568	1 213	816	1 742	1 449	1 211
United States or American	171 350	14 253	20 297	29 387	23 830	18 048	20 429	10 052	17 777	17 277
Welsh	69 094	9 294	7 283	7 171	6 266	7 510	7 074	8 386	9 328	6 782
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3 658	486	267	192	276	239	483	710	288	717
Yugoslavian	15 046	1 525	1 888	1 202	1 240	1 198	2 164	2 345	1 831	1 653
Other ancestries	991 685	95 846	83 520	77 735	143 339	79 720	114 610	174 036	96 389	126 490
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>										
Persons under 18 years	1 258 460	139 939	144 246	147 998	159 841	141 914	137 153	92 263	151 537	143 569
Citizen	1 231 533	137 134	142 758	146 620	153 024	140 522	135 675	86 397	148 724	140 679
Native	1 226 284	136 471	142 472	146 185	151 941	140 335	135 252	85 490	148 139	139 999
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	5 249	663	286	435	1 083	187	423	907	585	680
Foreign born, not a citizen	26 927	2 805	1 488	1 378	6 817	1 392	1 478	5 866	2 813	2 890
Persons 18 years and over	3 608 232	400 376	396 615	392 660	380 860	398 951	403 683	448 939	389 198	396 950
Citizen	3 462 271	382 692	383 572	385 113	354 910	389 041	393 788	415 908	375 680	381 567
Native	3 318 264	363 139	369 524	375 197	342 406	379 761	377 805	386 677	359 972	363 783
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	144 007	19 553	14 048	9 916	12 504	9 280	15 983	29 231	15 708	17 784
Foreign born, not a citizen	145 961	17 684	13 043	7 547	25 950	9 910	9 895	33 031	13 518	15 383
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	1 276 227	146 130	144 284	147 268	143 327	140 245	143 577	120 984	148 742	141 670
With own children under 18 years	632 667	73 547	71 990	73 973	74 240	69 956	68 675	48 630	78 235	73 421
Number of own children under 18 years	1 171 703	132 787	135 234	137 697	147 582	132 747	126 419	82 719	143 454	133 064
Married-couple families	1 049 647	123 559	121 405	121 691	117 478	115 016	115 958	92 233	128 338	113 969
With own children under 18 years	490 703	60 393	57 112	56 969	57 025	53 055	50 705	34 515	65 529	55 400
Number of own children under 18 years	935 988	112 471	110 715	110 036	116 177	103 913	96 238	60 408	122 920	103 110
Female householder, no husband present	169 988	17 086	16 826	18 827	18 674	19 648	21 372	21 640	15 130	20 785
With own children under 18 years	111 190	10 296	11 229	13 037	13 273	13 610	14 387	11 426	9 762	14 170
Number of own children under 18 years	188 818	16 201	19 027	21 908	24 748	23 670	24 781	18 565	15 949	23 969
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	1 862 542	204 995	206 780	201 834	199 915	204 818	208 242	224 449	203 138	208 371
Never married	527 838	54 296	53 639	49 215	52 555	60 064	55 320	92 133	50 027	60 589
Now married, except separated	1 098 279	128 463	127 613	125 614	124 217	119 504	121 970	98 979	132 065	119 854
Separated	29 771	2 725	2 913	3 162	3 070	3 084	3 946	4 195	2 648	4 028
Widowed	37 532	2 909	4 304	4 633	4 113	4 646	5 340	5 185	2 868	3 534
Divorced	169 122	16 602	18 311	19 210	15 960	17 520	21 666	23 957	15 530	20 366
Females 15 years and over	1 931 381	215 842	210 541	213 961	204 965	216 576	215 270	237 052	208 270	208 904
Never married	395 534	43 476	38 040	36 612	37 188	46 279	48 770	74 952	38 520	42 351
Now married, except separated	1 080 505	126 406	125 402	125 372	120 177	117 599	120 221	97 007	131 335	117 346
Separated	39 574	3 801	3 412	4 477	4 846	4 149	5 444	4 941	3 333	5 171
Widowed	192 192	17 481	20 913	22 773	22 319	23 827	25 080	27 764	14 041	17 994
Divorced	223 576	25 038	22 774	24 727	20 435	24 722	26 409	32 388	21 041	26 042
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	291	180	307	356	428	269	358	163	216	342
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 321	1 097	1 462	1 552	1 790	1 507	1 469	671	1 271	1 333
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 883	1 727	1 946	2 025	2 261	2 051	1 984	1 275	1 866	1 939



Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	4 866 692	540 315	540 861	540 658	540 701	540 865	540 836	541 202	540 735	540 519
Native	4 544 548	499 610	511 996	521 382	494 347	520 096	513 057	472 167	508 111	503 782
Born in State of residence	2 344 187	257 502	285 372	240 313	280 137	279 462	258 319	233 494	258 702	250 886
Born in a different State	2 128 272	234 385	219 316	275 515	209 541	234 048	243 478	230 058	242 034	239 897
Born abroad	72 089	7 723	7 308	5 554	6 669	6 586	11 260	8 615	7 375	12 999
Foreign born	322 144	40 705	28 865	19 276	46 354	20 769	27 779	69 035	32 624	36 737
Naturalized citizen	149 256	20 216	14 334	10 351	13 587	9 467	16 406	30 138	16 293	18 464
Not a citizen	172 888	20 489	14 531	8 925	32 767	11 302	11 373	38 897	16 331	18 273
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 501 879	499 112	499 035	500 784	495 975	502 146	500 748	510 044	497 436	496 599
Speak a language other than English	403 173	40 845	30 454	27 365	78 269	29 802	36 575	77 441	36 002	46 420
Do not speak English "very well"	165 207	15 413	10 279	9 969	39 157	10 883	12 466	35 586	13 266	18 188
Linguistically isolated	87 463	7 630	4 489	4 193	24 431	4 858	5 011	21 475	6 674	8 702
Speak Spanish	143 647	6 977	10 525	9 065	66 192	12 857	8 874	11 140	7 403	10 614
Do not speak English "very well"	61 110	2 154	3 602	3 430	35 125	5 047	2 627	3 561	2 495	3 069
Linguistically isolated	32 178	648	1 354	1 024	22 570	2 211	764	1 657	848	1 102
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	133 816	17 239	7 040	7 387	3 746	5 507	12 867	44 199	14 153	21 678
Do not speak English "very well"	71 124	8 511	3 315	3 818	1 923	3 052	6 311	25 662	6 942	11 590
Linguistically isolated	42 233	4 890	1 908	2 239	1 012	1 743	2 938	16 575	4 481	6 447
Linguistically isolated households	35 043	3 027	2 025	1 960	7 729	2 320	2 644	9 121	2 653	3 564
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 252 312	137 724	136 339	138 193	146 561	159 661	129 680	127 421	142 961	133 772
Preprimary school	102 121	14 250	10 727	11 198	10 468	9 813	10 873	9 549	14 623	10 620
Public school	61 087	7 222	6 800	7 491	7 387	6 442	7 098	4 181	7 604	6 862
Elementary or high school	813 063	88 594	92 050	98 489	106 123	95 087	88 561	55 976	97 527	90 656
Public school	753 851	80 961	85 837	93 116	101 401	88 104	82 788	45 075	91 631	84 938
College	337 128	34 880	33 562	28 506	29 970	54 761	30 246	61 896	30 811	32 496
Public college	276 512	28 174	29 663	24 615	27 216	44 719	22 758	50 931	24 340	24 096
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	3 126 390	353 539	344 315	345 504	329 585	335 899	351 132	385 634	345 331	335 451
Less than 9th grade	171 311	8 746	17 170	20 241	41 428	20 893	18 341	19 929	9 897	14 666
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	334 472	24 258	40 002	43 835	47 453	36 331	43 857	32 609	29 036	37 091
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	873 150	82 437	107 825	107 014	94 203	95 757	111 053	78 134	88 411	108 316
Some college, no degree	782 010	98 018	90 494	88 857	70 192	83 322	87 580	86 704	89 549	87 294
Associate degree	248 478	29 795	27 720	27 007	23 302	31 440	27 898	25 699	28 448	27 169
Bachelor's degree	496 866	79 080	43 584	39 491	36 925	45 243	42 751	92 487	72 051	45 254
Graduate or professional degree	220 103	31 205	17 520	19 059	16 082	22 913	19 652	50 072	27 939	15 661
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.8	90.7	83.4	81.5	73.0	83.0	82.3	86.4	88.7	84.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.9	31.2	17.7	16.9	16.1	20.3	17.8	37.0	29.0	18.2
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	4 501 879	499 112	499 035	500 784	495 975	502 146	500 748	510 044	497 436	496 599
Same house	2 064 239	223 598	221 616	237 939	243 761	243 563	228 783	226 978	228 116	209 885
Different house in the United States	2 336 078	265 070	269 698	257 856	240 068	250 332	261 897	263 178	260 069	267 910
Same county	1 276 011	126 423	141 491	135 856	137 069	136 727	140 968	161 512	152 224	143 741
Different county	1 060 067	138 647	128 207	122 000	102 999	113 605	102 929	101 666	107 845	124 169
Same State	433 911	63 938	58 530	44 300	56 430	49 671	46 886	32 986	36 206	44 964
Different State	626 156	74 709	69 677	77 700	46 569	63 934	74 043	68 680	71 639	79 205
Northeast	36 232	5 178	3 519	2 100	1 102	2 549	4 870	7 920	4 046	4 948
Midwest	80 469	10 089	8 391	7 183	4 172	7 076	10 200	9 952	10 587	12 119
South	106 758	12 047	12 343	8 550	7 323	8 220	15 062	11 487	10 584	21 142
West	402 697	47 395	45 424	59 867	33 272	46 089	43 911	39 321	46 422	40 996
Puerto Rico	786	93	26	6	8	47	147	37	91	331
U.S. outlying area	2 406	314	379	92	52	179	520	514	60	296
Elsewhere	98 370	10 037	7 316	4 891	12 086	8 025	9 401	19 337	9 100	18 177
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	2 302 666	286 364	250 467	236 239	227 174	230 821	230 856	292 137	277 704	270 904
Car, truck, or van	1 983 112	248 381	223 018	213 984	199 053	198 708	200 264	207 964	252 273	239 467
Drove alone	1 700 872	215 865	192 157	187 034	165 373	172 410	168 473	173 455	221 670	204 435
Carpooled	282 240	32 516	30 861	26 950	33 680	26 298	31 791	34 509	30 603	35 032
Public transportation	104 403	17 833	3 985	3 575	2 917	5 187	7 936	45 264	8 549	9 157
Walked	91 475	5 569	9 654	6 949	10 447	14 027	9 021	20 483	4 602	10 723
Other means	37 299	3 769	4 347	3 468	4 675	3 773	3 983	7 287	2 628	3 369
Worked at home	86 377	10 812	9 463	8 263	10 082	9 126	9 652	11 139	9 652	8 188
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.0	25.5	21.5	20.0	16.7	17.6	22.2	22.2	26.7	23.8
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>										
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	653 068	69 783	74 279	75 463	61 998	71 222	90 315	62 983	69 871	77 154
May 1975 or later service only	90 508	9 657	10 453	9 221	6 278	8 870	14 793	8 063	8 925	14 248
September 1980 or later service only	51 139	5 470	6 172	5 014	3 270	4 940	8 957	4 380	4 744	8 192
Served 2 or more years	44 121	4 735	5 421	4 160	2 624	4 170	7 969	3 669	4 089	7 284
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	211 263	24 593	24 861	23 426	18 753	21 837	28 600	17 957	25 439	25 797
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	21 163	1 866	2 371	1 931	1 114	2 483	4 967	1 156	1 518	3 757
February 1955 to July 1964 only	68 905	7 646	7 514	8 687	6 945	7 213	7 462	6 791	8 881	7 766
Korean conflict, no World War II	76 162	8 323	7 936	9 026	8 721	8 626	8 707	7 127	9 072	8 624
Korean conflict and World War II	18 724	1 934	2 104	2 115	1 181	2 019	3 423	1 934	1 692	2 322
World War II, no Korean conflict	159 882	15 179	18 349	20 166	18 337	19 364	21 382	19 150	13 866	14 089
World War I	1 646	84	195	211	133	262	243	287	141	90
Other service	4 815	501	496	680	536	548	738	518	337	461
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 077 373	357 096	332 646	335 351	327 335	332 952	320 281	373 235	358 377	340 100
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98 627	8 332	10 053	11 020	12 780	10 569	12 000	13 531	8 542	11 800
With a mobility limitation	53 866	4 335	5 540	6 402	6 164	6 485	7 004	7 110	4 532	6 294
In labor force	13 961	1 214	1 393	1 568	1 568	1 423	1 739	1 974	1 474	1 608
With a self-care limitation	67 499	5 713	6 824	7 098	9 378	6 761	8 091	9 668	5 758	8 208
With a work disability	279 705	23 623	30 762	35 358	31 840	34 935	36 284	31 189	23 945	31 769
In labor force	129 874	13 255	14 389	16 188	13 333	14 440	15 281	14 392	12 876	15 720
Prevented from working	120 036	7 781	12 845	15 345	15 413	16 723	17 217	13 725	8 454	12 533
No work disability	2 797 668	333 473	301 884	299 993	295 495	298 017	283 997	342 046	334 432	308 331
In labor force	2 244 032	277 259	240 381	235 226	231 319	227 956	218 613	288 415	274 539	250 324
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	545 770	48 346	63 064	65 748	64 481	68 375	72 917	75 590	41 239	46 010
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90 412	7 334	9 879	11 218	10 657	11 518	11 942	13 547	6 283	8 034
With a mobility limitation	71 599	5 824	7 577	9 231	8 078	9 277	9 604	10 704	5 067	6 237
With a self-care limitation	51 319	4 009	5 654	6 133	6 474	6 523	6 823	7 594	3 464	4 645



Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 730 985	413 781	410 252	408 081	396 921	413 994	416 754	457 229	403 555	410 418
In labor force .....	2 487 073	301 956	268 680	258 568	252 744	254 129	252 407	313 596	293 684	291 309
Civilian labor force .....	2 433 177	297 349	260 820	257 075	252 252	249 711	240 079	312 107	292 610	271 174
Employed .....	2 293 961	286 808	247 768	239 738	231 236	231 122	222 825	296 624	281 606	256 234
Unemployed .....	139 216	10 541	13 052	17 337	21 016	18 589	17 254	15 483	11 004	14 940
Females 16 years and over .....	1 900 954	212 495	207 129	210 475	200 956	212 994	212 091	234 874	204 465	205 475
In labor force .....	1 099 749	136 449	116 336	113 574	108 362	113 387	110 221	147 279	128 468	125 673
Civilian labor force .....	1 095 045	136 160	115 821	113 492	108 332	112 868	109 301	147 117	128 359	123 595
Employed .....	1 031 812	131 188	109 559	106 137	99 107	104 948	101 301	140 542	123 085	115 945
Unemployed .....	63 233	4 972	6 262	7 355	9 225	7 920	8 000	6 575	5 274	7 650
With own children under 6 years .....	302 837	35 207	34 927	33 109	35 531	32 356	32 672	26 451	36 840	35 744
In labor force .....	172 612	20 932	19 695	17 946	20 202	18 545	17 508	16 883	20 412	20 489
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	314 487	36 831	35 505	38 797	36 089	35 319	34 271	21 860	40 056	35 759
In labor force .....	239 170	28 656	26 952	28 914	26 928	26 345	25 610	17 081	30 450	28 234
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	337 574	42 362	39 480	36 430	39 074	35 167	34 600	26 745	44 613	39 103
Bath parents in labor force .....	177 118	22 775	20 027	17 781	21 121	18 934	17 037	16 376	22 345	20 722
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	89 864	6 690	9 737	10 370	13 409	10 515	11 574	9 012	7 079	11 478
Parent in labor force .....	53 584	5 067	5 992	5 853	7 444	5 712	6 176	5 613	4 803	6 924
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	603 804	70 689	71 852	74 035	77 626	69 174	62 311	34 331	79 000	64 786
Bath parents in labor force .....	394 364	47 107	47 459	46 636	51 069	44 530	39 982	22 909	50 749	43 923
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	172 957	15 861	17 691	20 094	21 805	20 805	22 003	16 757	16 223	21 718
Parent in labor force .....	132 938	13 758	14 043	15 204	15 292	15 134	16 148	12 549	13 609	17 201
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	258 731	25 954	28 285	30 373	32 480	34 296	27 703	22 961	27 671	29 008
Not enrolled in school .....	58 968	4 944	6 741	7 367	8 719	5 952	7 457	4 886	5 076	7 826
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	22 766	1 328	2 377	3 198	3 999	2 834	3 230	1 900	1 588	2 312
Nat high school graduate .....	27 335	1 850	2 860	3 692	5 391	2 774	3 539	2 096	2 141	2 992
Employed .....	11 732	1 038	1 250	1 419	2 434	923	1 270	930	1 153	1 315
Unemployed .....	4 583	286	447	737	1 005	479	584	356	315	374
Not in labor force .....	10 749	511	1 127	1 536	1 952	1 372	1 597	804	673	1 177
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 293 961	286 808	247 768	239 738	231 236	231 122	222 825	296 624	281 606	256 234
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 725 934	223 192	188 414	175 067	167 868	166 130	150 098	224 939	229 685	200 541
Local government workers .....	138 334	14 267	15 185	15 383	16 407	14 330	17 239	17 573	14 395	13 555
State government workers .....	145 422	12 883	13 220	22 454	15 551	21 715	13 385	22 281	10 240	13 693
Federal government workers .....	95 866	12 558	7 183	7 036	9 898	8 130	23 673	8 285	6 891	12 212
Self-employed workers .....	179 204	22 994	22 399	18 857	20 080	19 604	17 585	22 735	19 478	15 472
Unpaid family workers .....	9 201	914	1 367	941	1 432	1 213	845	811	917	761
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 293 961	286 808	247 768	239 738	231 236	231 122	222 825	296 624	281 606	256 234
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	635 626	94 055	55 903	58 682	52 433	60 638	56 488	105 441	89 741	62 245
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	289 901	46 475	25 908	27 961	22 400	24 812	25 036	43 236	43 714	30 359
Professional specialty occupations .....	345 725	47 580	29 995	30 721	30 033	35 826	31 452	62 205	46 027	31 886
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	718 213	101 117	73 202	69 646	60 091	71 493	66 776	97 941	92 788	85 159
Technicians and related support occupations .....	91 452	12 751	8 260	8 091	7 050	8 749	8 841	14 436	12 757	10 517
Sales occupations .....	272 094	40 615	29 166	26 057	23 564	27 919	25 017	34 283	35 470	30 003
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	354 667	47 751	35 776	35 498	29 477	34 825	32 918	49 222	44 561	44 639
Service occupations .....	294 074	29 284	32 942	31 422	30 725	35 750	33 736	38 255	28 242	33 718
Private household occupations .....	7 767	917	721	913	740	766	821	1 229	895	765
Protective service occupations .....	33 146	3 491	3 516	3 579	3 581	3 807	4 342	2 757	3 773	4 300
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	253 161	24 876	28 705	26 930	26 404	31 177	28 573	34 269	23 574	28 653
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	77 707	3 708	9 399	8 888	28 126	10 062	6 041	3 382	4 074	4 027
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	265 706	32 319	39 559	29 207	23 605	22 634	27 979	21 772	33 776	34 855
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	302 635	26 325	36 763	41 893	36 256	30 545	31 805	29 833	32 985	36 230
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	120 013	10 693	15 361	17 167	13 218	11 562	11 963	12 949	13 098	14 002
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	96 337	8 054	11 468	13 816	12 022	10 269	10 161	8 496	10 476	11 575
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	86 285	7 578	9 934	10 910	11 016	8 714	9 681	8 388	9 411	10 653
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 293 961	286 808	247 768	239 738	231 236	231 122	222 825	296 624	281 606	256 234
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	89 186	5 110	10 134	10 064	32 092	12 044	5 514	4 136	5 013	5 079
Construction .....	144 458	20 507	21 671	15 928	11 674	11 502	14 430	12 717	19 332	16 697
Manufacturing .....	401 150	48 049	52 083	47 879	26 899	28 519	36 885	41 395	66 272	53 169
Nondurable goods .....	106 401	9 785	12 090	18 734	15 112	8 264	8 638	13 122	10 064	10 592
Durable goods .....	294 749	38 264	39 993	29 145	11 787	20 255	28 247	28 273	56 208	42 577
Transportation .....	110 759	11 974	9 956	11 945	9 989	8 981	9 487	14 904	15 726	17 797
Communications and other public utilities .....	57 430	6 973	6 426	5 885	9 262	5 371	4 112	7 236	7 153	5 012
Wholesale trade .....	108 172	14 603	9 190	9 450	12 719	11 367	7 711	12 463	17 195	13 474
Retail trade .....	393 247	48 346	46 090	40 408	38 338	42 772	41 462	48 089	42 542	45 200
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	145 857	26 970	13 878	11 912	7 897	13 256	12 796	24 612	20 151	14 385
Business and repair services .....	107 853	16 219	9 244	9 964	8 068	10 074	9 217	17 501	15 218	12 348
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	96 798	11 161	9 800	9 842	9 427	9 991	10 043	15 261	10 532	10 741
Professional and related services .....	525 947	65 015	49 409	48 538	54 260	66 808	53 868	86 786	53 053	48 210
Health services .....	181 015	22 171	18 058	16 467	15 513	23 873	20 402	28 121	18 206	18 204
Educational services .....	181 806	19 661	17 943	18 582	19 715	27 945	18 259	26 552	17 229	15 920
Other professional and related services .....	163 126	23 183	13 408	13 489	19 032	14 990	15 207	32 113	17 618	14 086
Public administration .....	113 104	11 881	9 887	17 923	10 611	10 437	17 300	11 524	9 419	14 122
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 716 843	323 795	296 470	283 409	280 227	288 946	278 264	340 264	314 821	310 647
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	2 090 657	252 165	225 767	215 000	217 093	210 271	212 755	261 090	247 946	248 570
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 406 727	184 410	148 144	142 517	133 835	133 835	140 806	173 939	182 240	174 326
40 to 49 weeks .....	280 191	31 306	32 619	28 825	30 518	26 136	27 909	39 237	30 327	33 314
27 to 39 weeks .....	144 125	13 864	16 297	15 443	20 965	16 593	15 707	13 548	13 248	14 957
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	303 584	36 730	34 053	31 783	28 326	36 433	31 031	42 418	32 613	30 197
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
Na workers .....	164 847	12 456	19 884	21 990	20 082	20 972	24 853	17 511	11 614	15 485
Mean family income (dollars) .....	23 779	32 242	25 418	21 605	18 331	20 607	23 441	28 774	27 449	21 458
1 worker .....	358 628	38 359	40 127	43 301	40 883	41 000	44 132	31 615	39 147	40 064
Mean family income (dollars) .....	36 009	48 586	35 532	31 409	29 037	30 496	31 874	40 723	46 805	32 456
2 or more workers .....	752 752	95 315	84 273	81 977	82 362	78 273	74 592	71 858	97 981	86 121
Mean family income (dollars) .....	51 762	60 495	49 968	47 825	42 996	44 386	47 571	57 309	62 828	49 094



Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 875 508	205 568	202 674	207 140	197 583	207 742	211 854	245 072	196 192	201 683
Less than \$5,000	85 161	4 764	7 726	9 871	13 082	13 783	11 260	13 293	3 938	7 444
\$5,000 to \$9,999	157 317	8 146	15 649	19 847	23 170	25 063	21 410	22 274	8 017	13 741
\$10,000 to \$14,999	158 603	10 621	16 789	19 545	21 326	22 791	20 877	21 568	9 361	15 725
\$15,000 to \$24,999	335 204	28 380	37 751	38 790	41 014	41 796	41 298	45 639	24 201	36 335
\$25,000 to \$34,999	315 994	33 140	35 683	36 053	32 418	35 573	36 946	40 400	29 051	36 730
\$35,000 to \$49,999	367 466	46 280	42 674	40 811	32 968	35 044	39 707	42 741	43 709	43 332
\$50,000 to \$74,999	296 969	45 300	31 542	29 685	23 345	23 315	28 045	35 443	46 290	34 004
\$75,000 to \$99,999	90 290	15 997	8 406	7 648	6 176	5 910	6 967	12 349	17 954	8 883
\$100,000 or more	68 504	12 940	6 454	4 890	4 084	4 467	5 144	11 365	13 671	5 489
Median (dollars)	31 183	40 390	31 305	29 154	25 055	25 107	27 882	29 707	42 379	32 194
Mean (dollars)	38 157	48 790	37 805	34 457	31 395	31 073	33 496	38 820	50 601	37 382
Families	1 276 227	146 130	144 284	147 268	143 327	140 245	143 577	120 984	148 742	141 670
Less than \$5,000	33 124	1 872	3 202	4 214	5 994	4 388	4 811	3 162	1 798	3 683
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63 542	2 930	6 172	8 604	11 499	10 245	8 695	5 530	3 524	6 343
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79 247	4 620	7 785	10 829	13 386	11 540	10 817	6 150	4 702	8 418
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201 212	15 431	24 305	25 365	28 713	27 258	25 672	17 440	14 133	22 895
\$25,000 to \$34,999	219 185	21 579	26 562	27 246	25 291	26 941	26 489	19 509	20 576	24 992
\$35,000 to \$49,999	290 378	36 001	35 105	33 741	28 095	29 681	32 024	26 583	35 046	34 102
\$50,000 to \$74,999	252 751	38 316	27 207	26 090	21 172	20 833	24 539	25 149	40 581	28 864
\$75,000 to \$99,999	78 213	14 090	7 380	6 789	5 514	5 389	6 149	9 040	16 037	7 825
\$100,000 or more	58 575	11 291	5 566	4 390	3 663	3 970	4 381	8 421	12 345	4 548
Median (dollars)	36 795	45 857	36 132	33 913	29 700	31 003	32 939	39 547	47 389	36 543
Mean (dollars)	43 721	54 961	42 570	39 083	35 558	36 770	38 569	48 845	55 849	41 368
Nonfamily households	599 281	59 438	58 390	59 872	54 256	67 497	68 277	124 088	47 450	60 013
Median (dollars)	19 172	25 728	18 550	16 462	13 896	13 399	16 767	21 077	26 271	21 971
Mean (dollars)	24 776	31 626	24 204	21 544	18 846	18 274	21 281	27 983	32 029	26 053
Per capita income (dollars)	14 923	18 687	14 419	13 328	11 578	12 177	13 403	18 021	18 432	14 264
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	14 994	18 768	14 492	13 394	11 624	12 256	13 503	18 042	18 503	14 316
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 875 508	205 568	202 674	207 140	197 583	207 742	211 854	245 072	196 192	201 683
With earnings	1 527 387	179 459	163 452	163 056	156 768	162 204	161 122	196 224	173 637	171 465
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 857	47 126	37 245	34 740	31 305	30 623	33 211	38 063	49 372	37 006
With Social Security income	450 010	39 054	51 519	55 423	53 424	57 663	59 282	60 162	34 179	39 304
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 188	8 571	8 141	8 138	7 958	8 140	7 941	8 305	8 618	8 146
With public assistance income	126 021	6 838	12 853	16 162	18 364	17 602	17 460	15 491	7 964	13 287
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 489	4 578	4 661	4 419	4 246	4 548	4 560	4 458	4 433	4 597
With retirement income	322 793	31 185	36 475	38 381	31 285	34 936	48 740	38 513	28 621	34 657
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 882	10 975	10 055	9 250	8 443	9 332	11 050	9 174	10 819	9 639
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 721	54 961	42 570	39 083	35 558	36 770	38 569	48 845	55 849	41 368
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 616	53 024	40 825	37 937	33 808	35 355	35 838	46 764	53 686	37 663
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 790	56 923	44 308	40 240	37 439	38 178	41 073	50 243	58 249	45 355
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 903	59 135	46 060	42 698	39 437	40 599	42 647	55 051	59 674	45 650
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 063	58 869	46 356	43 907	39 580	41 561	42 574	56 957	58 993	43 828
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 762	59 390	45 798	41 633	39 303	39 776	42 704	53 911	60 385	47 372
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 678	29 616	21 408	19 145	15 624	17 446	18 886	26 368	27 351	20 964
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 930	23 706	17 093	15 224	12 755	14 069	14 711	19 093	22 856	16 530
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 657	38 578	30 065	27 973	22 672	25 059	27 485	34 506	35 525	30 460
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	1 276 227	146 130	144 284	147 268	143 327	140 245	143 577	120 984	148 742	141 670
With related children under 18 years	659 148	76 118	74 782	76 977	77 497	72 452	71 715	52 091	80 911	76 605
With related children under 5 years	282 560	32 705	32 372	30 538	33 947	30 250	30 942	24 775	33 322	33 709
Married-couple families	1 049 647	123 559	121 405	121 691	117 478	115 016	115 958	92 233	128 338	113 969
With related children under 18 years	504 794	61 967	58 798	58 739	58 806	54 321	52 226	35 788	67 082	57 067
With related children under 5 years	226 676	28 578	26 492	23 920	25 979	23 536	23 670	18 865	29 049	26 587
Female householder, no husband present	169 988	17 086	16 826	18 827	18 674	19 648	21 372	21 640	15 130	20 785
With related children under 18 years	120 673	11 080	12 020	13 932	14 180	14 543	15 639	13 233	10 690	15 356
With related children under 5 years	43 474	3 034	4 368	5 044	5 951	5 329	5 963	4 845	3 280	5 660
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	842 598	84 798	84 491	81 456	76 083	94 024	92 239	175 826	67 849	85 832
Nonfamily householder	599 281	59 438	58 390	59 872	54 256	67 497	68 277	124 088	47 450	60 013
Persons 65 years and over	182 355	14 715	19 258	21 850	20 788	24 615	24 657	30 511	11 553	14 408
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 741 003	532 588	525 974	530 957	530 872	518 411	521 865	522 974	535 421	521 941
Persons under 18 years	1 232 559	137 831	141 505	144 414	138 863	138 663	133 698	89 936	149 143	140 405
Persons under 5 years	357 397	40 647	41 078	38 972	43 865	37 854	38 957	30 456	42 620	42 948
Related children under 18 years	1 223 467	137 121	140 409	143 297	155 178	137 551	132 704	89 242	148 511	139 454
Related children 5 to 17 years	866 070	96 474	99 331	104 325	111 313	99 697	93 747	58 786	105 891	96 506
Persons 65 years and over	545 755	48 346	63 064	65 748	64 481	68 360	72 917	75 590	41 239	46 010
Persons 75 years and over	212 138	16 762	24 732	26 189	25 660	28 343	28 228	32 548	13 786	15 890
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	100 149	4 968	9 461	12 686	19 200	14 954	13 721	8 894	5 614	10 651
Percent below poverty level	7.8	3.4	6.6	8.6	13.4	10.7	9.6	7.4	3.8	7.5
With related children under 18 years	80 799	4 069	7 631	10 336	15 425	11 819	11 113	6 769	4 572	9 065
With related children under 5 years	44 626	2 024	4 261	5 682	8 922	6 513	6 158	3 540	2 359	5 167
Married-couple families	41 692	2 083	4 070	5 669	9 473	6 563	5 171	2 949	2 349	3 665
With related children under 18 years	27 528	1 447	2 668	3 544	6 514	4 161	3 238	1 752	1 614	2 590
With related children under 5 years	16 766	839	1 522	2 131	3 981	2 643	2 100	1 033	841	1 676
Female householder, no husband present	51 193	2 589	4 709	6 402	8 201	7 283	7 692	5 166	2 882	6 269
With related children under 18 years	47 630	2 398	4 396	6 038	7 715	6 773	7 212	4 556	2 647	5 895
With related children under 5 years	25 006	1 070	2 480	3 123	4 209	3 421	3 788	2 310	1 359	3 246
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	184 767	10 801	18 819	19 067	23 556	30 595	21 922	35 075	9 547	15 385
Nonfamily householder	98 090	5 068	9 272	10 579	12 861	16 735	12 578	19 409	4 301	7 287
Persons 65 years and over	36 578	1 952	3 666	4 917	5 555	5 581	4 941	5 559	1 747	2 6



**Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Washington					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 313 601</b>	<b>147 364</b>	<b>83 212</b>	<b>211 292</b>	<b>206 018</b>	<b>496 093</b>	<b>6 794</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>28 547</b>	<b>11 389</b>
Male.....	2 133 928	79 185	41 009	98 565	109 677	244 293	3 934	2 640	13 356	5 657
Female.....	2 179 673	68 179	42 203	112 727	96 341	251 800	2 860	2 798	15 191	5 732
Under 5 years.....	309 431	15 448	8 428	17 231	26 782	37 442	708	461	2 258	1 323
5 to 9 years.....	316 151	14 477	7 922	19 089	24 588	37 977	558	462	2 889	1 253
10 to 14 years.....	287 828	12 906	7 714	17 082	20 721	32 099	545	568	2 490	1 008
15 to 19 years.....	273 202	11 543	7 496	18 765	19 417	29 453	551	371	2 397	913
20 to 24 years.....	293 336	14 392	7 093	18 587	21 573	30 754	698	474	2 018	851
25 to 34 years.....	752 533	29 674	16 088	39 317	42 036	92 361	1 456	1 113	5 375	2 410
35 to 44 years.....	722 052	21 275	12 142	35 328	26 454	92 410	1 153	828	5 603	1 984
45 to 54 years.....	459 370	11 633	7 398	19 471	12 737	56 702	556	553	2 718	874
55 to 64 years.....	351 138	7 734	4 693	13 914	6 344	37 467	323	340	1 660	365
65 to 74 years.....	320 305	5 786	2 866	8 427	3 512	30 679	146	159	851	276
75 to 84 years.....	174 829	2 007	1 040	3 263	1 557	14 207	76	90	262	132
85 years and over.....	53 426	489	332	818	297	4 542	24	19	26	—
3 and 4 years.....	125 216	6 260	3 274	7 220	10 170	15 467	286	238	950	495
16 years and over.....	3 346 254	102 235	57 635	154 500	130 559	382 277	4 777	3 909	20 439	7 661
18 years and over.....	3 241 914	97 842	54 649	147 342	123 176	370 360	4 574	3 765	19 366	7 281
21 years and over.....	3 065 556	89 996	49 940	135 072	110 278	352 947	4 321	3 462	18 132	6 753
60 years and over.....	724 904	11 983	6 514	19 096	8 209	68 018	381	435	1 913	545
62 years and over.....	654 568	10 570	5 537	16 294	6 956	60 533	305	357	1 647	490
Median age.....	34.0	26.7	26.8	28.8	22.7	33.8	27.4	27.8	29.5	26.5
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 156 971</b>	<b>33 805</b>	<b>18 769</b>	<b>43 384</b>	<b>42 017</b>	<b>136 247</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>6 183</b>	<b>2 625</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	556 148	21 435	11 741	25 948	29 293	67 251	1 025	751	3 953	1 721
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>967 273</b>	<b>19 716</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>34 268</b>	<b>30 957</b>	<b>115 435</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>5 320</b>	<b>1 969</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	438 544	11 692	6 434	21 095	21 554	55 215	706	492	3 508	1 255
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>142 591</b>	<b>11 311</b>	<b>5 643</b>	<b>6 561</b>	<b>7 193</b>	<b>15 813</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>459</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	91 778	8 156	4 154	4 006	5 654	9 433	247	160	380	343
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>1 066 550</b>	<b>46 435</b>	<b>26 139</b>	<b>76 382</b>	<b>69 346</b>	<b>122 062</b>	<b>2 167</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>10 584</b>	<b>3 835</b>
Preprimary.....	89 301	3 682	1 940	4 715	5 059	12 940	170	159	905	306
Elementary or high school.....	689 235	31 628	18 837	44 889	51 697	78 871	1 395	1 179	6 376	2 615
College.....	288 014	11 125	5 362	26 778	12 590	30 251	602	420	3 303	914
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 833 653</b>	<b>78 598</b>	<b>44 559</b>	<b>120 538</b>	<b>92 937</b>	<b>328 368</b>	<b>3 734</b>	<b>3 102</b>	<b>16 495</b>	<b>6 041</b>
Less than 9th grade.....	127 886	4 446	4 124	15 346	27 002	7 126	69	279	1 177	379
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	296 444	10 317	8 220	12 036	13 217	22 063	326	437	1 201	564
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	805 353	21 014	13 259	24 950	18 863	77 553	761	818	2 846	1 455
Some college, no degree.....	717 548	23 626	11 173	22 249	17 522	92 392	1 161	930	3 049	1 679
Associate degree.....	225 237	7 086	3 750	9 602	6 085	27 400	335	231	1 635	608
Bachelor's degree.....	457 663	8 733	2 730	25 445	7 075	72 940	741	313	4 809	1 021
Graduate or professional degree.....	203 522	3 376	1 303	10 910	3 173	28 894	341	94	1 778	335
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	85.0	81.2	72.3	77.3	56.7	91.1	89.4	76.9	85.6	84.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	23.3	15.4	9.1	30.2	11.0	31.0	29.0	13.1	39.9	22.4
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 346 254</b>	<b>102 235</b>	<b>57 635</b>	<b>154 500</b>	<b>130 559</b>	<b>382 277</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>3 909</b>	<b>20 439</b>	<b>7 661</b>
In labor force.....	2 224 590	71 397	36 034	103 550	95 197	278 749	3 735	2 738	14 814	5 989
Civilian labor force.....	2 182 634	63 483	35 342	101 862	91 783	274 757	3 448	2 694	14 643	5 770
Employed.....	2 069 158	56 225	30 315	95 642	80 629	265 323	3 178	2 484	14 128	5 444
Unemployed.....	113 476	7 258	5 027	6 220	11 154	9 434	270	210	515	326
Not in labor force.....	1 121 664	30 838	21 601	50 950	35 362	103 528	1 042	1 171	5 625	1 672
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 709 527</b>	<b>46 603</b>	<b>29 846</b>	<b>84 374</b>	<b>59 663</b>	<b>196 301</b>	<b>1 930</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>11 057</b>	<b>3 863</b>
In labor force.....	983 422	30 054	16 463	51 212	36 826	125 688	1 379	1 301	7 295	2 642
Civilian labor force.....	980 284	28 811	16 396	51 041	36 584	125 469	1 369	1 301	7 260	2 595
Employed.....	928 727	25 580	14 372	47 705	31 662	121 043	1 234	1 204	7 000	2 459
Unemployed.....	51 557	3 231	2 024	3 336	4 922	4 426	135	97	260	136
Not in labor force.....	726 105	16 549	13 383	33 162	22 837	70 613	551	760	3 762	1 221
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>219 265</b>	<b>9 245</b>	<b>5 983</b>	<b>15 375</b>	<b>16 049</b>	<b>23 155</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1 926</b>	<b>769</b>
Not enrolled in school.....	48 832	2 676	1 980	1 734	5 990	4 586	83	101	128	203
Unemployed or not in labor force.....	17 857	1 243	1 025	791	2 752	1 246	19	15	48	47
Not high school graduate.....	21 234	1 093	1 209	834	4 414	1 715	22	42	56	74
Employed.....	9 393	256	433	330	2 033	960	10	31	22	56
Unemployed.....	3 571	241	213	94	726	262	8	7	9	—
Not in labor force.....	8 055	575	548	400	1 625	478	4	4	25	18
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 711 494</b>	<b>50 541</b>	<b>25 977</b>	<b>59 024</b>	<b>54 091</b>	<b>192 849</b>	<b>2 429</b>	<b>1 702</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>3 300</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	70 540	4 723	2 739	4 750	4 012	4 100	151	123	344	125
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	139 451	6 184	3 856	4 627	5 888	7 554	136	119	294	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	141 607	5 489	2 912	4 489	6 707	9 961	166	108	339	168
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	303 231	9 628	5 517	9 659	12 648	26 610	385	298	964	477
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	289 303	8 349	3 960	9 375	9 225	31 154	324	275	1 199	592
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	340 629	8 422	3 919	10 812	8 018	43 387	520	378	1 767	728
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	276 734	5 625	2 244	10 118	5 389	42 558	483	267	1 747	776
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	84 618	1 487	521	3 223	1 375	15 055	208	76	599	244
\$100,000 or more.....	65 381	634	309	1 971	829	12 470	56	58	325	99
Mean income (dollars).....	38 836	28 859	26 447	37 631	29 197	49 085	41 646	37 134	47 268	42 162
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 564	10 440	8 862	11 584	8 149	19 140	14 706	12 269	13 765	12 153



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	Washington					Hispanic origin (of any race)	District 1					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	Race				Race							
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels in 1989												
Families	1 156 971	33 805	18 769	43 384	42 017	136 247	1 658	1 242	6 183	2 625		
With related children under 18 years	577 116	23 472	12 840	27 316	30 854	69 540	1 068	791	4 091	1 834		
With related children under 5 years	243 561	10 709	6 017	12 018	16 401	29 933	518	336	1 631	893		
Married-couple families	967 273	19 716	11 407	34 268	30 957	115 435	1 273	882	5 320	1 969		
With related children under 18 years	450 439	12 383	6 834	21 741	22 263	56 607	724	527	3 589	1 342		
With related children under 5 years	199 872	5 989	3 138	10 054	12 251	26 253	367	232	1 485	720		
Female householder, no husband present	142 591	11 311	5 643	6 561	7 193	15 813	280	237	635	459		
With related children under 18 years	98 826	9 300	4 696	4 468	6 164	10 143	262	162	428	369		
With related children under 5 years	33 778	4 064	2 293	1 643	2 824	2 710	118	48	135	102		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 209 091	137 413	80 201	206 476	199 864	489 115	6 461	5 252	28 432	11 173		
Persons under 18 years	1 051 391	47 650	27 151	62 956	80 555	123 922	2 114	1 563	9 139	4 013		
Persons under 5 years	303 927	14 759	7 985	16 916	25 967	36 943	676	443	2 252	1 292		
Persons 65 years and over	519 745	7 850	4 063	12 160	5 204	46 638	246	255	1 128	408		
Persons 75 years and over	204 161	2 302	1 265	3 793	1 715	16 259	100	96	277	132		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families	75 967	6 549	4 759	6 267	9 986	4 057	200	160	494	151		
With related children under 18 years	59 899	5 767	4 197	5 025	8 789	3 334	193	134	351	151		
With related children under 5 years	32 404	3 300	2 467	2 578	5 625	1 663	112	76	150	97		
Married-couple families	32 230	1 271	1 405	3 150	5 225	1 637	60	55	299	39		
With related children under 18 years	19 897	919	1 058	2 478	4 402	1 098	53	39	225	39		
With related children under 5 years	11 954	617	663	1 416	2 936	669	34	30	101	12		
Female householder, no husband present	38 760	4 764	2 876	2 556	3 716	2 191	132	101	140	89		
With related children under 18 years	36 079	4 424	2 720	2 244	3 587	2 036	132	91	114	89		
With related children under 5 years	18 533	2 469	1 585	1 080	2 138	893	70	44	45	66		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	394 384	31 312	23 633	33 499	55 503	22 695	933	740	2 339	874		
Persons under 18 years	124 632	14 548	10 228	12 594	27 381	7 290	425	279	743	400		
Persons under 5 years	42 276	5 220	3 615	3 636	9 764	2 168	177	114	180	121		
Persons 65 years and over	44 401	1 652	900	1 934	1 205	2 344	26	22	129	37		
Persons 75 years and over	24 395	586	375	776	420	1 198	11	6	56	21		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>507 030</b>	<b>4 717</b>	<b>11 069</b>	<b>11 526</b>	<b>14 898</b>	<b>512 400</b>	<b>4 661</b>	<b>7 810</b>	<b>11 680</b>	<b>12 509</b>
Male .....	253 391	2 924	5 566	5 129	7 733	251 871	2 635	3 888	5 479	6 644
Female .....	253 639	1 793	5 503	6 397	7 165	260 529	2 026	3 922	6 201	5 865
Under 5 years .....	38 377	469	1 257	970	1 957	37 044	514	633	1 082	1 626
5 to 9 years .....	40 102	467	1 155	1 200	1 811	40 549	489	688	1 304	1 582
10 to 14 years .....	34 871	515	1 093	948	1 300	38 551	478	762	1 285	1 458
15 to 19 years .....	31 916	474	970	1 341	1 315	35 309	519	738	1 188	1 193
20 to 24 years .....	34 300	683	941	1 096	1 484	29 807	449	899	648	1 088
25 to 34 years .....	87 404	861	2 065	2 165	3 447	79 897	802	1 374	1 833	2 179
35 to 44 years .....	83 635	717	1 581	1 910	1 860	85 189	563	1 197	2 279	2 014
45 to 54 years .....	50 508	317	907	1 005	888	55 332	428	734	1 011	787
55 to 64 years .....	40 201	110	551	495	444	42 809	223	427	617	321
65 to 74 years .....	38 188	37	350	255	208	39 454	70	251	349	194
75 to 84 years .....	21 296	58	134	134	170	21 859	110	85	67	47
85 years and over .....	6 232	9	65	7	14	6 600	16	22	17	20
3 and 4 years .....	15 411	189	432	452	725	14 546	201	231	536	736
16 years and over .....	387 224	3 198	7 358	8 204	9 588	389 098	3 074	5 570	7 778	7 654
18 years and over .....	374 852	3 060	6 955	7 695	9 048	374 965	2 822	5 313	7 114	7 138
21 years and over .....	354 205	2 660	6 320	6 811	8 146	354 868	2 527	4 770	6 701	6 424
60 years and over .....	86 127	146	844	612	552	89 516	327	576	716	393
62 years and over .....	77 869	129	685	508	483	81 022	264	482	576	361
Median age .....	33.5	23.0	25.5	25.9	23.5	34.4	23.6	26.5	27.0	21.6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>137 448</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>1 996</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>141 204</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>2 419</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	67 288	657	1 634	1 355	2 144	69 823	722	1 183	1 612	1 661
Married-couple families .....	116 518	701	1 568	1 575	2 380	117 274	703	1 236	1 856	1 848
With own children under 18 years .....	53 788	491	934	1 110	1 614	54 035	425	734	1 308	1 262
Female householder, no husband present .....	15 413	114	747	302	532	17 683	269	458	307	333
With own children under 18 years .....	10 228	90	555	184	385	12 118	214	368	241	258
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>124 538</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>3 532</b>	<b>4 399</b>	<b>4 836</b>	<b>128 029</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>4 465</b>
Preprimary .....	10 103	69	261	181	336	10 374	193	155	336	460
Elementary or high school .....	83 853	1 120	2 603	2 867	3 400	91 137	1 120	1 812	3 454	3 330
College .....	30 582	484	668	1 351	1 100	26 518	378	420	947	675
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>327 464</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>5 653</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>7 031</b>	<b>331 140</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>6 173</b>	<b>5 562</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	15 244	38	557	620	1 135	18 428	121	335	799	988
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	37 365	246	1 159	736	1 078	41 978	179	679	760	717
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	103 655	489	1 678	1 391	1 588	103 471	467	1 262	1 418	1 279
Some college, no degree .....	86 195	694	1 353	1 446	1 842	85 321	828	1 087	1 225	1 402
Associate degree .....	26 192	279	472	529	629	25 861	220	309	482	406
Bachelor's degree .....	41 885	276	293	924	584	37 833	246	291	991	541
Graduate or professional degree .....	16 928	87	141	325	175	18 248	151	127	498	229
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	83.9	86.5	69.6	77.3	68.5	81.8	86.4	75.2	74.7	69.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	18.0	17.2	7.7	20.9	10.8	16.9	17.9	10.2	24.1	13.8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>387 224</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>7 358</b>	<b>8 204</b>	<b>9 588</b>	<b>389 098</b>	<b>3 074</b>	<b>5 570</b>	<b>7 778</b>	<b>7 654</b>
In labor force .....	253 353	2 333	4 478	5 383	6 939	245 567	2 183	3 744	5 154	5 426
Civilian labor force .....	246 561	1 782	4 402	5 161	6 447	244 288	2 075	3 709	5 096	5 387
Employed .....	234 973	1 579	3 745	4 846	5 874	228 437	1 823	3 165	4 566	4 924
Unemployed .....	11 588	203	657	315	573	15 851	252	544	530	463
Not in labor force .....	133 871	865	2 880	2 821	2 649	143 531	891	1 826	2 624	2 228
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>195 709</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>3 740</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>4 632</b>	<b>201 001</b>	<b>1 281</b>	<b>2 914</b>	<b>4 224</b>	<b>3 519</b>
In labor force .....	109 726	772	1 992	2 717	2 819	107 860	800	1 791	2 503	2 098
Civilian labor force .....	109 274	737	1 986	2 695	2 787	107 787	800	1 782	2 503	2 098
Employed .....	103 727	648	1 715	2 494	2 485	101 121	703	1 535	2 229	1 880
Unemployed .....	5 547	89	271	201	302	6 666	97	247	274	218
Not in labor force .....	85 983	376	1 748	1 978	1 813	93 141	481	1 123	1 721	1 421
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>25 460</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>28 151</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 004</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	6 086	102	231	118	330	6 919	106	189	43	324
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	2 038	37	146	53	179	2 923	69	118	11	170
Not high school graduate .....	2 442	45	161	61	234	3 372	70	147	13	240
Employed .....	1 055	25	57	40	97	1 317	18	44	13	100
Unemployed .....	365	20	24	9	50	641	22	66	—	24
Not in labor force .....	986	—	80	12	87	1 414	30	37	—	116
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>193 793</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>3 833</b>	<b>199 089</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>3 224</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	7 107	80	311	128	232	9 363	121	192	153	170
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	14 775	146	538	172	285	18 930	181	363	225	320
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	15 850	133	346	233	393	18 666	121	371	212	425
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	35 726	269	687	588	952	37 208	226	565	465	813
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	34 245	271	536	397	551	34 612	289	409	595	487
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	41 072	263	515	490	717	39 370	298	394	588	570
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	30 622	115	225	385	572	28 754	231	178	431	302
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	8 169	17	45	155	79	7 455	55	24	112	54
\$100,000 or more .....	6 249	29	58	71	52	4 731	19	11	119	83
Mean income (dollars) .....	38 090	29 491	26 963	38 493	31 345	34 579	32 163	24 347	37 740	30 969
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 744	9 376	8 433	9 916	9 685	13 535	10 369	8 831	9 967	8 421



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>137 448</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>1 996</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>141 204</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>2 419</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	69 819	684	1 793	1 410	2 241	72 692	764	1 235	1 642	1 698
With related children under 5 years.....	29 983	248	933	624	1 230	28 694	334	533	619	797
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>116 518</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>117 274</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 848</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	55 357	509	1 011	1 126	1 669	55 735	452	751	1 327	1 277
With related children under 5 years.....	24 817	206	510	521	940	22 644	211	309	488	637
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>15 413</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>17 683</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>333</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	10 910	99	614	211	421	12 984	223	388	241	271
With related children under 5 years.....	3 796	21	366	93	224	4 641	97	154	98	90
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	<b>493 977</b>	<b>4 133</b>	<b>10 693</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>14 234</b>	<b>503 342</b>	<b>4 432</b>	<b>7 618</b>	<b>11 598</b>	<b>12 195</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	129 745	1 643	3 965	3 770	5 691	134 146	1 746	2 378	4 554	5 262
Persons under 5 years .....	37 713	469	1 221	957	1 900	36 241	486	611	1 078	1 581
Persons 65 years and over .....	61 996	104	527	384	380	64 757	165	351	424	228
Persons 75 years and over .....	24 340	67	177	135	172	25 885	120	100	75	34
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>8 197</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>11 494</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>421</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	6 531	89	603	208	461	9 276	166	365	348	385
With related children under 5 years.....	3 622	30	406	73	296	5 079	79	204	192	227
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>3 532</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>4 846</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>236</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	2 230	29	219	108	181	3 107	10	120	208	210
With related children under 5 years.....	1 299	19	132	29	101	1 851	—	81	129	147
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>4 094</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>5 832</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>123</b>
With related children under 18 years.....	3 827	38	355	81	240	5 508	140	204	128	123
With related children under 5 years.....	2 104	11	255	44	165	2 871	71	85	56	50
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined...</b>	<b>42 698</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3 248</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>54 056</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1 895</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>2 833</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	13 503	286	1 577	566	1 423	19 330	457	751	1 045	1 573
Persons under 5 years .....	4 736	69	540	125	477	6 508	158	225	317	582
Persons 65 years and over .....	4 807	19	151	42	113	6 466	33	42	79	39
Persons 75 years and over .....	2 721	19	56	5	72	3 663	21	28	21	15

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons	450 248	5 055	15 334	6 954	85 156	505 165	6 462	9 417	9 706	17.097
Male	221 691	2 649	7 525	3 314	46 547	247 640	3 868	4 691	4 902	9 100
Female	228 557	2 406	7 809	3 640	38 609	257 525	2 594	4 726	4 804	7 997
Under 5 years	33 017	622	1 701	537	12 485	34 911	681	977	797	2 086
5 to 9 years	35 861	506	1 695	683	11 009	38 358	689	881	772	2 000
10 to 14 years	34 386	543	1 545	699	9 395	35 579	691	856	678	1 748
15 to 19 years	31 313	384	1 462	795	8 598	37 991	570	952	1 123	1 985
20 to 24 years	25 800	445	1 120	605	9 127	39 427	732	848	1 780	1 837
25 to 34 years	67 032	748	2 856	902	16 280	78 322	1 279	1 716	1 734	3 168
35 to 44 years	70 194	614	1 974	1 078	9 183	77 202	751	1 420	1 107	2 193
45 to 54 years	47 849	401	1 183	738	4 758	50 925	445	741	663	978
55 to 64 years	40 505	278	928	428	2 466	41 616	347	543	488	630
65 to 74 years	37 154	321	585	338	1 233	39 736	210	304	389	301
75 to 84 years	21 311	142	174	115	506	23 237	67	158	158	148
85 years and over	5 826	51	111	36	116	7 861	—	21	17	23
3 and 4 years	13 871	252	701	240	4 688	14 243	293	374	339	813
16 years and over	340 643	3 339	10 079	4 884	50 768	389 454	4 311	6 557	7 302	10 987
18 years and over	328 155	3 134	9 546	4 587	47 417	375 669	4 132	6 103	7 015	10 277
21 years and over	309 938	2 896	8 661	4 090	41 876	349 123	3 648	5 535	5 908	9 011
60 years and over	84 567	700	1 272	656	2 990	92 106	459	732	830	744
62 years and over	76 175	628	1 168	606	2 474	83 530	393	634	650	606
Median age	34.7	25.3	25.5	26.8	20.6	33.6	23.9	26.1	24.0	22.0
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	124 447	1 110	3 545	1 323	17 077	133 146	1 249	2 112	1 673	3 245
With own children under 18 years	60 678	671	2 235	784	12 803	65 236	863	1 372	936	2 248
Married-couple families	104 726	638	1 905	1 077	12 198	109 959	868	1 216	1 346	2 478
With own children under 18 years	47 684	372	1 124	620	9 404	49 844	540	664	775	1 698
Female householder, no husband present	14 671	376	1 239	173	2 837	18 221	280	650	218	526
With own children under 18 years	10 210	244	885	129	2 361	12 497	241	508	148	409
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	116 137	1 578	5 289	2 761	28 055	144 984	2 883	3 071	5 107	6 665
Preprimary	8 497	81	316	189	1 834	9 031	168	174	266	350
Elementary or high school	81 840	1 199	4 015	1 662	23 429	86 679	1 616	2 201	1 845	4 793
College	25 800	298	958	910	2 792	49 274	1 099	696	2 996	1 522
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	289 871	2 555	7 811	3 635	34 542	318 899	3 099	4 903	4 556	7 441
Less than 9th grade	24 760	314	980	556	19 213	17 868	201	490	471	2 438
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	40 877	541	1 720	425	5 356	33 739	342	856	494	1 278
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	86 949	530	2 358	886	4 966	92 024	780	1 345	889	1 387
Some college, no degree	65 464	605	1 681	522	2 657	79 774	952	1 338	759	1 204
Associate degree	21 361	209	615	222	1 107	30 013	348	443	430	487
Bachelor's degree	35 189	270	358	703	757	43 538	332	309	883	463
Graduate or professional degree	15 271	86	99	321	486	21 943	144	122	630	143
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.4	66.5	65.4	73.0	28.9	83.8	82.5	72.5	78.8	50.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.4	13.9	5.9	28.2	3.6	20.5	15.4	8.8	33.2	8.7
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	340 643	3 339	10 079	4 884	50 768	389 454	4 311	6 557	7 302	10 987
In labor force	214 767	1 970	5 889	3 117	36 447	239 196	2 436	3 783	4 055	7 697
Civilian labor force	214 374	1 890	5 883	3 117	36 420	235 322	2 106	3 744	3 957	7 539
Employed	200 018	1 581	4 728	2 876	29 979	218 906	1 852	3 038	3 580	6 375
Unemployed	14 356	309	1 155	241	6 441	16 416	254	706	377	1 164
Not in labor force	125 876	1 369	4 190	1 767	14 321	150 258	1 875	2 774	3 247	3 290
Females 16 years and over	175 172	1 540	5 177	2 596	21 863	201 422	1 571	3 398	3 783	5 036
In labor force	94 102	780	2 618	1 448	12 605	107 127	898	1 666	1 946	3 078
Civilian labor force	94 090	762	2 618	1 448	12 605	106 699	824	1 659	1 936	3 059
Employed	87 554	622	2 236	1 329	9 890	99 629	721	1 419	1 706	2 626
Unemployed	6 536	140	382	119	2 715	7 070	103	240	230	433
Not in labor force	81 070	760	2 559	1 148	9 258	94 295	673	1 732	1 837	1 958
Persons 16 to 19 years	24 972	339	1 148	644	7 099	31 128	480	806	966	1 709
Not enrolled in school	5 753	111	336	91	3 269	5 239	62	206	88	506
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 448	39	199	44	1 664	2 443	34	127	55	208
Not high school graduate	2 980	89	193	50	2 803	2 250	27	129	54	425
Employed	1 396	50	52	13	1 288	722	—	30	19	238
Unemployed	575	20	44	—	528	428	11	20	—	28
Not in labor force	1 009	19	97	37	987	1 100	16	79	35	159
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households	174 530	1 738	4 584	1 881	20 060	197 530	1 949	3 015	2 746	4 384
Less than \$5,000	10 470	197	590	207	2 089	12 353	281	421	506	382
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 893	270	766	195	2 843	23 517	349	556	281	656
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 875	169	566	154	3 340	21 290	240	435	387	775
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35 449	365	976	301	5 488	39 723	408	595	542	879
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28 585	252	749	285	3 268	33 889	298	476	411	787
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 374	318	543	382	1 764	33 847	204	344	346	591
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22 077	115	253	246	974	22 750	118	146	182	225
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5 891	47	87	42	193	5 759	42	30	54	70
\$100,000 or more	3 916	5	54	69	101	4 402	9	12	37	19
Mean income (dollars)	32 515	25 579	23 894	33 862	21 447	31 520	21 926	21 230	24 077	23 083
Per capita income (dollars)	12 709	8 561	7 132	10 004	5 165	12 541	7 833	6 812	7 714	6 402



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>124 447</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>17 077</b>	<b>133 146</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>3 245</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	62 797	780	2 559	797	13 603	67 484	916	1 482	954	2 346
With related children under 5 years .....	25 791	364	1 282	272	7 912	27 770	427	697	460	1 259
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>104 726</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>12 198</b>	<b>109 959</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>2 478</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	49 035	405	1 228	624	9 719	50 981	572	733	775	1 737
With related children under 5 years .....	20 522	145	592	225	5 740	21 848	238	335	404	974
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>14 671</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2 837</b>	<b>18 221</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>526</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	10 693	300	1 062	138	2 567	13 324	262	545	157	465
With related children under 5 years .....	4 100	160	561	41	1 347	4 702	159	297	56	196
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>442 303</b>	<b>4 920</b>	<b>14 794</b>	<b>6 651</b>	<b>83 851</b>	<b>485 338</b>	<b>5 675</b>	<b>9 012</b>	<b>8 652</b>	<b>16 283</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	120 062	1 886	5 560	2 304	36 769	126 873	2 265	3 125	2 624	6 612
Persons under 5 years .....	32 490	608	1 633	509	12 138	34 215	653	920	777	2 022
Persons 65 years and over .....	61 442	480	823	471	1 816	66 878	257	462	552	472
Persons 75 years and over .....	24 643	183	263	133	594	27 873	67	174	175	171
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>12 847</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>6 082</b>	<b>13 069</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>876</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	9 745	275	1 019	191	5 403	10 215	284	512	249	755
With related children under 5 years .....	5 262	155	660	90	3 536	5 480	215	281	170	477
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>6 303</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3 481</b>	<b>5 672</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>497</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	3 751	73	269	90	3 052	3 460	64	117	177	397
With related children under 5 years .....	2 172	43	178	44	2 050	2 158	59	63	134	265
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>5 740</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>6 557</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>272</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	5 355	180	656	93	1 821	6 081	156	319	63	272
With related children under 5 years .....	2 769	95	415	41	1 100	2 978	132	181	36	156
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>60 006</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>5 412</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>33 548</b>	<b>68 837</b>	<b>1 724</b>	<b>3 033</b>	<b>2 399</b>	<b>4 800</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	20 934	955	2 473	533	17 404	21 919	789	1 286	624	2 185
Persons under 5 years .....	6 939	325	847	139	6 150	7 259	325	431	246	709
Persons 65 years and over .....	7 441	162	250	53	605	7 230	83	116	52	105
Persons 75 years and over .....	3 843	67	127	22	200	4 130	18	65	27	19

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons .....	472 934	28 576	12 480	21 284	16 377	409 054	53 608	7 847	63 541	17 777
Male .....	234 483	15 530	6 197	9 197	8 697	199 495	27 185	3 706	30 547	9 141
Female .....	238 451	13 046	6 283	12 087	7 680	209 559	26 423	4 141	32 994	8 636
Under 5 years .....	32 945	3 092	1 380	2 043	2 152	20 333	4 785	661	4 699	1 743
5 to 9 years .....	33 686	2 903	1 209	2 123	1 954	16 190	4 677	523	4 316	1 470
10 to 14 years .....	30 884	2 493	1 102	1 794	1 556	13 147	4 213	480	3 862	1 077
15 to 19 years .....	28 822	2 189	1 130	1 856	1 372	17 008	4 024	545	5 162	1 203
20 to 24 years .....	31 539	2 775	1 070	1 698	1 749	35 900	4 216	650	6 811	2 400
25 to 34 years .....	76 172	6 150	2 396	3 661	3 603	90 200	10 301	1 826	12 964	4 534
35 to 44 years .....	73 804	3 936	1 823	3 086	2 032	77 235	8 424	1 183	9 358	2 671
45 to 54 years .....	48 373	1 998	1 192	2 051	1 083	39 747	4 807	854	5 404	1 068
55 to 64 years .....	42 812	1 703	569	1 917	453	31 190	3 464	619	4 804	795
65 to 74 years .....	43 392	1 002	440	751	331	36 018	3 283	353	3 935	408
75 to 84 years .....	23 471	236	152	271	74	23 928	1 178	129	1 664	329
85 years and over .....	7 034	99	17	33	18	8 158	236	24	562	79
3 and 4 years .....	13 472	1 311	490	874	778	7 472	1 916	286	1 778	610
16 years and over .....	369 768	19 758	8 499	14 920	10 510	356 847	39 077	6 130	49 894	13 286
18 years and over .....	358 807	18 972	7 994	14 208	10 070	352 073	37 497	5 982	48 293	12 900
21 years and over .....	340 251	17 484	7 431	13 095	8 991	335 433	34 921	5 488	44 104	11 828
60 years and over .....	96 343	2 193	885	2 022	674	84 292	6 366	804	8 505	1 233
62 years and over .....	87 732	1 903	774	1 658	565	78 271	5 778	664	7 553	1 068
Median age .....	35.3	26.4	26.3	27.9	23.2	36.4	30.1	29.9	30.2	27.0
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families .....	128 801	6 812	2 774	3 993	3 457	92 602	12 015	1 425	13 373	3 527
With own children under 18 years .....	59 568	4 290	1 696	2 304	2 193	33 494	6 749	693	6 615	2 099
Married-couple families .....	106 346	4 165	1 688	2 878	2 539	75 141	5 355	651	10 055	2 385
With own children under 18 years .....	45 205	2 303	918	1 681	1 562	25 680	2 722	226	5 226	1 324
Female householder, no husband present .....	17 155	2 271	863	862	702	12 948	5 330	664	2 289	828
With own children under 18 years .....	11 363	1 730	641	516	502	6 066	3 427	407	1 162	631
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	108 472	8 777	3 741	7 028	5 232	85 751	15 499	2 039	21 676	5 576
Preprimary .....	9 228	695	341	480	504	6 943	1 213	137	1 053	484
Elementary or high school .....	73 767	6 110	2 679	4 827	3 706	32 560	10 557	1 202	10 437	2 732
College .....	25 477	1 972	721	1 721	1 022	46 248	3 729	700	10 186	2 360
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	315 058	15 124	6 589	11 770	7 594	306 476	31 693	4 988	38 691	9 884
Less than 9th grade .....	15 145	677	578	1 636	569	9 971	2 537	386	6 502	1 091
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	38 530	2 185	1 246	1 510	1 113	22 198	5 018	897	4 045	1 194
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	100 574	4 213	2 189	3 345	2 233	60 386	8 694	1 507	6 789	1 856
Some college, no degree .....	78 441	4 575	1 624	2 236	2 003	69 179	8 668	1 173	6 759	2 494
Associate degree .....	24 475	1 539	507	1 125	723	20 028	2 249	333	2 725	833
Bachelor's degree .....	39 476	1 422	276	1 419	663	80 454	3 186	405	7 927	1 521
Graduate or professional degree .....	18 417	513	169	499	290	44 260	1 341	287	3 944	895
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	83.0	81.1	72.3	73.3	77.9	89.5	76.2	74.3	72.7	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	18.4	12.8	6.8	16.3	12.5	40.7	14.3	13.9	30.7	24.4
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	369 768	19 758	8 499	14 920	10 510	356 847	39 077	6 130	49 894	13 286
In labor force .....	222 737	12 962	5 006	9 196	7 299	246 529	25 835	3 776	33 280	9 919
Civilian labor force .....	213 362	11 029	4 815	8 794	6 350	245 305	25 674	3 748	33 217	9 850
Employed .....	199 194	9 789	4 061	7 899	5 700	235 646	22 416	3 355	31 350	9 154
Unemployed .....	14 168	1 240	754	895	650	9 659	3 258	393	1 867	696
Not in labor force .....	147 031	6 796	3 493	5 724	3 211	110 318	13 242	2 354	16 614	3 367
Females 16 years and over .....	188 236	8 921	4 306	9 113	4 832	183 648	19 351	3 333	26 126	6 347
In labor force .....	96 693	5 495	2 214	4 934	2 942	115 130	12 153	1 918	16 297	4 358
Civilian labor force .....	96 114	5 237	2 206	4 871	2 902	114 995	12 133	1 911	16 297	4 350
Employed .....	89 704	4 627	1 923	4 306	2 554	110 904	10 829	1 726	15 431	4 041
Unemployed .....	6 410	610	283	565	348	4 091	1 304	185	866	309
Not in labor force .....	91 543	3 426	2 092	4 179	1 890	68 518	7 198	1 415	9 829	1 989
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	23 171	1 859	840	1 452	1 167	14 471	3 168	492	4 392	1 002
Not enrolled in school .....	6 145	589	353	184	469	3 020	878	223	661	265
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	2 533	308	219	55	218	886	544	76	355	115
Not high school graduate .....	2 853	271	240	74	201	1 120	412	122	368	158
Employed .....	1 094	41	57	52	48	635	76	60	124	67
Unemployed .....	540	20	24	—	11	143	123	7	61	49
Not in labor force .....	1 146	210	144	22	134	342	207	55	183	42
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households .....	191 687	9 435	3 794	5 371	4 570	199 251	20 282	2 807	20 215	6 170
Less than \$5,000 .....	9 263	847	499	551	312	8 393	2 385	342	2 000	425
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	18 945	1 244	597	496	486	16 655	2 900	464	1 952	740
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	18 799	962	390	533	455	16 803	2 494	371	1 648	503
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	36 969	1 968	852	1 123	1 056	37 093	3 791	622	3 503	1 328
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	33 719	1 597	525	737	885	33 172	3 067	384	3 378	1 038
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	36 607	1 622	539	889	644	35 707	2 963	346	3 399	966
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	25 991	914	312	731	486	29 933	1 944	197	3 020	825
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6 470	227	46	192	138	10 921	449	50	884	188
\$100,000 or more .....	4 924	54	34	119	108	10 574	289	31	431	157
Mean income (dollars) .....	34 108	27 011	24 229	31 473	32 887	40 903	26 718	24 078	33 295	34 635
Per capita income (dollars) .....	14 011	9 843	8 458	8 859	9 010	20 235	10 587	10 424	11 856	14 363



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	128 801	6 812	2 774	3 993	3 457	92 602	12 015	1 425	13 373	3 527
With related children under 18 years.....	61 838	4 621	1 875	2 511	2 300	35 053	7 851	821	7 238	2 243
With related children under 5 years.....	25 945	2 398	778	1 364	1 168	17 195	3 227	400	3 350	1 104
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	106 346	4 165	1 688	2 878	2 539	75 141	5 355	651	10 055	2 385
With related children under 18 years.....	46 384	2 449	973	1 785	1 619	26 317	3 011	226	5 548	1 395
With related children under 5 years.....	20 383	1 440	432	1 051	887	14 282	1 310	137	2 728	776
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	17 155	2 271	863	862	702	12 948	5 330	664	2 289	828
With related children under 18 years.....	12 245	1 906	739	596	552	6 845	4 157	513	1 338	691
With related children under 5 years.....	4 485	874	295	251	236	2 317	1 653	230	486	249
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined..</b>	458 342	25 910	11 833	20 840	15 293	395 004	51 695	7 537	61 847	17 152
Persons under 18 years.....	111 760	9 020	4 221	6 910	6 060	55 785	15 571	1 715	14 904	4 726
Persons under 5 years.....	32 262	2 865	1 240	1 993	2 037	19 990	4 618	619	4 581	1 688
Persons 65 years and over.....	70 020	1 240	577	1 034	393	64 544	4 500	495	5 925	788
Persons 75 years and over.....	27 476	291	159	298	74	29 057	1 308	142	2 007	380
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	10 546	1 380	800	801	647	3 356	2 660	429	2 102	649
With related children under 18 years.....	8 359	1 163	710	687	572	2 269	2 318	354	1 539	497
With related children under 5 years.....	4 585	712	328	414	334	1 159	1 217	172	792	284
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	4 228	275	225	339	267	1 314	435	68	1 019	232
With related children under 18 years.....	2 530	142	161	301	205	631	324	20	709	115
With related children under 5 years.....	1 591	102	83	237	167	361	204	11	400	73
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	5 665	1 048	479	421	354	1 769	2 000	330	860	365
With related children under 18 years.....	5 320	987	459	367	341	1 515	1 818	303	713	350
With related children under 5 years.....	2 772	602	224	158	167	753	907	161	360	184
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined..</b>	51 416	6 278	3 862	4 000	3 086	34 968	12 925	2 435	11 485	3 760
Persons under 18 years.....	16 943	2 931	1 678	1 754	1 568	4 180	5 227	692	3 451	1 123
Persons under 5 years.....	6 143	989	624	565	587	1 390	1 846	219	1 090	462
Persons 65 years and over.....	6 005	244	117	174	53	4 661	936	136	1 115	209
Persons 75 years and over.....	3 328	113	29	55	7	2 676	306	30	491	82

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	498 140	8 230	5 648	24 931	11 587	462 537	29 261	8 169	33 123	19 228
Male	248 990	4 294	2 892	11 665	5 794	232 074	16 166	3 904	14 976	10 364
Female	249 150	3 936	2 756	13 266	5 793	230 463	13 095	4 265	18 147	8 864
Under 5 years	39 412	972	601	1 943	1 243	35 950	3 605	757	2 902	2 167
5 to 9 years	40 127	873	421	2 558	1 336	33 301	3 315	888	3 244	2 173
10 to 14 years	37 463	780	493	2 471	1 240	30 848	2 648	815	2 855	1 939
15 to 19 years	31 969	607	595	2 027	1 157	29 421	2 225	733	2 876	1 681
20 to 24 years	27 913	708	381	1 249	839	37 896	3 686	710	2 682	2 198
25 to 34 years	92 084	1 517	1 275	4 694	2 318	89 061	6 560	1 467	5 989	4 097
35 to 44 years	89 750	1 205	928	5 223	1 780	72 633	3 912	1 208	5 684	2 737
45 to 54 years	60 348	864	481	2 394	1 009	49 586	1 817	753	3 487	1 292
55 to 64 years	37 734	399	239	1 404	316	36 804	887	477	2 101	554
65 to 74 years	26 676	250	153	635	278	29 008	467	271	924	283
75 to 84 years	11 599	48	60	283	56	13 921	92	58	309	95
85 years and over	3 065	7	21	50	15	4 108	47	32	70	12
3 and 4 years	16 674	407	234	862	508	14 060	1 405	288	1 189	817
16 years and over	374 155	5 433	4 006	17 466	7 485	356 788	19 268	5 527	23 613	12 620
18 years and over	361 218	5 218	3 753	16 628	7 051	345 815	18 433	5 238	22 436	11 994
21 years and over	343 251	4 900	3 406	15 623	6 487	325 540	16 639	4 867	20 608	10 762
60 years and over	59 015	417	320	1 505	444	64 920	994	646	2 337	634
62 years and over	51 586	360	276	1 243	384	57 850	810	497	1 853	525
Median age	33.0	26.3	27.6	29.9	24.9	32.1	23.8	26.4	28.5	23.8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	138 583	2 097	1 393	5 875	2 444	124 493	6 885	1 930	6 658	4 109
With own children under 18 years	71 454	1 364	935	3 913	1 555	61 356	5 094	1 242	4 476	2 869
Married-couple families	120 147	1 396	1 011	5 092	2 025	101 727	4 617	1 250	5 069	3 135
With own children under 18 years	60 133	841	639	3 410	1 292	46 960	3 292	703	3 457	2 143
Female householder, no husband present	13 642	590	281	563	309	17 045	1 801	504	1 212	667
With own children under 18 years	8 648	451	221	394	224	11 215	1 512	409	852	541
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	128 334	2 782	1 704	8 900	4 162	108 243	9 385	2 618	11 190	6 520
Preprimary	13 397	320	150	652	314	8 788	773	247	653	471
Elementary or high school	87 618	1 899	1 253	5 800	3 085	72 910	6 612	1 893	7 621	4 607
College	27 319	563	301	2 448	763	26 545	2 000	478	2 916	1 442
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	321 256	4 290	3 157	14 683	5 772	295 121	13 782	4 266	18 564	9 070
Less than 9th grade	8 233	153	260	994	485	11 111	336	259	2 591	704
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27 018	320	573	844	691	32 676	1 160	653	2 021	1 226
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	83 905	867	889	2 312	1 348	96 836	4 213	1 213	5 074	2 751
Some college, no degree	84 040	1 515	823	2 650	1 731	76 742	4 628	1 164	3 603	2 510
Associate degree	26 279	412	341	1 193	484	23 628	1 495	499	1 261	808
Bachelor's degree	66 369	670	170	4 703	695	39 979	1 590	315	3 086	830
Graduate or professional degree	25 412	353	101	1 987	338	14 149	360	163	928	241
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.0	89.0	73.6	87.5	79.6	85.2	89.1	78.6	75.2	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	23.8	8.6	45.6	17.9	18.3	14.1	11.2	21.6	11.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	374 155	5 433	4 006	17 466	7 485	356 788	19 268	5 527	23 613	12 620
In labor force	272 167	4 046	2 766	12 728	5 668	251 525	15 897	3 854	15 823	9 813
Civilian labor force	271 215	3 993	2 742	12 703	5 619	237 450	11 486	3 605	15 174	8 401
Employed	261 304	3 660	2 467	12 308	5 332	225 357	10 347	3 272	14 089	7 847
Unemployed	9 911	333	275	395	287	12 093	1 139	333	1 085	554
Not in labor force	101 988	1 387	1 240	4 738	1 817	105 263	3 371	1 673	7 790	2 807
Females 16 years and over	189 226	2 542	2 008	9 443	3 855	178 812	8 319	2 909	13 337	5 716
In labor force	118 593	1 658	1 240	6 141	2 524	108 503	6 119	1 723	7 931	3 760
Civilian labor force	118 484	1 658	1 240	6 141	2 516	107 372	5 291	1 693	7 890	3 672
Employed	113 816	1 460	1 108	5 928	2 352	101 229	4 736	1 506	7 282	3 375
Unemployed	4 668	198	132	213	164	6 143	555	187	608	297
Not in labor force	70 633	884	768	3 302	1 331	70 309	2 200	1 186	5 406	1 956
Persons 16 to 19 years	24 986	435	468	1 534	874	23 771	1 800	551	2 367	1 352
Not enrolled in school	4 630	70	134	152	186	6 454	675	207	269	438
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 389	21	68	62	63	1 951	172	57	108	88
Not high school graduate	1 927	6	86	52	117	2 575	151	89	106	162
Employed	1 060	—	44	25	61	1 154	36	58	22	78
Unemployed	289	—	11	—	19	328	17	10	15	17
Not in labor force	578	6	31	27	37	1 002	83	21	59	45
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	183 498	2 795	1 770	7 113	3 157	179 267	9 049	2 537	8 601	5 393
Less than \$5,000	3 475	152	74	218	62	6 016	509	187	643	215
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 335	173	147	338	137	11 869	785	306	674	330
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8 770	130	139	279	143	13 593	1 074	186	704	505
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22 498	466	346	740	449	31 955	1 750	576	1 433	1 206
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 344	462	214	875	505	32 583	1 789	392	1 498	1 112
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41 002	555	406	1 452	854	39 263	1 679	454	1 499	1 184
\$50,000 to \$74,999	43 305	600	331	1 837	574	30 744	1 105	335	1 539	655
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16 825	167	73	796	274	8 073	275	90	389	135
\$100,000 or more	12 944	90	40	578	159	5 171	83	11	222	51
Mean income (dollars)	50 911	39 544	37 639	51 301	47 153	37 959	30 323	29 636	36 723	32 615
Per capita income (dollars)	18 789	13 207	11 780	15 621	12 620	14 941	10 067	9 918	10 512	10 012



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9					
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.											
All income Levels In 1989											
Families -----	138 583	2 097	1 393	5 875	2 444	124 493	6 885	1 930	6 658	4 109	
With related children under 18 years -----	73 862	1 458	989	4 010	1 632	64 031	5 330	1 295	4 663	2 957	
With related children under 5 years -----	30 325	691	433	1 614	689	27 925	2 502	625	2 084	1 349	
Married-couple families -----	120 147	1 396	1 011	5 092	2 025	101 727	4 617	1 250	5 069	3 135	
With related children under 18 years -----	61 557	883	665	3 463	1 315	48 466	3 378	720	3 504	2 190	
With related children under 5 years -----	26 627	424	302	1 459	555	22 496	1 648	289	1 693	1 022	
Female householder, no husband present -----	13 642	590	281	563	309	17 045	1 801	504	1 212	667	
With related children under 18 years -----	9 487	489	235	431	263	12 195	1 602	438	928	565	
With related children under 5 years -----	2 799	245	81	139	128	4 228	737	261	344	252	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	493 459	7 929	5 529	24 820	11 422	448 211	26 258	7 933	32 626	18 261	
Persons under 18 years -----	134 957	2 855	1 805	8 217	4 389	114 141	10 550	2 819	10 534	7 033	
Persons under 5 years -----	38 884	900	566	1 919	1 202	35 189	3 484	732	2 850	2 107	
Persons 65 years and over -----	39 767	297	217	949	343	43 703	561	356	1 293	376	
Persons 75 years and aver -----	13 351	55	64	314	65	15 277	111	90	379	93	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families -----	4 580	252	203	535	117	7 821	1 120	333	1 176	501	
With related children under 18 years -----	3 683	228	193	424	117	6 487	1 051	307	1 028	448	
With related children under 5 years -----	1 887	142	123	175	85	3 667	638	217	522	289	
Married-couple families -----	1 959	30	69	267	35	2 739	220	57	556	196	
With related children under 18 years -----	1 318	22	65	185	35	1 772	202	48	475	168	
With related children under 5 years -----	691	11	50	65	20	1 162	145	35	277	101	
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 342	201	95	224	82	4 570	821	258	526	285	
With related children under 18 years -----	2 142	193	89	203	82	4 295	780	244	482	269	
With related children under 5 years -----	1 072	131	46	102	65	2 321	450	174	238	185	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	23 019	1 164	1 240	2 525	953	36 689	4 968	1 768	5 920	2 608	
Persons under 18 years -----	7 867	604	589	1 137	401	12 666	2 874	903	2 741	1 304	
Persons under 5 years -----	2 553	253	261	221	163	4 580	1 078	354	753	513	
Persons 65 years and over -----	2 228	60	24	103	22	3 219	89	42	187	22	
Persons 75 years and over -----	1 136	—	14	32	2	1 700	31	20	67	2	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family			Percent with own children under 18 years			
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years					
The State -----	4 846 692	6.6	4 544 548	51.6	54.1	4 501 879	78 267	38.4	41.6	324 906	49.6	1 276 227	1 049 647	46.7	169 988	65.4
District 1 -----	540 315	7.5	499 610	51.5	55.2	499 112	7 082	34.2	38.5	33 763	50.3	146 130	123 559	48.9	17 086	60.3
COUNTY																
King County (pt.) -----	259 987	8.6	237 511	50.9	54.3	241 964	3 539	34.1	38.6	17 874	48.4	69 274	57 453	47.0	8 941	57.2
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	77 982	4.5	74 435	42.4	56.3	71 893	629	33.1	31.2	3 804	52.1	21 768	19 203	49.8	1 952	69.9
Indianan County (pt.) -----	202 346	7.3	187 664	55.9	56.0	185 255	2 914	34.5	40.7	12 085	52.1	55 088	46 903	50.8	6 193	61.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alderwood Manor-Bohelli North COP -----	22 928	5.8	21 607	58.0	57.9	20 795	356	43.8	42.1	1 157	56.3	6 269	5 488	55.6	563	59.9
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	17 793	11.5	15 741	42.6	65.5	16 903	280	16.8	42.3	1 557	37.5	4 650	3 848	34.5	642	53.0
Bohelli city -----	12 362	6.4	11 566	54.2	57.3	11 436	64	59.4	31.0	706	45.3	3 369	2 858	45.6	366	46.7
Edmonds city -----	30 744	8.1	28 254	54.3	47.1	28 920	297	43.8	40.3	1 885	39.5	8 696	7 420	37.6	955	52.8
Esperance COP -----	11 236	5.6	10 496	58.0	45.6	10 479	109	18.3	31.6	614	44.1	3 129	2 652	42.5	362	64.0
Inglewood-Finn Hill COP -----	29 132	5.5	27 541	52.5	54.8	26 694	224	40.6	29.8	1 203	55.3	8 077	6 927	54.4	823	71.6
Kingsgate COP -----	14 259	8.2	13 096	46.7	53.9	13 074	385	41.6	41.4	915	55.3	8 774	3 124	56.3	503	62.4
Kirkland city -----	40 052	7.1	37 215	48.1	58.9	37 370	364	28.6	37.9	2 464	47.0	10 230	8 023	43.6	1 692	65.5
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood COP (pt.) -----	14 233	8.2	13 069	55.1	62.7	12 967	234	26.9	51.7	955	54.5	8 840	3 229	53.3	441	68.7
Lynnwood city -----	28 695	10.6	25 647	55.2	63.5	26 390	606	41.7	48.2	2 414	53.4	7 422	5 645	50.2	1 447	
Morha Lake COP (pt.) -----	8 509	5.8	8 017	55.5	58.6	7 687	66	51.5	24.5	457	53.9	2 277	2 006	53.2	203	64.5
Northlake Terrace city -----	19 320	9.3	17 518	58.4	57.3	17 594	444	22.3	45.6	1 571	52.0	5 042	3 967	51.0	816	55.1
North City-Ridgecrest COP (pt.) -----	10 202	10.3	9 151	59.2	47.5	9 515	146	38.4	32.6	929	47.2	2 583	1 998	44.6	458	56.6
North Creek-Canyon Park COP -----	23 236	4.3	22 227	56.4	54.4	20 888	197	35.5	35.1	1 010	40.7	6 133	5 474	60.8	463	74.3
Paine Field-Lake Stickney COP (pt.) -----	1 936	1.5	1 906	43.3	71.3	1 684	49	31.2	38.0	136	51.5	528	337	50.9	140	
Richmond city (pt.) -----	28 547	9.4	25 877	44.0	64.2	26 440	519	31.2	38.0	2 136	54.6	7 298	5 920	42.9	931	61.7
Richmond Highlands COP (pt.) -----	21 548	12.3	18 888	57.5	47.6	20 180	433	37.0	49.4	2 200	44.1	5 752	4 589	49.3	40.3	
Seattle city (pt.) -----	28 326	11.2	25 161	55.2	59.7	26 679	311	45.3	42.8	2 581	34.8	7 436	6 073	33.3	986	40.3
Seattle city (pt.) -----	8 459	6.1	8 134	49.7	57.7	7 799	64	70.3	31.9	310	61.4	2 378	2 155	60.5	176	73.9
Silver Lake-Forest COP (pt.) -----	21 360	5.3	20 219	47.5	58.9	19 574	224	28.6	30.7	729	63.2	5 735	5 224	63.0	344	73.3
Woodinville COP (pt.) -----																
District 2 -----	540 861	5.3	511 996	55.7	55.6	499 035	5 457	34.9	33.5	24 997	49.9	144 284	121 405	47.0	16 826	66.7
COUNTY																
Island County -----	60 195	5.7	56 785	35.2	62.5	55 283	501	35.7	29.4	3 429	47.6	16 805	14 895	45.2	1 430	66.7
San Juan County -----	10 035	5.4	9 492	39.4	54.5	9 437	91	11.0	20.7	323	36.0	2 897	2 597	33.0	192	62.5
Skagit County -----	79 335	4.9	75 671	58.4	49.9	73 935	1 174	40.1	35.1	3 871	46.2	21 946	18 493	42.7	2 498	67.3
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	263 296	4.2	252 201	58.8	56.5	241 191	2 258	30.9	32.3	10 962	52.9	70 108	57 807	50.4	9 084	65.7
Whitman County -----	127 780	7.8	117 847	58.6	54.2	119 169	1 433	38.0	37.4	6 412	48.4	32 528	27 613	45.2	3 622	69.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Anacortes city -----	11 451	4.2	10 967	46.8	52.4	10 731	86	44.2	41.4	343	40.7	3 384	2 823	35.6	436	65.6
Bellingham city -----	52 278	7.1	48 562	56.2	63.3	49 452	488	31.6	39.7	2 841	46.8	11 624	9 314	42.0	1 838	69.5
Everett city -----	69 941	6.4	65 503	57.2	60.3	63 935	938	39.7	39.3	4 325	51.0	17 658	13 244	46.3	3 329	67.6
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood COP (pt.) -----	57	10.5	51	49.0	29.8	57	—	—	—	—	40.0	12	8	100.0	8	
Morha Lake COP (pt.) -----	1 446	3.5	1 588	53.8	47.9	1 522	46	16.9	56.5	46	50.1	517	422	54.3	75	29.3
Norway city -----	10 328	4.7	9 847	54.8	70.4	9 306	83	43.0	23.0	431	52.1	2 794	2 352	47.1	407	72.2
Norwalk city -----	17 947	6.9	16 421	60.7	57.5	16 137	463	43.0	37.4	1 266	58.1	4 520	3 596	48.7	703	68.3
North Moxleyville COP -----	18 711	3.2	18 110	62.0	49.2	17 178	100	12.0	25.5	589	58.1	5 110	4 334	56.3	538	68.4
Ok Harbor city -----	17 176	7.7	15 858	55.0	75.0	14 981	246	38.2	31.8	1 513	43.7	4 162	3 358	60.4	488	81.2
Paine Field-Lake Stickney COP (pt.) -----	16 734	4.9	15 909	51.1	73.9	15 185	139	12.9	32.2	909	54.3	4 364	3 358	49.6	755	71.5
Paine Field-Lake Stickney COP (pt.) -----	15 815	5.1	15 016	57.5	56.0	14 454	186	25.3	44.3	609	55.0	4 513	4 070	54.3	288	58.7
Silver Lake-Forest COP (pt.) -----	12 436	2.2	12 164	61.5	59.2	11 277	85	47.4	23.1	333	59.0	3 321	2 698	57.6	457	68.5
West Lake Stevens COP -----																
District 3 -----	540 658	3.6	521 382	46.1	52.5	500 784	5 645	34.9	36.8	21 720	50.2	147 268	121 691	46.8	18 827	69.2
COUNTY																
Clark County -----	238 053	3.6	229 376	36.7	55.1	219 543	2 536	41.3	36.0	9 736	51.8	64 233	53 059	49.1	8 437	67.4
Cowlitz County -----	82 119	3.0	76 603	54.3	47.0	76 038	891	34.8	39.2	2 365	49.9	22 881	18 923	45.9	2 894	70.2
Groes Harbor County (pt.) -----	16 455	2.1	15 359	41.8	47.1	15 359	138	31.2	31.0	516	50.0	2 256	1 977	46.3	553	68.6
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	8 274	4.4	7 744	21.6	50.9	7 583	111	21.3	35.0	213	49.2	1 375	1 375	51.1	935	88.0
Lewis County -----	59 358	2.2	58 081	59.9	47.5	55 683	518	23.9	28.9	1 982	40.2	16 474	13 725	35.5	1 937	68.5
Pacific County -----	18 882	4.4	18 033	47.6	47.1	17 675	232	25.9	43.5	889	50.9	5 465	4 664	35.5	664	63.4
Sauie County -----	18 289	1.7	18 144	35.1	46.3	17 658	232	35.8	36.7	238	48.1	1 862	1 862	48.1	229	72.1
Thompson County (pt.) -----	105 701	4.6	103 803	51.7	56.3	98 616	1 180	29.9	36.7	5 094	49.5	28 469	23 737	45.9	3 746	72.1
Wahkiakum County -----	3 327	3.9	3 196	53.8	40.0	3 127	42	—	16.3	153	39.1	28 469	32	35.9	342	78.7



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Aberdeen city (pt.)	12 276	3.1	11 900	60.8	11 312	55.6	496	47.0	3 192	51.8	541
Centralia city	11 249	3.2	10 892	32.9	10 254	64.6	185	35.2	3 102	60.3	397
Evergreen CDP	17 355	3.1	11 458	54.4	10 835	53.9	492	45.7	3 128	55.5	640
Kelso city	17 355	6.9	16 157	44.7	16 108	59.5	289	37.9	4 506	51.1	541
Lacey city (pt.)	31 648	3.5	30 554	51.6	29 283	50.1	380	36.8	3 772	47.6	1 326
Longview city	33 840	6.1	32 711	49.6	31 717	62.2	1 488	42.9	6 810	45.0	1 402
Olympia city	12 846	3.2	12 488	37.0	11 754	60.3	1 865	36.2	8 542	48.9	1 326
Orchards South CDP	11 989	3.6	11 604	32.6	11 100	58.0	156	38.5	6 747	61.4	491
Salmon Creek CDP	11 989	3.2	11 604	32.6	11 100	58.0	91	38.5	2 752	60.9	699
Vancouver city	46 380	4.8	44 168	34.9	42 738	59.2	488	44.2	3 343	49.7	473
	540 701	8.6	494 347	56.7	495 975	50.9	21 845	51.8	11 554	49.2	2 545
District 4									117 478	48.5	18 674
COUNTY											
Adams County (pt.)	215	21.9	168	81.5	190	34.7	43	45.2	30	86.1	3 912
Benton County	112 560	5.0	106 902	46.7	103 371	52.5	2 704	36.9	25 574	54.3	1 753
Chelan County	52 250	7.0	48 614	58.4	46 178	52.8	1 311	38.1	11 951	44.1	700
Douglas County	26 205	8.6	23 940	60.1	24 181	48.0	652	41.4	9 430	50.6	1 318
Franklin County	37 473	16.5	31 286	51.7	34 035	54.3	3 322	53.2	7 603	54.9	1 769
Grant County	54 758	8.3	50 207	55.0	50 011	50.9	1 888	47.0	14 761	52.5	721
Kittitas County	26 725	3.8	25 704	62.6	25 242	58.5	118	20.3	6 412	42.9	664
Klickitat County (pt.)	8 342	2.3	8 146	48.5	7 691	54.4	80	73.8	2 267	45.0	267
Okanogan County	33 350	7.2	30 957	63.6	30 848	47.3	581	37.7	9 182	48.5	1 179
Yakima County	188 823	10.8	168 423	61.6	172 228	48.4	11 146	43.7	38 711	44.1	7 055
District 5											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
East Wenatchee Bench CDP	12 539	4.0	12 038	60.6	11 620	46.9	543	31.1	3 273	52.0	300
Ellensburg city	12 361	4.6	11 787	61.5	11 770	74.5	687	43.5	2 212	48.2	399
Kennewick city	42 155	4.7	40 161	48.8	38 322	58.1	2 722	39.8	11 740	54.8	1 915
Moses Lake city	11 235	6.2	10 540	52.1	10 317	55.6	3 035	52.4	8 755	49.2	1 450
Pasco city	20 337	21.8	15 899	50.4	18 261	65.8	4 800	64.6	2 485	56.4	962
Richland city	32 354	3.9	31 093	40.5	30 033	52.1	1 479	33.3	3 415	58.5	1 053
Sunnyside city	11 238	22.4	8 721	59.7	9 979	50.6	3 381	55.6	7 714	47.8	1 512
Wenatchee city	21 824	6.3	20 454	56.8	20 143	56.2	1 636	49.2	1 944	57.1	959
Yakima city	54 831	8.8	49 987	58.8	49 999	55.9	5 931	52.6	4 584	43.2	2 442
District 5									115 016	46.1	19 648
COUNTY											
Adams County (pt.)	13 388	12.7	11 691	60.1	12 155	43.4	2 803	46.1	3 029	54.1	342
Asotin County	17 605	1.2	17 393	28.8	16 286	49.3	319	15.7	3 864	49.2	1 032
Columbia County	4 024	8.5	3 680	61.3	3 801	45.3	354	76.8	863	43.0	151
Ferry County	6 295	2.2	6 154	58.6	5 812	47.8	265	29.1	1 318	40.1	186
Garfield County	2 248	1.6	2 213	56.0	2 131	37.7	23	8.7	580	39.7	36
Lincoln County	8 864	1.3	8 747	67.8	8 318	39.7	241	25.7	2 372	41.6	163
Pend Oreille County	8 915	1.7	8 764	50.7	8 255	45.0	234	38.0	2 115	43.5	257
Spokane County	361 364	3.3	349 551	56.9	334 723	51.5	12 610	33.7	76 637	46.6	14 461
Stevens County	30 948	1.7	30 415	56.9	28 682	47.1	746	24.4	413	48.5	894
Walla Walla County	48 439	6.3	45 377	52.3	45 183	53.3	4 063	48.4	10 181	44.2	1 429
Whitman County	38 775	6.9	36 111	55.0	36 800	62.1	2 786	33.0	6 644	44.3	697
District 6											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Opportunity CDP	22 326	2.5	21 759	52.8	20 814	50.4	612	35.5	4 937	49.2	928
Pullman city	23 479	10.2	21 093	49.6	22 514	79.0	2 424	33.3	2 673	47.3	374
Spokane city	177 196	3.9	170 199	53.7	163 823	53.6	7 278	37.2	33 996	43.4	8 900
Walla Walla city	26 367	6.4	24 673	53.7	24 604	56.8	2 225	47.7	4 950	46.0	945
District 6									115 958	43.7	21 372
COUNTY											
Challam County	56 464	4.1	54 175	53.1	52 892	54.9	2 148	34.8	13 395	42.2	1 962
Groves Harbor County (pt.)	47 520	2.9	46 160	67.5	44 094	46.3	1 906	25.9	10 293	47.6	1 779
Jefferson County	20 146	3.0	19 007	49.5	19 007	52.0	497	30.2	4 999	33.4	641
Kitsap County (pt.)	111 749	3.7	107 561	42.8	102 340	56.2	5 635	33.2	23 982	50.2	3 855
Mason County	38 341	2.9	37 239	54.8	35 858	54.6	1 924	34.8	9 170	43.0	977

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present					
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years			
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con. Pierce County (pt.) -----  PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Aberdeen city (pt.) ----- Bremerton city ----- Lakewood CDP (pt.) ----- Port Angeles city ----- Toacoma city (pt.) ----- University Place CDP ----- District 7 ----- COUNTY King County (pt.) -----  PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) ----- Burien city (pt.) ----- North City-Ridgcrest CDP (pt.) ----- Renton city (pt.) ----- Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) ----- Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) ----- Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) ----- Seattle city (pt.) ----- Tukwila city (pt.) ----- White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) ----- District 8 ----- COUNTY King County (pt.) ----- Pierce County (pt.) -----  PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Auburn city (pt.) ----- Bellevue city (pt.) ----- Cosco-Forwood CDP (pt.) ----- Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP ----- East Hill-Meridian CDP ----- East Renton Highlands CDP ----- Kent city (pt.) ----- Mercer Island city ----- Newport Hills CDP ----- Pine Lake CDP ----- Puyallup city (pt.) ----- Redmond city (pt.) ----- Renton city (pt.) ----- Snoqualmie CDP ----- South Hill CDP ----- Woodinville CDP (pt.) ----- District 9 ----- COUNTY King County (pt.) ----- Pierce County (pt.) ----- Thurston County (pt.) -----  PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION Auburn city (pt.) ----- Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) ----- Burien city (pt.) ----- Cosco-Forwood CDP (pt.) -----	266 616	6.8	248 375	49.2	55.0	3 704	37.9	18 693	35.1	69 144	48.4	54 119	44.5	12 158	65.0
16 565	4.0	15 896	66.8	49.2	15 241	125	21.6	911	24.9	4 191	49.7	3 249	44.5	702	72.8
38 250	4.6	36 478	34.6	66.3	34 671	304	15.1	2 487	35.2	8 985	51.5	7 088	47.3	1 566	71.6
39 818	10.6	35 580	34.2	56.9	36 830	487	35.9	4 229	34.6	10 709	44.9	8 549	41.6	1 722	60.2
17 710	4.1	16 982	55.3	52.3	16 529	118	48.3	533	37.5	4 782	48.5	3 818	41.4	797	77.3
146 449	6.7	136 564	52.2	54.3	134 852	2 529	39.1	10 426	39.2	35 495	49.9	26 200	45.1	7 426	66.1
27 703	6.4	25 937	49.2	56.9	25 775	327	34.9	1 597	30.3	7 811	51.6	6 317	47.9	1 302	69.4
541 202	12.8	472 167	49.5	55.5	510 044	11 148	41.7	66 293	46.7	120 984	40.2	92 233	37.4	21 640	52.8
541 202	12.8	472 167	49.5	55.5	510 044	11 148	41.7	66 293	46.7	120 984	40.2	92 233	37.4	21 640	52.8
7 934	7.6	7 328	55.4	40.1	7 400	169	27.2	711	42.2	2 222	42.4	1 753	40.0	345	56.2
1 310	16.6	1 093	56.0	43.4	1 258	116	33.6	125	70.4	324	41.7	264	45.1	53	30.2
3 630	15.0	3 086	57.9	48.3	3 358	103	12.6	537	41.9	946	42.5	748	39.8	143	62.2
1 011	9.1	919	59.6	39.8	904	9	100.0	114	50.0	308	35.7	204	33.8	74	55.4
4 489	14.6	3 835	63.2	42.2	4 222	130	12.3	553	54.2	1 238	39.3	1 037	39.9	160	25.0
14 853	7.4	13 748	53.7	51.8	13 820	240	37.5	1 236	39.6	3 812	45.0	2 863	41.6	660	58.9
2 355	12.3	2 066	64.8	40.4	2 192	60	28.3	262	59.2	667	53.2	550	53.6	51	58.8
484 781	13.2	420 727	48.7	56.6	457 508	10 112	43.0	61 464	46.8	105 683	39.5	80 039	36.6	19 377	52.6
287	3.8	276	52.5	35.4	280	15	—	15	—	65	49.2	41	39.0	16	100.0
3 871	12.8	3 375	64.0	45.5	3 493	126	48.4	446	67.0	1 058	52.1	720	48.6	281	57.3
540 735	6.0	508 111	50.9	54.1	497 436	7 598	34.5	28 404	37.5	148 742	52.6	128 338	51.1	15 130	64.5
438 907	6.7	409 289	49.8	54.2	404 467	6 852	35.6	25 093	38.6	121 285	51.4	104 831	49.9	12 314	63.4
101 828	3.0	98 822	55.4	54.0	92 969	746	25.1	3 311	28.8	27 457	58.0	23 507	56.3	2 816	69.2
13 716	5.3	12 992	48.7	59.0	12 743	145	25.5	726	55.6	3 771	45.2	3 104	41.8	525	61.1
69 085	13.7	59 589	43.1	53.3	65 013	1 936	38.4	7 329	46.9	18 870	43.6	16 050	41.9	2 207	57.7
27 821	6.7	25 948	50.2	51.0	25 647	553	24.2	1 786	38.5	7 688	54.8	6 745	53.6	677	67.1
24 321	2.1	23 817	51.2	53.3	21 941	250	61.6	726	30.7	6 700	60.6	5 928	60.2	553	66.2
42 696	5.9	40 179	52.3	57.9	38 620	865	36.9	2 334	41.3	11 752	58.0	10 032	55.8	1 265	72.0
13 218	2.5	12 883	58.8	37.8	12 336	122	32.8	461	29.1	3 731	46.6	3 345	46.9	273	41.8
22 852	4.5	21 817	47.3	72.4	20 653	190	26.8	858	43.9	5 843	56.6	4 367	52.4	1 444	70.9
20 816	10.4	18 650	44.1	44.9	19 735	394	30.2	1 609	34.2	6 276	42.4	5 488	40.8	618	55.8
14 736	10.4	13 702	44.5	51.5	13 772	327	39.1	1 199	37.1	4 296	41.1	3 782	39.9	391	54.7
13 940	8.4	12 769	44.0	64.4	12 651	230	27.4	731	16.3	3 924	54.3	3 707	53.7	146	63.7
6 715	5.4	6 354	45.8	59.2	6 074	129	17.1	286	12.9	1 776	67.7	1 670	66.6	81	86.4
7 253	10.4	6 498	44.2	58.8	6 878	119	42.0	672	31.0	1 961	44.6	1 631	44.0	247	69.9
27 211	7.0	25 317	53.4	56.5	25 103	437	39.8	1 921	41.3	7 125	48.3	6 661	44.7	1 054	57.8
13 951	4.4	13 339	39.5	68.2	12 884	133	21.1	470	25.5	3 960	65.4	3 719	64.1	180	85.6
12 963	4.0	12 443	51.5	57.4	11 879	116	4.3	583	31.6	3 638	57.3	3 024	56.1	485	63.3
2 294	3.7	2 208	47.0	46.7	2 078	12	50.0	61	8.2	653	59.3	588	57.0	44	100.0
540 519	6.8	503 782	49.8	57.7	496 599	8 362	38.3	38 058	39.4	141 670	51.8	113 969	48.6	20 785	68.2
267 223	7.3	247 741	52.4	58.0	246 831	4 256	34.2	19 010	40.2	70 264	49.1	55 543	45.6	10 900	65.7
217 759	6.6	203 412	46.9	58.3	198 525	3 371	47.5	16 240	39.7	56 127	54.6	45 598	51.5	8 134	70.2
55 537	5.2	52 629	48.7	54.4	51 243	735	20.7	2 808	31.9	15 279	54.2	12 828	51.2	1 751	74.0
19 386	4.7	18 471	56.0	65.9	17 587	312	30.1	876	31.8	4 846	57.3	3 394	52.0	1 086	72.0
4 580	10.5	4 097	53.9	56.5	4 270	83	20.5	560	45.0	1 116	47.0	801	40.3	218	64.7
23 779	7.0	22 126	50.2	55.2	22 372	264	43.2	1 601	28.0	6 361	42.1	4 834	37.5	1 169	59.2
2 286	9.0	2 080	55.0	57.2	2 104	25	—	173	45.1	592	44.1	453	36.6	121	70.2



[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

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Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and aver			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Nat enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years ond over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Nat in labor force					
The State -----	102 121	813 063	7.3	337 128	258 731	27 335	11 732	4 583	10 749	3 126 390	83.8	22.9	653 068	148 701
District 1 -----	14 250	88 594	8.6	34 880	25 954	1 850	1 038	286	511	353 539	90.7	31.2	69 783	14 027
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) -----	6 773	40 913	9.5	18 188	12 346	764	452	87	225	174 080	91.8	36.7	31 414	7 067
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	2 099	14 270	4.8	4 053	4 081	284	103	83	83	49 384	89.9	28.3	12 644	2 306
Snohamish County (pt.) -----	5 378	33 411	9.1	12 639	9 527	802	483	116	203	130 075	89.5	24.9	25 725	4 654
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	658	4 028	6.5	973	1 059	124	59	40	25	14 560	90.4	24.0	2 933	494
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	293	2 214	14.7	1 470	763	31	22	9	—	12 764	96.4	49.8	2 181	560
Bothell city -----	337	1 906	8.2	665	641	40	7	—	33	8 209	90.0	27.2	1 617	392
Edmonds city -----	706	4 170	13.0	2 171	1 463	100	34	17	49	21 700	90.2	31.0	4 405	1 202
Esperonce CDP -----	236	1 552	10.2	830	478	17	17	—	—	7 771	89.0	26.7	1 426	326
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	901	5 389	4.7	1 724	1 489	91	64	—	27	18 385	92.9	33.7	3 475	493
Kingsgate CDP -----	523	2 902	4.5	914	854	66	26	21	19	8 588	92.9	35.1	1 561	143
Kirkland city -----	954	5 076	8.7	3 389	1 771	138	107	8	23	27 391	91.9	36.6	4 616	969
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	370	2 255	9.8	752	663	110	57	5	48	8 921	87.5	20.2	1 793	257
Lynnwood city -----	666	4 284	7.9	2 100	1 374	193	130	42	21	18 376	86.1	18.5	3 578	670
Mortha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	265	1 415	5.7	527	392	20	10	—	10	5 271	90.6	26.7	989	160
Mauntlake Terrace city -----	419	3 182	10.5	1 281	860	60	37	12	11	12 130	86.6	19.3	2 593	364
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	248	1 229	13.1	823	368	20	13	—	7	7 215	81.1	20.2	1 259	358
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	714	4 428	6.5	1 399	1 194	77	68	—	9	14 013	90.4	25.3	2 560	385
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	49	234	8.5	198	55	—	—	—	—	1 145	82.0	12.4	264	55
Redmond city (pt.) -----	697	5 045	6.9	1 973	1 467	63	32	8	23	18 226	94.5	40.2	2 835	387
Richmand Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	452	3 147	9.3	1 577	1 026	78	25	28	25	14 944	89.0	28.5	2 867	783
Seattle city (pt.) -----	571	2 528	22.5	2 095	850	94	69	—	25	21 432	87.9	32.7	3 806	1 313
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	307	1 798	6.5	516	417	35	35	—	—	5 201	91.4	24.0	1 042	99
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	832	5 125	6.6	1 033	1 185	48	32	—	16	12 603	94.3	41.6	2 220	316
District 2 -----	10 727	92 050	6.7	33 562	28 285	2 860	1 250	447	1 127	344 315	83.4	17.7	74 279	17 125
COUNTY														
Island County -----	1 039	9 355	5.5	3 273	2 797	302	123	61	82	38 379	88.3	20.0	10 229	2 711
San Juan County -----	187	1 274	2.4	426	356	14	9	—	5	7 612	91.2	33.5	1 775	675
Skagit County -----	1 830	13 515	6.3	3 492	4 069	534	266	36	232	52 588	81.0	16.3	11 353	3 237
Snohamish County (pt.) -----	5 394	46 732	5.7	12 690	13 420	1 554	665	246	643	166 326	82.7	14.9	35 666	6 769
Whatcom County -----	2 277	21 174	10.3	13 681	7 643	456	187	104	165	79 410	83.2	22.0	15 256	3 733
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anacortes city -----	244	1 728	3.1	375	474	53	11	20	22	8 088	81.4	15.1	1 945	709
Bellingham city -----	772	6 603	7.2	10 193	3 780	190	67	45	78	31 186	85.2	28.2	5 947	1 634
Everett city -----	1 146	10 370	6.7	3 598	3 338	503	162	79	262	44 760	81.0	14.2	9 321	1 988
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	—	7	—	21	19	—	—	—	—	38	100.0	—	12	—
Mortha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	42	297	—	141	121	—	—	—	—	1 049	91.8	23.5	286	28
Marysville city -----	128	1 562	2.8	425	449	46	17	—	29	6 568	77.3	11.0	1 285	371
Mount Vernon city -----	371	2 877	6.9	936	1 017	186	97	—	89	11 164	81.8	17.6	2 119	593
North Marysville CDP -----	416	4 179	3.6	820	1 109	89	66	—	23	11 189	86.6	11.5	2 619	411
Oak Harbor city -----	387	3 174	5.9	1 162	818	69	34	21	14	9 249	87.6	17.4	2 448	370
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	298	2 328	3.2	683	816	117	63	11	43	10 603	83.8	13.6	2 601	397
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	410	3 158	7.1	896	895	87	30	26	31	9 796	90.7	23.6	2 067	243
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	288	2 547	4.7	620	667	75	42	—	33	7 392	83.4	13.7	1 714	229
District 3 -----	11 198	98 489	5.5	28 506	30 373	3 692	1 419	737	1 536	345 504	81.5	16.9	75 463	18 049
COUNTY														
Clark County -----	5 093	44 440	5.9	12 790	13 540	1 608	651	330	627	149 683	83.9	16.8	32 417	6 783
Cowlitz County -----	1 704	14 914	4.6	3 448	4 690	605	227	117	261	52 654	77.3	11.3	11 417	2 900
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	346	3 130	2.3	545	874	179	58	38	83	10 603	69.8	7.6	2 436	728
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	117	1 683	5.0	252	430	88	55	12	21	5 237	67.3	10.9	1 113	273
Lewis County -----	1 109	11 326	4.7	2 420	3 497	500	167	95	238	37 795	75.4	11.8	8 049	2 190
Pacific County -----	319	3 104	7.5	511	903	153	48	20	85	13 227	74.2	11.3	3 094	1 115
Skamania County -----	177	1 791	10.7	334	452	41	21	13	7	5 263	77.4	11.7	1 194	260
Thurston County (pt.) -----	2 238	17 508	5.4	8 175	5 807	493	172	112	209	68 747	87.4	28.1	15 254	3 626
Wohkiakum County -----	95	593	1.5	31	180	25	20	—	5	2 295	77.8	10.4	489	174
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city -----	195	2 057	4.4	516	615	100	64	4	32	7 814	73.3	10.7	1 547	465
Evergreen CDP -----	309	2 423	2.4	510	577	75	48	15	12	6 736	90.9	16.3	1 569	220
Kelso city -----	203	2 082	3.2	605	717	144	61	20	63	7 219	72.6	8.6	1 667	367
Lacey city (pt.) -----	376	2 903	4.8	1 116	1 049	69	29	8	32	11 013	88.2	24.7	2 683	561
Langview city -----	651	5 369	4.0	1 438	1 708	190	85	28	77	20 530	77.9	13.0	4 389	1 207
Olympia city -----	643	4 901	4.8	2 795	1 527	172	68	23	81	22 743	88.9	33.1	4 611	1 203
Orchards South CDP -----	363	2 850	5.1	548	795	64	22	30	12	7 475	85.0	12.2	1 558	282
Salmon Creek CDP -----	211	2 111	9.1	747	668	74	44	14	16	7 638	88.1	21.3	1 693	299
Vancouver city -----	776	6 586	5.5	2 827	2 257	461	158	55	248	30 279	80.0	15.0	6 497	1 603
District 4 -----	10 468	106 123	4.4	29 970	32 480	5 391	2 434	1 005	1 952	329 585	73.0	16.1	61 998	15 680
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.) -----	—	60	—	—	15	9	—	9	—	97	69.1	19.6	18	7
Benton County -----	2 758	22 027	5.3	6 953	6 337	772	379	193	200	69 511	83.9	23.3	14 049	2 738
Chelan County -----	1 083	9 104	3.8	2 128	2 443	367	210	77	80	34 219	74.3	16.7	6 367	1 826
Oauglas County -----	413	5 254	2.7	797	1 556	257	134	34	89	16 487	75.9	13.8	3 282	858
Franklin County -----	745	8 848	4.6	1 800	2 502	601	292	152	157	20 795	68.1	13.4	3 687	1 004
Grant County -----	1 110	11 327	3.7	2 080	3 253	535	288	82	165	32 992	71.6	11.9	6 490	1 961
Kittitas County -----	485	3 720	1.4	6 207	2 440	146	61	13	72	15 234	81.2	22.2	3 167	869
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	131	1 674	.9	227	516	55	15	12	28	5 331	73.4	10.9	1 166	335
Okanogan County -----	678	6 389	6.9	983	1 719	312	128	66	118	21 427	71.3	12.0	4 335	1 089
Yakima County -----	3 0													



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and aver enralled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persans 25 years and aver			Civilian veterans 16 years and aver	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enralled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bochelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and aver
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Nat in labor force					
District 4—Can. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	217	2 504	1.5	441	763	73	19	11	43	8 023	80.7	16.5	1 673	443
Ellensburg city .....	178	1 198	.7	5 484	1 742	49	20	—	29	5 471	83.1	29.8	1 026	277
Kennewick city .....	1 069	8 072	5.9	2 820	2 339	351	123	148	80	24 989	82.5	19.8	4 935	962
Moses Lake city .....	224	2 112	2.8	579	672	47	32	7	8	7 090	73.5	14.5	1 248	358
Pasco city .....	366	4 540	4.3	800	1 333	441	199	113	129	10 882	57.7	8.8	1 785	519
Richland city .....	760	5 790	6.2	2 214	1 681	167	76	28	63	21 258	90.3	34.7	4 264	849
Sunnyside city .....	194	2 739	4.0	335	859	223	56	54	113	5 891	47.1	10.2	585	209
Wenatchee city .....	497	3 519	4.8	1 033	1 058	189	119	41	29	14 267	74.6	17.1	2 570	791
Yakima city .....	982	9 137	4.1	3 297	2 900	579	213	100	266	34 530	70.9	16.5	6 382	1 827
District 5 .....	9 813	95 087	7.3	54 761	34 296	2 774	923	479	1 372	335 899	83.0	20.3	71 222	17 976
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County (pt.) .....	203	3 141	2.2	303	793	148	98	12	38	7 808	66.3	12.2	1 167	276
Asotin County .....	422	3 187	5.4	909	933	139	37	23	79	11 425	77.2	12.4	2 335	720
Columbia County .....	24	789	1.1	171	233	20	8	3	9	2 782	71.8	15.1	509	152
Ferry County .....	96	1 435	2.8	214	476	91	36	18	37	3 775	72.6	12.0	945	181
Garfield County .....	62	378	—	27	84	16	4	2	10	1 582	81.8	13.7	308	108
Lincoln County .....	139	1 671	6.1	275	402	42	13	2	27	6 142	81.9	16.0	1 296	401
Pend Oreille County .....	115	1 855	3.3	229	484	83	20	9	54	5 814	74.8	12.0	1 384	345
Spokane County .....	6 522	62 839	8.0	31 322	21 301	1 688	493	344	851	228 353	84.4	20.6	49 631	12 366
Stevens County .....	667	6 922	3.4	950	1 730	124	17	28	79	19 301	80.9	12.1	4 651	991
Walla Walla County .....	880	8 355	12.6	5 155	3 295	344	144	34	166	30 400	79.1	18.8	5 955	1 745
Whitman County .....	683	4 515	4.4	15 206	4 565	79	53	4	22	18 517	91.0	42.6	3 041	691
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Opportunity CDP .....	405	4 036	8.1	1 349	1 329	70	9	43	18	14 344	87.0	19.5	3 065	766
Pullman city .....	367	1 757	6.4	14 352	3 875	29	24	—	5	8 146	96.7	65.8	1 183	247
Spokane city .....	2 926	27 294	9.5	15 622	9 597	922	245	190	487	114 872	83.2	21.0	24 608	7 124
Walla Walla city .....	448	4 391	9.0	3 010	1 783	159	63	25	71	16 695	78.9	16.3	3 360	1 057
District 6 .....	10 873	88 561	6.5	30 246	27 703	3 539	1 270	584	1 597	351 132	82.3	17.8	90 315	21 902
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Challam County .....	1 063	9 230	6.7	2 462	2 603	386	144	76	157	38 864	79.7	16.1	9 725	3 519
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	951	8 328	3.0	2 080	2 475	374	109	84	181	31 219	75.4	12.1	6 994	2 080
Jefferson County .....	271	3 021	3.6	490	823	115	62	22	31	14 584	82.7	21.8	3 655	1 285
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	2 388	19 457	4.6	5 546	6 252	685	256	105	253	67 637	84.1	13.7	19 567	3 327
Mason County .....	930	6 406	5.0	1 578	1 847	391	70	86	235	25 967	79.2	13.6	6 936	2 018
Pierce County (pt.) .....	5 270	42 119	8.5	18 090	13 703	1 588	629	211	740	172 861	83.8	21.0	43 438	9 673
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	349	2 661	3.3	890	892	131	61	13	57	10 710	73.4	12.4	2 218	713
Bremerton city .....	667	4 919	5.5	2 182	2 189	341	95	44	131	21 921	82.0	12.6	6 055	1 204
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	710	5 941	6.4	2 514	2 275	246	111	23	104	25 971	87.3	22.8	7 642	1 896
Port Angeles city .....	376	2 839	8.5	906	922	134	28	24	76	11 861	79.6	14.4	2 728	845
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	2 818	22 070	9.4	10 067	7 555	1 036	376	180	480	93 805	79.4	16.1	22 400	5 023
University Place CDP .....	640	4 871	8.0	2 001	1 451	108	52	—	56	17 667	90.9	30.9	4 405	782
District 7 .....	9 549	55 976	19.5	61 896	22 961	2 096	930	356	804	385 634	86.4	37.0	62 983	17 986
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) .....	9 549	55 976	19.5	61 896	22 961	2 096	930	356	804	385 634	86.4	37.0	62 983	17 986
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	136	1 243	8.2	470	342	20	5	5	10	5 436	86.6	21.5	1 369	337
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	10	331	3.9	44	72	—	—	—	—	842	73.9	8.3	140	18
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	41	513	5.7	278	158	33	33	—	—	2 530	83.9	22.7	514	127
Renton city (pt.) .....	—	154	—	20	62	12	—	—	12	669	87.3	25.6	110	54
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	55	735	3.9	381	206	47	7	24	16	3 076	87.9	29.6	486	107
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	201	2 140	7.8	806	626	61	42	—	19	10 175	83.9	15.3	2 251	480
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	48	474	6.5	139	132	16	16	—	—	1 457	80.5	14.9	311	42
Seattle city (pt.) .....	8 606	47 162	21.5	58 482	20 395	1 806	762	325	713	347 071	86.4	38.3	55 038	16 102
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	—	42	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	201	89.6	8.5	14	7
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	83	634	8.5	313	267	47	29	—	18	2 441	77.8	12.5	407	89
District 8 .....	14 623	97 527	6.0	30 811	27 671	2 141	1 153	315	673	345 331	88.7	29.0	69 871	12 228
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) .....	12 156	76 200	6.5	26 080	22 283	1 662	979	213	470	283 531	90.1	32.0	55 600	10 173
Pierce County (pt.) .....	2 467	21 327	4.4	4 731	5 388	479	174	102	203	61 800	82.6	14.9	14 271	2 055
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Auburn city (pt.) .....	294	2 194	9.2	562	741	63	26	12	25	9 102	83.6	14.5	2 079	451
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	1 518	10 179	10.8	5 548	3 540	170	131	5	34	47 248	93.6	44.5	9 108	2 061
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	798	5 310	6.9	1 631	1 408	52	45	7	—	17 507	89.7	28.1	3 536	513
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	650	5 189	4.3	1 162	1 293	56	5	11	40	14 522	89.9	22.0	3 026	305
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	1 425	8 548	3.8	2 201	2 192	156	70	43	43	25 771	88.9	24.5	5 449	685
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	218	2 489	4.8	758	807	63	39	—	24	8 563	86.6	18.8	1 996	300
Kent city (pt.) .....	615	2 936	6.8	1 547	1 098	261	180	36	45	13 759	85.2	19.6	2 508	349
Mercer Island city .....	694	3 541	10.3	1 280	948	30	23	7	—	14 611	96.8	60.3	2 829	894
Newport Hills CDP .....	448	2 165	10.2	1 148	780	47	20	—	27	10 219	95.2	43.8	1 890	447
Pine Lake CDP .....	597	2 321	4.4	966	680	68	36	—	32	9 204	95.6	50.1	1 541	305
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	149	1 677	6.0	430	427	24	17	7	—	3 773	94.2	31.4	963	43
Redmand city (pt.) .....	152	983	10.1	536	420	51	31	6	14	5 040	92.4	43.5	990	207
Renton city (pt.) .....	595	3 800	5.9	1 633	1 169	80	44	16	20	17 975	84.9	20.2	3 480	748
Sahalee CDP .....	688	2 792	4.7	612	566	9	9	—	—	8 546	97.5	50.3	1 419	197
South Hill CDP .....	378	2 517	7.5	590	721	54	26	8	20	7 853	87.2	19.1	1 918	304
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	81	492	7.7	131	113	6	6	—	—	1 371	95.6	43.5	261	34
District 9 .....	10 620	90 656	6.3	32 496	29 008	2 992	1 315	374	1 177	335 451	84.6	18.2	77 154	13 728

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force						
District 9—Con. COUNTY														
King County (pt.) -----	5 182	40 502	8.3	16 432	12 386	1 429	699	162	558	174 728	85.9	21.2	37 404	6 720
Pierce County (pt.) -----	4 322	38 557	4.8	13 379	13 363	1 301	514	168	503	126 376	82.7	13.9	30 711	5 332
Thurston County (pt.) -----	1 116	11 597	4.2	2 685	3 259	262	102	44	116	34 347	84.6	18.1	9 039	1 676
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) -----	459	2 973	6.1	866	910	139	84	10	45	11 997	80.7	11.7	2 683	371
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	117	692	11.7	240	220	19	—	13	6	3 082	81.1	19.0	654	192
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	388	3 159	14.2	1 120	1 050	134	61	8	65	16 735	84.5	21.5	3 355	933
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	12	278	2.2	136	115	19	11	—	8	1 547	83.4	17.0	320	55
Des Moines city -----	274	2 160	16.9	1 183	683	136	76	17	43	12 002	86.2	19.9	2 387	569
Elk Plain CDP -----	254	2 756	2.1	468	719	69	49	—	20	7 313	79.4	8.8	1 959	215
Federal Way CDP -----	1 452	11 547	6.5	4 356	3 342	305	160	42	103	41 991	89.3	26.6	8 499	1 098
Fort Lewis CDP -----	522	3 368	3.8	1 974	2 179	106	2	—	15	8 330	95.3	16.8	975	9
Kent city (pt.) -----	288	2 200	8.6	1 027	791	34	7	—	17	9 805	88.1	23.0	2 451	280
Lacey city (pt.) -----	30	268	1.9	73	97	15	9	6	—	1 290	88.4	18.9	327	104
Lakeland North CDP -----	361	2 733	7.1	917	766	59	25	5	29	8 912	90.8	20.1	2 024	244
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	356	2 339	5.8	826	958	245	56	42	120	9 990	81.3	15.0	3 225	684
Parkland CDP -----	308	3 262	3.1	3 107	1 871	99	43	5	51	11 603	82.6	14.8	3 268	466
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	332	2 667	4.8	661	811	106	57	8	41	11 296	79.5	13.1	2 297	550
Renton city (pt.) -----	148	1 664	10.8	1 140	559	28	9	6	13	9 299	86.6	24.5	1 857	329
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	19	45	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	308	82.5	21.1	77	17
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	259	2 522	6.6	1 188	775	95	77	—	18	14 141	83.9	14.0	3 299	645
Seattle city (pt.) -----	39	474	9.5	267	186	39	16	6	17	2 011	75.0	17.4	338	107
Spanaway CDP -----	229	3 246	6.0	743	850	120	51	20	49	8 941	83.8	13.1	2 483	232
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	772	6 272	5.9	1 485	1 659	205	95	35	75	17 765	78.3	14.0	3 958	652
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	235	1 247	3.4	888	454	61	24	—	37	7 870	84.7	19.6	1 703	228
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	300	2 892	4.8	950	842	135	70	18	47	10 625	76.2	14.8	2 301	500



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over																
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools		Percent using public trans- portation			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
<b>The State</b>	<b>3 730 985</b>	<b>1 900 954</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>2 433 177</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2 302 666</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2 716 843</b>	<b>1 990 502</b>	<b>1 406 727</b>	<b>302 837</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>230 702</b>	
District 1	413 781	212 495	73.0	64.2	297 349	3.5	286 364	86.7	11.4	6.2	323 795	252 446	184 410	35 207	59.5	27 842	
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
King County (pt.)	203 370	105 755	73.0	64.9	148 234	3.3	141 076	87.2	10.4	6.3	159 431	125 305	90 883	15 479	60.6	12 472	
Kitsap County (pt.)	58 057	28 727	48.6	57.6	35 817	5.1	37 444	78.5	12.9	10.2	32 286	23 741	23 741	5 406	54.8	3 889	
Snohomish County (pt.)	132 354	78 013	74.6	63.8	113 298	3.4	107 844	89.0	12.0	4.7	121 564	94 863	67 786	14 322	60.0	11 481	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Alderwood Manor-Borholl North CDP	16 733	8 469	73.6	64.2	12 274	3.2	11 744	90.7	12.2	3.4	13 222	10 449	8 072	2 044	64.2	1 558	
Bellevue city (pt.)	14 998	7 746	72.8	64.3	10 911	3.1	10 443	86.3	8.3	6.3	11 882	9 405	6 985	639	47.1	511	
Borholl city	9 630	5 096	71.7	63.7	6 889	3.3	6 594	87.0	7.7	6.9	7 335	5 646	4 014	684	50.0	545	
Edmonds city	25 047	13 432	69.3	62.2	17 330	3.3	16 525	88.0	10.7	5.7	18 740	14 145	10 106	1 457	48.6	1 284	
Esperance CDP	8 965	4 736	74.3	66.8	6 621	2.6	6 395	85.2	13.0	3.4	7 146	5 583	4 024	550	62.7	584	
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	21 388	10 815	79.6	72.1	17 006	2.6	16 314	90.4	10.6	3.4	18 033	14 758	11 003	2 166	62.9	1 959	
Kingsgate CDP	10 366	5 288	78.0	70.2	8 065	4.4	7 638	86.9	10.3	8.0	8 585	6 547	4 718	1 135	58.5	785	
Kirkland city	32 576	17 293	76.7	69.8	24 965	3.5	23 604	87.1	9.9	5.9	26 440	21 027	15 192	2 326	61.0	1 830	
Lake Stevens North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	10 756	5 303	76.1	66.8	8 184	3.8	7 796	88.9	11.5	5.6	8 699	6 812	4 870	1 157	51.8	796	
Lynnwood city	22 219	11 519	72.6	63.7	16 093	4.6	15 106	86.9	13.8	6.3	17 424	13 323	9 777	1 994	56.3	1 403	
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	6 303	3 196	78.8	69.8	4 943	3.1	4 703	90.2	9.0	3.6	5 188	3 944	2 874	679	59.4	541	
Mounthike Terrace city	14 568	7 375	77.8	68.9	11 261	4.2	10 650	88.0	16.3	6.3	11 892	9 128	6 797	1 268	62.4	1 275	
North City-Ridgcrest CDP (pt.)	8 205	4 241	63.6	59.7	5 218	3.0	5 006	85.0	9.2	8.4	5 748	4 611	3 347	558	71.9	519	
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP	16 322	8 157	78.3	69.0	12 753	2.7	12 222	90.8	12.3	2.8	13 522	10 804	8 057	1 954	61.6	1 687	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	1 443	801	77.6	73.9	1 092	3.8	1 032	88.7	15.0	5.1	1 159	897	674	162	52.5	129	
Redmond city (pt.)	21 770	11 265	79.3	71.1	17 204	2.8	16 572	89.3	9.5	4.9	18 287	14 842	11 065	1 756	63.7	1 474	
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	17 315	9 370	68.9	61.7	11 889	4.0	11 176	83.2	13.1	9.6	12 778	9 869	7 032	1 045	61.6	978	
Seattle city (pt.)	24 083	12 915	63.9	56.9	15 345	3.9	14 518	82.3	13.9	10.8	16 785	12 728	9 092	1 381	68.1	1 259	
Silver Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	5 931	2 959	78.4	68.5	4 639	2.3	4 485	92.8	10.4	2.9	4 892	4 049	3 022	712	53.5	516	
Woodinville CDP (pt.)	14 763	7 322	76.1	64.4	11 240	3.1	10 661	92.3	7.3	2.4	12 058	9 600	6 909	1 732	51.4	1 075	
District 2	410 252	207 129	65.5	56.2	260 820	5.0	250 467	89.0	12.3	1.6	296 470	214 816	148 144	34 927	56.4	26 019	
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
Island County	46 089	21 968	64.5	51.9	22 572	5.9	27 888	84.5	13.9	1.5	32 347	24 138	17 085	4 027	55.0	2 943	
San Juan County	8 213	4 201	54.1	49.0	4 398	3.9	4 365	73.8	11.4	.8	5 396	3 681	2 317	435	57.7	3 398	
Skagit County	60 246	31 470	59.9	51.4	36 220	5.8	33 632	90.4	11.6	2.0	40 963	28 029	18 409	4 682	59.5	3 809	
Snohomish County (pt.)	193 932	98 935	67.9	58.6	132 657	4.8	124 123	91.5	12.8	1.5	144 704	108 698	78 225	18 346	55.8	3 353	
Whitcom County	99 170	50 783	63.4	56.7	64 773	4.8	60 439	86.3	11.2	1.5	73 040	50 270	32 108	7 437	56.5	5 516	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Anacortes city	9 015	4 740	51.9	43.0	4 618	8.1	4 137	86.8	8.7	.7	5 379	3 571	2 197	521	59.7	533	
Bellingham city	43 248	22 747	64.1	57.8	27 798	4.7	25 731	83.7	11.1	3.1	32 437	21 187	12 466	2 710	57.7	1 806	
Everett city	53 959	27 762	64.8	54.8	34 862	6.4	32 113	89.0	12.2	3.6	38 303	28 242	20 153	4 945	49.5	3 189	
Lake Stevens North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	35	37	64.9	64.1	37	16.2	31	100.0	25.8	1.1	57	31	26	26	112	112	
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	1 255	564	76.4	73.9	959	4.8	900	94.6	12.2	1.1	1 017	731	514	105	63.8	601	
Monroe city	7 810	4 234	61.0	50.5	4 756	3.5	4 495	93.7	13.8	1.1	5 239	3 864	2 674	838	55.0	401	
Mount Vernon city	13 359	7 058	64.3	55.8	8 526	6.0	7 943	93.5	12.5	1.0	9 526	6 848	4 745	1 209	47.2	1 124	
North Marysville CDP	13 236	6 740	72.8	62.0	9 402	3.2	9 109	92.5	12.5	1.0	10 245	7 847	5 050	1 359	57.2	1 009	
Oak Harbor city	14 836	6 045	70.4	52.9	5 863	7.6	7 792	87.6	13.5	2.2	8 948	6 784	5 050	1 760	55.4	1 349	
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	12 895	6 465	74.0	68.0	9 657	5.1	8 989	92.2	14.2	2.7	10 148	7 737	5 930	1 322	48.2	1 020	
Pine Lake-Forest CDP (pt.)	11 337	5 467	75.9	66.2	8 519	3.0	8 090	94.3	9.9	2.2	9 246	7 193	5 449	1 175	45.2	1 043	
West Lake Stevens CDP	8 739	4 357	73.7	63.0	6 597	4.4	6 162	94.3	12.5	1.3	7 014	5 330	3 766	890	62.6	720	
District 3	408 081	210 475	63.4	54.0	257 075	6.7	236 239	90.6	11.4	1.5	283 409	203 125	142 517	33 109	54.2	23 634	
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
Clark County	177 564	91 362	66.6	56.7	117 865	5.9	108 945	91.6	11.0	2.1	128 660	95 594	68 664	14 933	54.6	10 923	
Cowlitz County	62 042	31 809	59.7	48.0	36 987	7.2	33 484	93.0	11.0	.2	40 450	28 314	19 444	5 090	47.6	3 097	
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	12 351	6 324	55.0	44.7	6 749	9.1	5 944	86.1	11.5	1.4	7 553	4 971	3 315	1 038	47.2	705	
Klickitat County (pt.)	6 013	2 963	60.3	47.6	3 625	10.1	3 165	79.2	9.9	.1	4 087	2 483	1 597	544	47.6	303	
Lewis County	44 393	22 885	57.5	48.2	25 477	8.0	23 171	89.0	13.1	1.7	28 457	19 308	12 717	3 414	48.5	2 336	
Pacific County	14 858	7 371	50.1	42.0	7 371	6.8	6 754	85.3	13.9	1.0	8 507	5 491	3 648	1 109	55.7	763	
Skamania County	6 070	2 963	61.4	51.9	3 725	10.7	3 262	91.4	10.1	.3	4 187	2 610	2 037	494	51.2	344	
Thurston County (pt.)	82 189	43 216	66.4	59.5	53 679	6.9	50 032	89.6	11.4	1.8	59 797	43 229	30 423	6 307	62.6	5 012	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over											Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, oil parents in household in labor force		
	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Means of transportation to work			Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total		Percent in labor force	
						Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
District 3—Con. COUNTY—Con. Wahkiakum County													151	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.)													151	
Centralia city													151	
Evergreen CDP													151	
Kelso city													151	
Lacey city (pt.)													151	
Longview city													151	
Olympia city													151	
Orchards South CDP													151	
Salmon Creek CDP													151	
Vancouver city													151	
District 4													28 565	
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)													32	
Benton County													32	
Chelan County													32	
Douglas County													32	
Franklin County													32	
Gronk County													32	
Kittitas County													32	
Kittitas County (pt.)													32	
Okanogan County													32	
Yakima County													32	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP													584	
Ellensburg city													584	
Kennewick city													584	
Moses Lake city													584	
Pasco city													584	
Richland city													584	
Sunnyside city													584	
Wenatchee city													584	
Yakima city													584	
District 5													24 646	
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)													893	
Asotin County													893	
Columbia County													893	
Ferry County													893	
Garfield County													893	
Lincoln County													893	
Pend Oreille County													893	
Spokane County													893	
Stevens County													893	
Walla Walla County													893	
Whitman County													893	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP													1 073	
Pullman city													609	
Spokane city													8 299	
Walla Walla city													1 196	
District 6													23 213	



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over											
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Total		Females with own children under 6 years	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
<b>District 6—Con.</b>												
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Collium County	44 164	22 432	51.9	44.9	22 691	8.0	20 654	1.7	26 423	17 319	2 815	52.9
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	16 280	18 459	55.6	45.2	20 154	9.4	17 951	2.2	22 364	15 125	2 645	42.0
Jefferson County	35 077	8 203	51.6	45.3	8 259	7.2	7 532	1.9	9 445	4 159	2 895	53.7
Kitsap County (pt.)	83 708	40 658	65.8	53.4	48 552	7.4	50 700	6.7	58 752	43 717	7 801	58.8
Mason County	29 715	14 312	51.8	46.0	15 291	7.0	14 137	1.5	17 879	12 228	2 233	49.3
Pierce County (pt.)	206 810	107 827	63.1	55.4	125 132	6.6	119 882	2.8	143 379	74 419	16 159	57.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Aberdeen city (pt.)	12 707	6 558	56.0	44.8	7 095	11.0	6 245	3.0	7 743	5 171	1 015	39.7
Bremerton city	29 798	13 928	65.3	48.6	14 326	10.0	17 770	6.5	20 559	10 993	2 849	46.1
Lakewood CDP (pt.)	31 433	16 132	61.7	54.9	17 426	8.6	17 504	1.8	21 539	15 874	2 561	55.1
Port Angeles city	13 759	7 316	57.6	48.7	7 771	7.6	7 133	9.8	8 802	6 056	1 054	59.8
Tacoma city (pt.)	113 684	59 985	61.1	52.7	67 445	7.4	63 097	4.0	75 838	38 283	8 917	56.3
University Place CDP	21 285	11 246	73.3	66.2	14 792	4.6	14 742	1.4	16 507	12 712	1 647	59.1
District 7	457 229	234 874	68.6	62.7	312 107	5.0	292 137	15.5	340 264	255 594	26 451	63.8
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.)	457 229	234 874	68.6	62.7	312 107	5.0	292 137	15.5	340 264	255 594	26 451	63.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)	6 273	3 213	67.7	59.8	4 246	5.7	3 966	8.2	4 584	3 403	466	59.7
Burien city (pt.)	2 987	1 471	67.9	63.3	670	6.1	1 885	2.8	749	571	48	60.4
North City-Kiddercrest CDP (pt.)	2 921	1 565	68.5	62.7	2 002	4.8	1 885	9.5	2 108	1 726	236	88.6
Renon city (pt.)	800	435	62.6	55.6	501	9.0	436	9.2	534	366	187	56.3
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	3 565	1 809	69.8	62.2	2 478	4.5	2 339	10.3	2 788	2 147	187	57.2
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)	11 933	5 874	70.7	61.6	8 424	5.7	7 808	12.7	8 971	7 033	908	62.4
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)	11 765	631	77.0	70.8	1 359	1.1	1 327	3.4	1 452	1 132	133	42.9
Seattle city (pt.)	412 745	212 209	68.6	63.0	281 639	5.0	263 589	16.2	307 284	155 689	23 085	64.2
Tukwila city (pt.)	232	146	64.7	62.3	130	4.0	144	19.4	148	119	14	100.0
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)	2 936	1 537	64.6	53.5	1 897	8.5	1 882	16.9	1 981	1 513	294	55.1
District 8	403 555	204 465	72.8	62.8	292 610	3.8	277 704	11.0	314 821	245 180	36 840	55.4
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.)	331 145	168 441	73.4	63.5	242 595	3.4	230 750	10.7	260 608	203 694	29 508	56.3
Pierce County (pt.)	72 410	36 024	69.9	59.8	50 015	5.4	46 954	12.8	54 213	41 486	7 332	51.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Auburn city (pt.)	10 816	5 597	68.8	58.5	7 418	4.9	6 914	2.8	7 886	6 183	810	56.7
Bellevue city (pt.)	55 759	28 833	72.7	64.1	40 531	3.0	38 573	9.5	43 780	33 920	3 438	54.8
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.)	20 505	10 349	75.9	66.2	15 487	2.9	14 930	12.1	16 518	13 376	1 797	61.2
Corvallis-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP	16 875	8 290	76.8	66.4	12 927	4.0	12 340	11.8	13 701	10 830	1 906	59.0
East Hill-Meridian CDP	30 229	15 398	75.5	65.3	22 774	3.4	21 670	11.8	24 117	18 918	3 546	55.2
East Renton Highlands CDP	10 054	4 974	75.2	66.0	7 551	3.3	7 202	10.1	8 200	6 586	792	57.1
Kent city (pt.)	17 622	9 023	77.3	69.6	13 536	4.6	12 646	13.0	14 251	10 895	1 908	60.2
Mercer Island city	16 396	8 544	63.7	52.5	10 422	3.2	9 949	8.1	11 744	8 784	1 024	41.6
Newport Hills CDP	11 861	6 158	74.3	66.0	8 814	3.0	8 354	5.7	9 429	6 418	762	61.5
Pine Lake CDP	10 320	5 372	70.5	58.2	7 267	2.4	7 009	9.7	7 946	6 301	1 213	49.3
Puyallup city (pt.)	4 476	2 251	76.1	65.7	3 366	5.4	3 207	1.8	3 639	2 836	541	50.5
Redmond city (pt.)	5 994	3 015	75.3	66.6	4 516	3.0	4 346	4.0	4 797	3 877	304	68.4
Renton city (pt.)	21 419	11 029	72.7	63.2	15 520	4.3	14 682	10.1	16 740	13 100	1 828	58.9
Schola CDP	9 438	4 739	76.0	62.3	7 173	2.3	6 937	1.4	7 763	6 262	1 300	44.2
South Hill CDP	9 448	4 802	71.3	59.9	6 622	5.1	6 292	9.8	7 328	5 672	915	52.3
Woodville CDP (pt.)	1 610	815	77.0	67.6	1 234	2.2	1 213	3.7	1 325	1 045	144	63.9
District 9	410 418	205 475	71.0	61.2	271 174	5.5	270 904	3.4	310 647	237 837	35 744	57.3
<b>COUNTY</b>												
King County (pt.)	207 876	105 460	72.9	63.9	150 781	4.5	141 819	12.3	161 654	127 071	16 660	60.5
Pierce County (pt.)	162 167	79 318	69.2	57.6	94 009	6.8	103 753	13.7	119 586	88 835	15 433	53.1
Thurston County (pt.)	40 375	20 697	68.4	61.0	26 384	6.8	25 332	13.5	29 407	21 931	3 651	60.9

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 — Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families on subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force				Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Percent un- employed	Workers		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female			Means of transportation to work								
					Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools							
District 9—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
14 593	7 486	70.1	60.0	5.0	9 520	89.2	11.9	3.5	11 032	8 279	5 835	1 440	59.1
3 647	1 859	66.8	58.8	5.8	2 234	91.5	11.1	4.5	2 637	2 018	1 396	247	65.2
19 487	10 323	67.1	59.1	4.4	12 265	87.5	9.9	6.8	14 096	10 967	8 242	1 162	61.7
1 878	1 031	77.1	72.6	7.0	1 326	91.9	11.4	4.7	1 490	1 206	859	154	86
8 088	7 616	66.6	57.7	4.2	8 841	89.9	10.4	4.7	10 158	7 917	6 097	911	56.5
14 673	4 280	70.3	61.4	6.8	5 583	94.6	16.4	5.3	6 514	4 771	3 431	880	57.4
25 942	25 942	77.3	68.1	3.9	37 085	89.8	12.3	5.4	41 418	33 104	24 421	4 955	64.0
16 250	4 636	88.0	64.8	12.5	13 716	55.8	16.8	9.9	14 546	9 363	5 970	1 911	48.5
11 983	5 628	78.1	68.9	4.0	8 808	89.1	14.4	5.4	10 023	8 056	5 970	752	52.0
1 537	811	67.9	62.5	5.0	971	91.5	11.7	3.1	1 085	837	624	124	73.4
10 392	5 234	77.3	67.5	3.4	7 545	93.2	16.3	2.1	8 624	6 762	4 955	1 043	61.3
13 829	7 082	65.8	51.4	11.1	8 038	86.0	16.4	3.5	9 716	8 762	4 768	1 913	45.7
16 291	8 527	67.5	60.8	5.9	10 249	84.8	12.7	1.9	12 137	8 087	5 304	1 346	54.2
13 375	7 268	61.4	50.7	5.8	7 548	91.8	13.3	1.9	9 089	6 583	4 743	986	58.8
11 103	5 513	74.3	66.1	5.0	7 717	85.9	11.6	5.6	8 782	6 840	5 164	645	58.4
16 358	203	61.5	57.6	9.5	1 177	97.2	5.6	5.2	12 215	10 779	7 132	1 239	56.9
16 482	8 120	71.9	63.6	3.7	11 049	87.5	12.4	5.2	12 221	10 064	7 496	1 727	56.7
2 535	1 289	72.7	68.1	4.3	1 677	83.8	19.9	10.3	1 894	1 021	4 518	1 154	77.3
10 771	5 437	73.5	65.0	8.4	7 191	92.7	12.7	1.8	8 309	6 186	4 518	1 078	53.8
21 314	1 140	69.4	54.4	7.3	12 589	89.1	13.8	2.6	14 605	11 035	8 004	2 290	46.6
4 588	76.2	69.4	76.2	4.8	6 830	87.1	10.7	7.7	7 763	6 093	4 613	928	57.8
12 571	6 437	66.9	57.6	7.1	7 616	88.2	13.9	7.8	8 834	6 821	5 241	623	52.2



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self- core limitation			Total	Percent with o mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>3 077 373</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>545 770</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>
District 1 -----	357 096	6.6	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.6	48 346	15.2	12.0	8.3	56.1	83.1	28.0	82.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.)-----	175 779	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.3	24 774	15.3	12.5	8.0	55.7	83.8	30.1	82.7
Kitsap County (pt.)-----	45 985	7.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	1.3	7 664	15.8	13.2	8.4	53.2	78.3	22.9	76.9
Snohomish County (pt.)-----	135 332	6.9	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.0	15 908	14.7	10.8	8.8	57.7	84.0	27.2	82.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP-----	14 797	5.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	.7	1 800	15.9	11.1	11.4	50.9	83.9	18.4	82.9
Bellevue city (pt.)-----	13 036	4.7	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.1	1 955	12.7	11.2	4.6	63.2	81.8	29.3	81.5
Bothell city-----	8 030	7.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	.7	1 470	15.2	14.1	6.1	53.7	85.4	30.1	84.0
Edmonds city-----	20 521	5.8	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.8	4 254	14.8	11.3	7.8	56.5	83.6	21.9	82.8
Esperance CDP-----	7 807	7.6	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	1 086	7.7	7.1	5.4	63.8	83.6	18.2	82.7
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP-----	19 784	5.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	1 504	13.6	9.8	8.1	62.9	85.6	37.8	84.8
Kingsgate CDP-----	9 710	6.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	635	32.4	32.4	19.4	55.7	83.9	47.0	82.6
Kirkland city-----	28 702	5.6	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	3 470	17.0	14.8	8.3	66.2	86.2	37.9	85.6
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)-----	9 835	8.4	2.8	4.5	1.4	3.8	915	15.2	11.3	9.3	55.0	84.4	27.7	82.7
Lynnwood city-----	19 355	10.2	3.6	3.6	1.9	2.2	2 476	17.0	12.4	11.4	54.4	83.9	28.6	81.9
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.)-----	5 815	8.3	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.3	463	24.6	16.8	12.3	55.7	85.9	17.7	84.8
Mountlake Terrace city-----	13 123	7.6	3.1	4.4	2.0	3.0	1 374	17.9	12.0	11.4	51.2	87.1	28.3	85.5
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.)-----	6 155	8.5	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.9	1 146	21.9	17.3	9.4	55.6	84.8	23.9	83.6
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP-----	15 101	6.3	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1 175	14.0	9.7	7.1	68.8	84.7	39.3	84.3
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)-----	1 262	8.9	2.4	3.7	.2	3.6	153	8.5	—	8.5	73.2	87.8	100.0	86.5
Redmond city (pt.)-----	19 964	4.4	1.2	.8	.6	.4	1 369	21.5	17.7	11.5	61.0	85.9	35.3	85.1
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)-----	13 992	7.7	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.5	2 959	12.2	9.7	5.8	52.4	84.2	29.9	82.3
Seattle city (pt.)-----	18 181	8.6	3.9	3.3	1.4	2.9	5 485	15.6	11.9	9.4	42.1	84.5	20.3	81.7
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)-----	5 587	5.5	2.0	1.0	.5	.6	331	19.3	17.8	10.3	60.5	83.6	20.0	82.7
Woodinville CDP (pt.)-----	13 876	4.6	1.4	1.6	.6	1.3	887	13.6	11.6	8.0	62.7	80.7	26.8	80.1
District 2 -----	332 646	9.2	3.9	3.0	1.7	2.1	63 064	15.7	12.0	9.0	46.8	79.6	25.1	77.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Island County-----	30 560	8.9	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.6	8 090	11.5	9.2	6.3	49.1	73.9	17.5	72.3
San Juan County-----	6 061	6.9	2.5	1.6	.4	1.4	2 064	8.9	7.0	6.1	47.4	74.4	8.7	72.8
Skagit County-----	47 748	11.2	5.5	4.0	2.4	2.4	11 882	15.7	12.8	8.9	40.0	77.6	23.9	74.6
Snohomish County (pt.)-----	165 767	9.4	3.9	3.2	1.7	2.3	25 972	18.0	13.3	10.6	47.8	81.7	25.0	79.4
Whatcom County-----	82 510	8.1	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	15 056	14.8	11.3	8.0	48.9	79.1	29.0	77.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Anacortes city-----	6 435	9.7	5.2	3.9	1.9	2.2	2 341	12.0	9.1	6.0	37.6	72.9	4.8	70.7
Bellingham city-----	35 600	7.8	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	6 477	15.9	12.7	7.9	47.0	78.8	35.1	77.1
Everett city-----	44 052	11.2	5.0	4.0	2.4	2.7	8 508	18.7	13.9	11.3	44.2	81.6	18.9	78.8
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)-----	57	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	60.8	—	64.9
Mortho Lake CDP (pt.)-----	1 164	6.4	1.5	—	—	—	91	31.9	31.9	8.8	62.7	83.0	—	81.7
Marysville city-----	6 038	10.7	5.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1 580	19.8	15.6	8.3	39.6	80.9	21.3	77.3
Mount Vernon city-----	10 664	9.9	4.3	4.6	2.3	3.1	2 269	18.2	16.1	10.1	42.0	82.4	23.5	79.7
North Marysville CDP-----	11 857	8.0	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	1 339	9.2	7.6	3.7	55.4	81.3	34.7	79.8
Oak Harbor city-----	8 117	7.8	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.6	1 169	13.3	11.3	4.6	40.7	73.7	21.7	71.8
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)-----	11 278	8.8	3.1	4.0	1.6	2.9	1 461	14.9	12.3	11.4	57.5	86.8	37.6	85.0
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)-----	10 425	5.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	.9	859	12.3	7.2	7.2	53.8	82.2	31.4	81.1
West Lake Stevens CDP-----	7 932	9.2	3.9	3.6	1.3	2.8	786	21.6	17.3	12.8	45.8	86.2	8.4	83.5
District 3 -----	335 351	10.5	4.6	3.3	1.9	2.1	65 748	17.1	14.0	9.3	45.8	78.4	24.5	76.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County-----	150 812	9.6	4.0	3.2	1.8	2.1	24 364	17.9	14.5	9.4	48.2	79.8	26.0	77.7
Cowlitz County-----	50 611	11.1	5.3	3.7	2.1	2.4	10 590	18.4	15.2	10.3	42.0	75.3	25.8	72.6
Grays Harbor County (pt.)-----	9 641	14.4	7.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	2 404	13.4	12.0	7.6	36.0	72.7	15.8	68.6
Klickitat County (pt.)-----	5 008	12.4	6.9	3.1	1.5	2.1	1 002	11.1	10.4	4.5	38.4	75.9	13.5	72.1
Lewis County-----	34 792	12.8	5.8	3.5	1.8	2.4	8 735	16.4	13.9	8.8	41.9	75.1	18.0	71.8
Pacific County-----	10 564	13.3	7.7	3.7	2.2	2.6	3 924	15.5	12.1	9.7	29.7	72.7	10.4	68.2
Skamania County-----	5 166	12.4	6.3	3.7	3.1	1.7	888	11.6	11.6	4.7	43.6	74.3	28.8	71.8
Thurston County (pt.)-----	66 806	9.7	3.5	3.0	1.9	1.8	13 233	17.0	13.8	9.5	52.2	81.5	27.9	79.6
Wahkiakum County-----	1 946	10.8	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.5	608	18.6	13.3	11.3	63.3	77.0	—	76.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aberdeen city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city-----	6 891	13.8	5.8	3.6	1.3	2.5	2 077	17.1	15.0	7.6	43.4	80.2	15.2	76.0
Evergreen CDP-----	7 265	9.4	3.8	4.2	2.3	2.7	569	19.2	14.4	10.9	51.7	82.1	28.8	80.4
Kelso city-----	7 170	13.8	7.2	5.1	3.0	3.5	1 437	18.3	14.1	11.2	40.0	75.6	21.2	72.2
Lacey city (pt.)-----	10 157	8.6	3.4	3.5	2.1	2.4	2 434	16.4	14.9	8.6	49.0	78.7	29.8	77.2
Longview city-----	19 365	11.9	5.2	3.7	2.3	2.1	4 404	21.1	17.5	10.7	44.4	77.0	27.5	74.2
Olympia city-----	21 628	10.4	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.8	4 649	20.2	16.8	9.9	53.4	83.1	26.2	81.1
Orchards South CDP-----	8 345	7.0	3.7	3.9	1.4	3.2	729	11.1	9.1	6.7	37.4	80.8	27.3	78.5
Salmon Creek CDP-----	7 993	7.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	1 095	16.7	15.3	5.3	56.4	80.3	46.8	78.9
Vancouver city-----	28 134	13.1	6.2	4.5	2.8	2.5	6 975	19.3	15.4	10.4	42.2	80.3	26.7	76.7
District 4 -----	327 335	9.7	4.7	3.9	1.9	2.9	64 481	16.5	12.5	10.0	41.9	78.3	25.4	75.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County (pt.)-----	110	12.7	12.7	5.5	5.5	—	7	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	92.3
Benton County-----	70 688	8.6	3.8	2.7	1.6	1.8	11 087	16.7	12.5	9.4	45.2	80.3	19.0	78.2
Chelan County-----	31 144	9.4	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.8	7 770	13.9	10.4	9.0	46.2	81.0	29.5	78.4
Douglas County-----	16 241	9.1	4.4	3.0	1.7	2.4	3 040	13.0	9.3	7.8	42.1	79.8	27.6	77.2
Franklin County-----	22 022	9.7	4.8	5.5	2.4	4.4	3 467	18.6	13.6	12.2	40.7	78.6	33.2	76.0
Grant County-----	32 193	9.7	5.2	3.2	2.0	1.9	6 716	13.9	10.3	8.8	37.5	76.4	21.7	73.7
Kittitas County-----	18 016	8.6	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	3 332	14.0	11.4	7.8	46.2	70.6	25.3	69.0
Klickitat County (pt.)-----	4 860	14.8	6.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	1 262	11.4	9.6	7.1	40.9	75.9	21.3	71.7
Okanogan County-----	19 996	12.1	6.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	4 415	13.6	12.3	6.9	37.2	78.1	28.2	74.0
Yakima County-----	112 065	10.2	5.1	5.7	2.2	4.4	23 385	19.5	14.5	12.1	40.9	77.9	26.6	75.2

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP.....	7 841	9.4	4.2	4.0	2.2	3.2	1 343	11.4	7.9	6.9	43.0	82.0	32.7	79.4
Ellensburg city.....	9 212	7.5	1.5	.9	.5	.5	1 179	15.8	11.4	8.4	58.1	63.9	54.2	63.5
Kennewick city.....	26 302	9.6	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	3 738	16.5	12.1	9.3	46.9	81.1	12.9	79.0
Moses Lake city.....	6 724	10.1	5.3	3.7	2.8	1.8	1 456	20.4	14.1	13.6	38.3	78.1	14.0	75.8
Posco city.....	11 649	12.0	6.7	7.8	2.9	6.6	2 044	23.8	16.6	15.6	37.0	77.5	33.9	73.9
Richland city.....	20 692	7.4	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.9	3 966	15.9	11.2	8.9	46.4	82.3	23.4	80.5
Sunnyside city.....	6 160	9.7	6.9	11.1	3.5	9.2	1 238	15.8	11.8	13.0	25.5	76.5	15.0	73.7
Wenatchee city.....	12 705	10.4	4.7	3.4	1.6	2.6	3 605	20.2	13.8	14.1	47.1	82.5	34.1	79.5
Yakima city.....	32 025	10.6	5.3	5.0	2.2	3.8	8 318	20.4	16.0	12.1	40.0	78.3	31.9	75.2
District 5.....	332 952	10.5	5.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	68 375	16.8	13.6	9.5	41.3	76.5	21.9	73.8
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.).....	7 750	6.3	3.9	2.0	1.5	.9	1 428	12.3	10.4	6.4	32.2	78.7	17.7	76.6
Asotin County.....	10 278	13.8	6.9	4.2	2.8	2.8	2 672	20.9	15.6	13.1	39.5	78.0	16.0	74.3
Columbia County.....	2 399	11.1	6.9	2.3	1.8	1.5	703	17.9	15.9	7.3	31.6	77.2	4.7	73.4
Ferry County.....	3 909	11.6	6.4	2.7	2.3	.9	649	11.1	10.9	5.9	32.1	72.3	18.0	68.8
Gorfield County.....	1 227	9.6	3.8	1.7	1.5	.6	461	9.5	7.2	5.2	47.5	78.0	36.8	75.7
Lincoln County.....	5 005	9.3	4.7	1.4	1.3	.7	1 668	8.8	8.2	2.9	39.1	74.4	19.0	71.8
Pend Oreille County.....	5 322	13.9	8.3	2.8	2.4	1.3	1 185	11.4	10.7	4.4	31.0	66.3	15.5	62.5
Spokane County.....	221 424	11.0	5.2	3.5	2.1	2.3	45 541	18.0	14.4	10.5	41.3	78.6	21.6	75.7
Stevens County.....	18 287	13.4	7.2	3.0	1.6	1.8	3 676	17.8	15.6	7.9	38.7	73.6	19.8	69.7
Wallo Walla County.....	28 522	10.1	4.1	3.5	1.9	2.4	6 865	16.0	12.1	9.8	51.0	79.2	29.2	77.3
Whitman County.....	28 829	4.6	1.9	1.2	.8	.6	3 527	8.6	7.8	3.5	41.5	61.7	32.9	61.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP.....	14 005	9.4	4.0	2.7	1.4	1.8	2 935	23.6	20.5	10.7	45.1	82.0	28.1	79.2
Pullman city.....	19 843	2.8	.7	1.0	.6	.6	959	9.7	7.6	4.2	45.9	54.7	52.1	54.5
Spokane city.....	107 330	13.1	6.5	4.2	2.7	2.7	26 977	18.3	14.7	11.5	39.5	79.0	21.5	75.3
Wallo Walla city.....	14 708	10.9	4.7	4.5	2.4	2.9	3 928	16.3	11.8	11.5	45.8	78.3	29.1	75.9
District 6.....	320 281	11.3	5.4	3.7	2.2	2.5	72 917	16.4	13.2	9.4	42.1	77.0	24.8	74.1
COUNTY														
Clallam County.....	31 394	13.1	6.3	3.3	2.6	1.9	11 103	14.2	12.2	8.7	40.6	74.2	30.8	70.9
Grays Harbor County (pt.).....	28 514	12.8	7.3	4.8	2.4	3.7	7 253	15.4	10.6	10.0	34.7	73.1	16.9	69.4
Jefferson County.....	11 834	10.5	5.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	4 089	8.4	7.1	4.5	33.5	71.4	23.0	68.1
Kitsap County (pt.).....	64 536	11.3	4.8	3.8	2.2	2.4	11 392	18.4	15.3	8.9	47.7	77.4	29.7	75.0
Mason County.....	21 866	12.8	6.1	3.8	2.5	2.3	6 128	13.5	12.0	7.1	41.9	72.0	27.0	69.2
Pierce County (pt.).....	162 137	10.6	5.0	3.7	2.1	2.6	32 952	18.1	14.3	10.6	42.3	79.1	22.7	76.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.).....	9 886	12.6	7.4	4.4	2.2	3.6	2 564	16.0	9.8	11.5	31.7	74.5	16.9	70.3
Bremerton city.....	19 430	13.4	7.0	4.8	2.9	3.1	4 650	19.9	16.9	10.2	39.7	77.5	26.0	73.8
Lakewood CDP (pt.).....	23 220	10.7	3.9	3.9	2.0	2.8	4 421	13.4	8.6	9.9	50.1	75.5	28.6	73.6
Port Angeles city.....	10 253	12.9	5.9	3.7	3.1	2.1	3 072	19.8	16.0	11.8	43.6	78.1	34.8	74.8
Tacoma city (pt.).....	88 936	12.5	6.5	4.5	2.6	3.2	19 770	21.1	17.2	11.7	37.8	79.0	19.3	75.3
University Place CDP.....	17 856	6.9	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.9	2 535	16.1	12.6	10.4	56.3	83.1	44.3	81.7
District 7.....	373 235	8.4	3.7	3.6	1.9	2.6	75 590	17.9	14.2	10.0	46.1	84.3	27.8	82.2
COUNTY														
King County (pt.).....	373 235	8.4	3.7	3.6	1.9	2.6	75 590	17.9	14.2	10.0	46.1	84.3	27.8	82.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.).....	5 173	7.1	2.6	3.3	1.3	2.4	1 100	11.0	7.5	7.4	58.4	81.2	22.1	80.4
Burien CDP (pt.).....	870	6.7	3.4	2.1	1.1	.9	117	15.4	15.4	15.4	24.1	78.6	40.0	75.3
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.).....	2 322	7.1	4.3	4.2	2.1	3.1	485	26.2	24.5	9.9	39.6	88.0	14.3	86.1
Renton city (pt.).....	700	12.7	3.3	5.3	3.3	5.3	100	12.0	—	12.0	43.8	74.6	—	73.1
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.).....	2 966	4.7	2.2	2.6	.5	2.2	479	4.2	4.2	4.2	47.8	83.9	71.4	82.2
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.).....	10 020	8.5	3.4	2.7	1.3	1.8	1 619	15.8	10.6	9.9	51.7	84.9	29.8	82.8
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.).....	1 655	7.4	3.0	.8	.8	—	110	10.0	10.0	—	45.5	83.0	—	80.9
Seattle city (pt.).....	336 089	8.4	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.7	68 975	18.2	14.4	10.1	45.7	84.5	27.2	82.3
Tukwila city (pt.).....	142	—	—	4.9	—	4.9	90	17.8	—	17.8	—	90.8	—	90.8
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.).....	2 588	13.9	6.5	5.3	3.1	3.5	348	21.3	16.7	16.1	39.6	77.1	32.9	73.1
District 8.....	358 377	6.7	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	41 239	15.2	12.3	8.4	53.8	82.1	32.5	80.8
COUNTY														
King County (pt.).....	294 567	6.2	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.5	34 039	14.9	12.0	8.2	56.3	82.4	34.6	81.4
Pierce County (pt.).....	63 810	9.1	3.9	3.1	1.6	2.2	7 200	17.1	13.5	9.3	45.8	80.6	24.9	78.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.).....	8 858	9.1	3.4	4.0	1.9	2.8	1 712	16.2	14.8	11.7	56.0	83.4	22.0	82.0
Bellevue city (pt.).....	48 594	5.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.4	6 674	14.2	11.4	9.0	59.1	82.1	31.1	81.4
Coscode-Fairwood CDP (pt.).....	18 680	6.1	1.6	2.8	1.4	2.0	1 607	15.3	11.2	8.1	63.0	83.5	41.8	82.8
Covington-Sowyer-Wilderness CDP.....	15 860	6.8	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	980	16.5	14.5	7.3	60.8	82.4	40.1	81.5
East Hill-Meridian CDP.....	27 816	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	.9	2 291	12.4	11.1	6.7	54.7	82.6	34.6	81.6
East Renton Highlands CDP.....	9 262	7.3	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.7	781	23.4	17.8	17.0	53.5	82.8	35.3	81.2
Kent city (pt.).....	15 791	7.1	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.6	1 672	21.7	13.6	16.9	61.0	86.4	48.2	85.1
Mercer Island city.....	13 341	3.2	.8	1.0	.6	.6	2 948	11.8	9.0	5.2	53.8	75.1	45.5	74.6
Newport Hills CDP.....	10 480	5.1	1.3	1.6	.8	1.0	1 381	10.6	9.1	5.0	63.9	82.8	42.2	82.2
Pine Lake CDP.....	8 988	4.4	1.0	1.3	.7	.9	1 189	17.8	13.8	12.6	60.4	80.9	64.1	80.1
Puyallup city (pt.).....	4 249	6.6	3.0	4.6	1.4	3.5	187	19.3	9.6	13.9	47.3	81.0	70.7	78.9
Redmond city (pt.).....	5 308	4.8	1.4	.9	.3	.6	686	7.3	6.0	2.2	58.5	84.2	57.1	83.0
Renton city (pt.).....	18 610	7.7	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.1	2 640	13.8	12.3	6.3	49.0	84.7	29.2	83.0
Soholee CDP.....	8 991	2.9	.8	.8	.6	.6	447	8.3	8.3	—	67.4	79.6	50.9	79.4
South Hill CDP.....	8 359	6.7	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.2	970	15.6	11.5	7.4	39.0	81.0	37.1	78.6
Woodinville CDP (pt.).....	1 504	5.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	100	11.0	11.0	—	53.3	82.3	69.6	81.0
District 9.....	340 100	9.3	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.4	46 010	17.5	13.6	10.1	49.5	81.2	25.5	79.2



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 9—Con.														
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.)	180 998	8.2	2.9	3.2	1.6	2.2	23 459	16.9	13.4	9.1	54.0	84.1	29.6	82.5
Pierce County (pt.)	124 893	10.6	4.6	4.0	2.2	2.8	17 646	18.5	13.9	11.5	45.4	77.3	21.6	75.1
Thurston County (pt.)	34 209	11.1	4.6	3.3	1.8	2.2	4 905	16.6	13.2	9.7	46.2	79.3	23.8	76.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Auburn city (pt.)	12 541	13.2	5.7	4.0	2.7	2.6	1 742	23.5	21.2	10.7	49.4	84.6	26.1	81.4
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)	2 985	11.4	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.3	535	14.4	11.0	9.0	47.4	85.1	50.7	81.6
Burien CDP (pt.)	15 755	8.7	3.3	3.3	1.7	2.2	3 431	16.8	13.9	8.2	52.0	83.5	27.9	81.6
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.)	1 665	10.2	2.1	1.7	.7	1.7	199	25.6	25.6	10.1	74.1	86.2	—	85.6
Des Moines city	11 004	7.7	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.8	1 760	18.1	14.5	10.1	59.8	84.7	21.7	83.5
Elk Plain CDP	7 581	11.8	4.5	4.4	2.0	3.4	713	22.0	12.8	12.8	50.2	78.2	14.1	76.1
Federal Way CDP	46 429	6.5	1.9	2.8	1.1	2.2	3 861	14.1	13.1	6.4	57.0	84.8	31.2	83.6
Fort Lewis CDP	4 252	4.3	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.6	25	8.0	8.0	—	43.7	59.3	29.5	58.9
Kent city (pt.)	11 072	8.4	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.7	820	11.6	10.2	3.5	55.8	84.3	40.3	83.2
Locey city (pt.)	1 126	6.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	372	12.4	10.5	5.9	69.4	85.8	45.5	85.1
Lakeland North CDP	9 683	6.8	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.6	664	12.0	12.0	3.9	54.3	82.6	24.6	81.5
Lakewood CDP (pt.)	10 598	12.0	4.9	4.5	2.4	3.2	1 492	14.1	10.7	7.9	43.1	71.7	29.5	69.2
Parkland CDP	13 988	9.4	3.5	2.7	1.3	1.9	1 663	19.4	14.4	13.7	49.6	75.1	19.4	73.4
Puyallup city (pt.)	10 329	12.1	4.8	3.7	2.2	2.4	2 323	20.1	15.2	12.1	49.8	81.3	30.7	78.5
Renton city (pt.)	9 475	6.0	2.7	4.0	1.7	2.7	1 494	23.8	18.6	13.5	47.9	87.2	22.9	85.9
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)	270	23.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	—	88	6.8	6.8	—	62.9	87.0	—	84.3
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)	13 950	8.8	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	2 308	18.2	12.2	10.7	53.9	85.4	26.7	83.7
Seattle city (pt.)	2 205	9.4	2.5	1.5	.8	1.1	322	13.0	13.0	7.5	54.6	85.3	22.2	82.9
Spanaway CDP	9 410	9.6	3.2	3.4	1.6	3.0	823	12.9	7.9	9.4	58.8	79.4	12.3	78.5
Tacoma city (pt.)	18 024	11.5	5.8	6.9	3.4	5.1	2 451	21.8	16.1	14.0	39.3	77.5	21.0	75.0
Tukwila city (pt.)	8 549	8.5	2.6	4.4	1.3	3.6	960	24.3	16.1	17.5	57.5	85.8	41.7	84.0
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)	10 825	11.3	5.2	4.7	2.4	3.5	1 703	17.3	12.0	9.0	48.2	79.9	29.6	77.4

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Reloted children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent								
The State -----	14 923	31 183	36 795	19 172	4 741 003	517 933	10.9	171 257	14.0	110 582	12.8	49 509	9.1	100 149	7.8		
District 1 -----	18 687	40 390	45 857	25 728	532 588	27 047	5.1	8 249	6.0	5 577	5.8	2 521	5.2	4 968	3.4		
COUNTY																	
King County (pt.) -----	20 641	41 369	48 627	26 335	256 020	12 567	4.9	3 431	5.5	2 315	5.3	1 255	5.1	2 076	3.0		
Kitsop County (pt.) -----	16 433	36 534	40 907	22 475	75 823	4 822	6.4	1 779	8.2	1 279	8.2	520	6.8	1 023	4.7		
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	17 046	40 309	44 693	25 659	200 745	9 658	4.8	3 039	5.7	1 983	5.4	746	4.7	1 869	3.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	15 175	41 445	43 506	26 371	22 725	694	3.1	152	2.3	106	2.3	105	5.8	122	1.9		
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	27 047	41 131	53 112	28 505	17 740	980	5.5	226	7.1	204	8.9	53	2.7	149	3.2		
Bothell city -----	17 764	37 159	46 275	21 196	12 201	443	3.6	136	4.5	64	3.0	44	3.0	62	1.8		
Edmonds city -----	20 868	40 515	48 440	24 252	30 350	1 414	4.7	404	6.5	266	6.0	161	3.8	254	2.9		
Esperence CDP -----	17 562	38 935	43 820	25 854	11 183	456	4.1	146	5.9	107	6.2	21	1.9	78	2.5		
Inglewood-Finn Hill COP -----	19 019	47 731	50 238	30 000	28 933	950	3.3	359	4.3	171	2.9	60	4.0	156	1.9		
Kingsgate CDP -----	16 246	42 865	45 022	31 263	14 183	779	5.5	302	7.1	205	6.6	27	4.3	172	4.6		
Kirkland city -----	21 200	38 437	44 649	29 415	39 128	2 220	5.7	599	7.4	398	7.3	197	5.7	365	3.6		
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	15 898	37 342	40 505	26 659	14 148	944	6.7	337	9.2	249	10.3	27	3.0	194	5.1		
Lynnwood city -----	13 984	30 512	35 771	21 446	28 208	2 621	9.3	828	11.9	541	11.6	176	7.1	554	7.5		
Martho Lake CDP (pt.) -----	16 728	44 167	48 670	31 076	8 464	319	3.8	86	3.8	60	4.1	10	2.2	47	2.1		
Mountlake Terrace city -----	14 698	35 391	38 298	24 690	19 271	1 267	6.6	424	8.4	251	7.5	84	6.1	237	4.7		
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	15 067	34 670	38 228	23 724	9 254	528	5.7	113	5.5	72	5.2	100	8.7	77	3.0		
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	16 551	45 341	48 442	28 152	23 098	622	2.7	115	1.6	68	1.3	68	5.8	123	2.0		
Poine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	12 518	28 365	28 958	22 025	1 928	217	11.3	99	19.6	42	16.2	20	13.1	62	11.7		
Redmond city (pt.) -----	18 879	41 809	49 541	28 758	28 041	1 078	3.8	331	4.4	231	4.3	82	6.0	160	2.2		
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	16 651	37 640	45 211	22 395	21 161	1 347	6.4	288	6.1	226	6.8	242	8.2	211	3.7		
Seattle city (pt.) -----	20 451	32 695	42 581	21 786	27 803	1 904	6.8	343	7.7	200	7.0	290	5.3	292	3.9		
Silver Lake-Firrest CDP (pt.) -----	16 444	49 265	50 421	40 400	8 629	189	2.2	85	2.9	63	3.0	16	4.8	33	1.4		
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	21 328	57 107	61 321	30 168	21 302	730	3.4	243	3.4	167	3.1	46	5.2	132	2.3		
District 2 -----	14 419	31 305	36 132	18 550	525 974	49 553	9.4	15 673	11.2	10 081	10.1	5 033	8.0	9 461	6.6		
COUNTY																	
Island County -----	13 940	29 161	31 824	18 736	56 777	4 156	7.3	1 466	9.8	878	8.6	452	5.6	905	5.4		
San Juan County -----	21 013	31 278	36 851	18 317	9 875	728	7.4	159	7.9	110	7.7	74	3.6	122	4.2		
Skagit County -----	13 804	28 389	32 831	15 826	78 200	9 012	11.5	3 008	14.9	2 032	13.9	943	7.9	1 795	8.2		
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	14 787	34 436	38 515	21 153	258 014	20 515	8.0	7 166	9.9	4 559	9.0	2 150	8.3	4 234	6.0		
Whotcom County -----	13 753	28 367	35 007	16 273	123 108	15 142	12.3	3 874	12.5	2 502	11.0	1 414	9.4	2 405	7.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Anocartes city -----	14 373	28 919	34 747	15 324	11 233	1 299	11.6	439	16.8	277	14.6	166	7.1	276	8.2		
Bellingham city -----	13 698	24 714	33 705	15 533	48 164	8 033	16.7	1 319	13.7	831	12.1	649	10.0	927	8.0		
Everett city -----	13 829	28 415	33 493	20 065	68 259	8 217	12.0	3 018	17.9	1 825	16.6	758	8.9	1 755	9.9		
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	20 285	63 627	63 627	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Morhoke Lake CDP (pt.) -----	15 859	44 306	46 250	24 583	1 646	71	4.3	42	9.6	42	13.4	—	—	15	2.9		
Morysville city -----	12 444	26 107	33 693	14 984	10 099	707	7.0	166	6.3	69	4.3	149	9.4	127	4.5		
Mount Vernon city -----	13 486	27 022	33 593	15 055	17 214	2 274	13.2	768	16.8	477	15.3	199	8.8	444	9.8		
North Morysville CDP -----	15 225	39 984	41 548	23 767	18 636	692	3.7	237	3.9	205	4.5	53	4.0	130	2.5		
Ook Harbor city -----	11 252	25 556	26 760	18 660	17 050	1 433	8.4	634	11.1	342	9.7	74	6.3	356	7.5		
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	14 839	32 542	34 293	28 654	16 566	1 520	9.2	437	10.8	244	9.6	113	7.7	320	7.3		
Silver Lake-Firrest CDP (pt.) -----	18 373	50 142	51 548	35 577	15 749	485	3.1	159	3.2	101	2.9	52	6.1	83	1.8		
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	14 827	37 641	40 186	24 583	12 360	764	6.2	304	7.8	227	8.2	38	4.8	146	4.4		
District 3 -----	13 328	29 154	33 913	16 462	530 957	60 070	11.3	21 165	14.8	13 661	13.1	6 626	10.1	12 686	8.6		
COUNTY																	
Clark County -----	13 993	31 800	36 209	18 363	234 570	21 910	9.3	8 033	12.3	5 371	11.3	2 243	9.2	4 519	7.0		
Cowlitz County -----	12 638	27 866	32 842	14 450	80 673	10 747	13.3	3 981	18.5	2 439	15.6	1 151	10.9	2 413	10.6		
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	11 460	21 709	25 389	11 663	16 309	2 983	18.3	1 160	25.2	770	23.1	329	13.7	681	14.6		
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	10 749	21 998	25 940	12 821	8 243	1 394	16.9	457	18.9	289	16.0	135	13.5	318	14.2		
Lewis County -----	11 205	24 410	28 656	12 037	58 188	8 385	14.4	2 995	18.5	1 989	16.6	1 190	13.6	1 837	11.2		
Pacific County -----	10 952	20 029	25 244	10 075	18 451	3 166	17.2	1 086	25.3	684	21.9	411	10.5	728	13.3		
Skomonia County -----	11 621	28 778	30 936	14 577	8 210	774	9.4	212	8.9	125	7.1	121	13.6	180	7.9		
Thurston County (pt.) -----	14 643	30 477	36 658	18 673	103 041	10 370	10.1	3 172	12.4	1 960	10.5	958	7.2	1 959	7.0		
Wohkiokum County -----	12 332	26 969	29 679	12 902	3 272	341	10.4	69	8.7	34	5.7	88	14.5	51	5.5		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Centrolia city -----	10 644	21 618	27 514	12 171	11 935	1 946	16.3	703	21.9	435	19.2	291	14.0	426	13.3		
Evergreen CDP -----	13 425	36 145	37 370	24 844	11 165	767	6.9	309	8.4	236	8.7	16	2.8	148	4.8		
Kelso city -----	10 718	23 887	28 750	12 215	11 425	2 334	20.4	896	29.2	511	23.9	175	12.2	507	16.2		
Lacey city (pt.) -----	13 115	29 064	34 856	19 302	16 928	1 276	7.5	414	9.4	253	8.0	152	6.2	276	6.1		
Longview city -----	12 908	25 535	32 152	14 184	31 056	4 955	16.0	1 918	24.0	1 187	20.9	516	11.7	1 112	13.0		
Olympio city -----	15 502	27 785	36 784	17 728	33 164	4 316	13.0	1 157	15.7	761	14.3	460	9.9	714	8.4		
Orchards South CDP -----	12 151	33 881	35 343	25 761	12 878	1 161	9.0	480	11.4	298	9.9	60	8.2	245	7.3		
Salmon Creek CDP -----	16 248	34 170	40 078	24 448	11 926	700	5.9	179	5.7	87	3.9	85	7.8	141	4.2		
Voncouver city -----	12 606	21 552	26 927	14 979	44 611	7 612	17.1	2 762	27.1	1 743	26.1	884	12.7	1 534	13.3		
District 4 -----	11 578	25 055	29 700	13 896	530 872	93 452	17.6	36 425	23.5	23 816</							



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent				
District 4—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	13 113	32 053	35 777	15 743	12 306	1 048	8.5	363	10.4	239	9.3	79	5.9	245	6.7		
Ellensburg city .....	8 465	14 456	24 973	8 630	10 024	3 396	33.9	573	31.8	432	35.6	140	11.9	406	18.4		
Kennewick city .....	12 767	28 261	35 024	17 609	41 750	5 814	13.9	2 174	17.2	1 333	15.1	415	11.1	1 351	12.1		
Moses Lake city .....	10 965	23 258	28 495	14 187	10 997	1 680	15.3	562	17.8	370	16.5	262	18.0	380	12.5		
Pasco city .....	8 016	17 897	21 433	9 904	19 904	6 570	33.0	2 849	43.1	1 846	40.3	348	17.0	1 367	28.4		
Richland city .....	17 085	36 626	45 683	21 092	32 129	2 502	7.8	907	10.9	645	10.7	258	6.5	521	5.8		
Sunnyside city .....	8 173	20 393	22 955	8 944	11 023	3 079	27.9	1 482	36.7	958	34.3	214	17.3	591	22.3		
Wenatchee city .....	12 215	22 806	29 345	12 547	21 319	4 028	18.9	1 438	26.4	910	23.8	457	12.7	725	12.7		
Yakima city .....	11 593	22 189	27 723	13 427	53 230	10 742	20.2	4 214	29.9	2 493	26.7	1 215	14.6	2 175	15.7		
District 5 .....	12 177	25 107	31 003	13 399	518 411	79 211	15.3	24 858	18.1	16 115	16.2	7 553	11.0	14 954	10.7		
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
Adams County (pt.) .....	10 122	24 672	26 675	14 840	13 264	2 314	17.4	1 027	22.5	642	19.3	147	10.3	523	14.9		
Asotin County .....	11 379	22 897	28 146	11 466	17 208	3 331	19.4	1 468	31.5	864	25.7	273	10.2	792	15.6		
Columbia County .....	11 108	22 418	26 806	12 790	3 910	757	19.4	225	23.4	160	21.5	113	16.1	159	14.8		
Ferry County .....	9 860	25 170	28 395	13 528	6 252	1 484	23.7	513	27.5	329	23.7	138	21.3	286	17.5		
Garfield County .....	12 209	25 156	29 128	13 750	2 198	231	10.5	61	10.6	43	9.3	61	13.2	50	7.8		
Lincoln County .....	11 977	24 617	28 711	12 489	8 739	1 071	12.3	408	17.6	305	17.1	194	11.6	229	8.8		
Pend Oreille County .....	9 556	20 808	24 623	11 791	8 808	1 776	20.2	705	27.4	470	24.5	137	11.6	397	15.9		
Spokane County .....	12 804	25 769	31 784	13 982	350 595	48 027	13.7	14 922	16.2	9 576	14.5	4 957	10.9	9 276	9.8		
Stevens County .....	10 584	24 440	28 644	10 981	30 530	5 249	17.2	2 098	22.1	1 432	19.7	572	15.6	1 173	13.6		
Walla Walla County .....	11 508	24 414	30 842	13 317	44 520	7 144	16.0	2 415	20.9	1 634	19.5	683	9.9	1 358	11.3		
Whitman County .....	10 653	21 674	32 306	11 798	32 387	7 827	24.2	1 016	15.0	660	13.7	278	7.9	711	9.4		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Opportunity CDP .....	13 184	29 207	34 301	15 309	22 100	2 158	9.8	678	11.8	484	11.3	311	10.6	418	6.8		
Pullman city .....	9 375	17 886	36 515	10 911	17 287	6 029	34.9	409	14.3	226	11.9	28	2.9	355	11.2		
Spokane city .....	12 375	22 192	28 778	12 901	172 209	29 863	17.3	9 034	21.7	5 526	19.3	3 242	12.0	5 600	12.5		
Walla Walla city .....	11 247	21 301	28 976	12 719	23 532	4 550	19.3	1 624	26.6	1 101	25.2	421	10.7	879	14.3		
District 6 .....	13 403	27 882	32 939	16 767	521 865	66 355	12.7	22 810	17.2	14 355	15.3	6 562	9.0	13 721	9.6		
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
Challam County .....	12 798	25 434	30 451	14 554	54 705	6 852	12.5	2 254	16.9	1 456	14.8	947	8.5	1 512	9.5		
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	11 901	23 737	29 527	13 075	46 666	7 323	15.7	2 465	20.5	1 554	17.8	803	11.1	1 584	12.3		
Jefferson County .....	13 551	25 197	29 907	14 472	19 928	2 684	13.5	922	21.2	694	21.4	294	7.2	532	9.0		
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	12 831	29 569	33 474	19 172	106 666	12 297	11.5	4 635	15.4	2 705	13.0	987	8.7	2 779	9.6		
Mason County .....	12 050	26 304	30 429	14 348	36 541	4 817	13.2	1 772	19.1	1 250	18.3	454	7.4	1 020	9.6		
Pierce County (pt.) .....	14 221	29 071	35 348	17 410	257 359	32 382	12.6	10 762	16.9	6 696	15.1	3 077	9.3	6 294	9.1		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	11 816	21 762	28 750	12 646	16 198	2 965	18.3	995	24.3	539	19.2	319	12.4	609	14.5		
Bremerton city .....	11 418	22 610	26 423	17 676	34 266	6 201	18.1	2 369	27.4	1 283	24.7	483	10.4	1 391	15.5		
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	14 177	30 758	35 836	19 607	37 821	4 273	11.3	1 530	16.9	814	13.2	220	5.0	948	8.9		
Port Angeles city .....	12 919	24 685	30 585	14 873	17 244	2 395	13.9	789	18.7	517	16.8	397	12.9	509	10.6		
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	12 377	24 503	30 795	15 155	140 964	23 179	16.4	7 417	21.6	4 650	20.0	2 428	12.3	4 224	11.9		
University Place CDP .....	16 537	34 576	41 242	21 842	27 487	1 849	6.7	665	9.5	458	9.0	122	4.8	436	5.6		
District 7 .....	18 021	29 707	39 547	21 077	522 974	63 620	12.2	13 606	15.2	8 779	14.9	6 871	9.1	8 894	7.4		
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
King County (pt.) .....	18 021	29 707	39 547	21 077	522 974	63 620	12.2	13 606	15.2	8 779	14.9	6 871	9.1	8 894	7.4		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	16 559	34 334	39 413	23 723	7 934	374	4.7	100	5.5	66	5.1	52	4.7	85	3.8		
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	12 192	31 750	36 923	21 364	1 310	101	7.7	43	11.9	26	8.4	6	5.1	18	5.6		
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	15 639	31 604	37 041	24 028	3 516	334	9.5	86	11.1	61	12.2	67	13.8	39	4.1		
Renton city (pt.) .....	13 040	32 444	35 343	26 406	1 011	125	12.4	38	17.6	—	—	—	—	53	17.2		
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	15 144	35 981	41 591	24 352	4 358	213	4.9	41	3.9	41	5.2	35	7.3	34	2.7		
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	14 784	30 680	35 641	22 901	14 509	1 398	9.6	434	13.8	282	13.2	137	8.5	277	7.3		
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	15 159	43 683	44 353	24 559	2 355	176	7.5	82	12.3	56	11.1	—	—	55	8.2		
Seattle city (pt.) .....	18 213	29 110	39 618	20 925	467 393	59 482	12.7	12 334	16.2	7 957	16.0	6 422	9.3	8 046	7.6		
Tukwila city .....	14 876	20 714	26 625	16 932	287	29	10.1	—	—	—	—	29	32.2	7	10.8		
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	12 148	30 502	30 893	25 262	3 867	606	15.7	271	26.0	165	24.8	31	8.9	127	12.0		
District 8 .....	18 432	42 379	47 389	26 271	535 421	28 277	5.3	9 737	6.6	6 400	6.0	2 422	5.9	5 614	3.8		
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
King County (pt.) .....	19 463	44 031	49 695	26 932	435 024	21 078	4.8	7 116	6.1	4 560	5.5	1 781	5.2	4 128	3.4		
Pierce County (pt.) .....	13 990	36 849	39 560	22 276	100 397	7 199	7.2	2 621	8.3	1 840	8.0	641	8.9	1 486	5.4		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Auburn city (pt.) .....	15 576	34 423	38 790	22 821	13 475	865	6.4	301	9.4	149	6.6	60	3.5	186	4.9		
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	22 983	44 569	54 546	25 809	68 384	3 827	5.6	1 037	7.1	736	6.9	339	5.1	662	3.5		
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	17 891	46 286	50 760	30 781	27 558	1 003	3.6	344	4.3	252	4.4	61	3.8	190	2.5		
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	16 017	46 660															

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
								Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
District 8—Can. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—</b> Con.																	
Woodinville CDP (pt.)-----	20 482	60 292	61 341	21 719	2 294	33	1.4	8	1.1	8	1.6	5	5.0	7	1.1		
District 9-----	14 264	32 194	36 543	21 971	521 941	50 348	9.6	18 734	13.4	11 798	12.2	3 544	7.7	10 651	7.5		
<b>COUNTY</b>																	
King County (pt.)-----	16 294	34 919	40 614	24 275	263 044	20 324	7.7	6 710	10.6	4 186	9.6	1 662	7.1	4 087	5.8		
Pierce County (pt.)-----	12 225	29 165	32 346	18 164	203 831	24 487	12.0	9 830	16.5	6 084	14.9	1 555	8.8	5 437	9.7		
Thurston County (pt.)-----	12 490	31 888	34 431	19 359	55 066	5 537	10.1	2 194	13.4	1 528	12.5	327	6.7	1 127	7.4		
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																	
Auburn city (pt.)-----	12 656	26 402	31 640	16 433	18 929	2 633	13.9	859	17.2	484	14.8	231	13.3	508	10.5		
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)-----	15 438	35 102	40 000	25 944	4 446	380	8.5	131	12.8	76	10.6	22	4.1	66	5.9		
Burien CDP (pt.)-----	17 114	32 290	40 004	21 965	23 371	2 003	8.6	623	13.5	389	12.0	266	7.8	402	6.3		
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.)-----	15 612	28 359	34 605	20 407	2 266	142	6.3	41	9.2	11	4.0	7	3.5	29	4.9		
Des Moines city-----	16 778	32 145	38 322	24 030	15 918	1 181	7.4	337	9.8	123	5.3	97	5.5	276	6.4		
Elk Plain CDP-----	11 723	32 319	34 395	17 171	12 108	1 085	9.0	511	13.3	374	13.0	47	6.6	249	7.4		
Federal Way CDP-----	17 126	38 311	43 236	26 928	66 695	3 943	5.9	1 333	7.5	833	6.8	187	4.8	859	4.8		
Fort Lewis CDP-----	8 659	23 798	23 804	16 250	13 218	1 289	9.8	787	12.6	419	10.8	—	—	281	8.1		
Kent city (pt.)-----	16 846	36 187	41 829	26 268	14 999	1 117	7.4	490	14.0	332	13.7	60	7.3	187	4.9		
Lacey city (pt.)-----	14 302	32 601	35 035	20 714	1 924	216	11.2	114	26.4	64	21.6	10	2.7	42	7.1		
Lakeland North CDP-----	16 130	46 410	47 617	31 096	14 342	712	5.0	320	7.3	203	6.5	—	—	159	3.8		
Lakewood CDP (pt.)-----	12 172	18 718	20 559	15 303	18 459	4 738	25.7	2 091	42.1	1 130	42.6	96	6.4	1 264	24.2		
Parkland CDP-----	11 240	27 704	31 877	17 773	19 159	2 672	13.9	812	16.3	479	13.9	143	8.6	542	10.6		
Puyallup city (pt.)-----	12 907	27 585	34 668	14 426	16 437	1 369	8.3	333	8.1	231	8.0	322	13.9	250	5.5		
Renton city (pt.)-----	16 968	31 563	39 515	22 876	13 276	741	5.6	52	2.1	52	3.0	152	10.2	113	3.4		
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)-----	11 524	20 375	29 196	13 654	484	73	15.1	37	30.6	23	39.7	7	8.0	11	9.9		
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)-----	15 627	31 536	36 738	23 098	20 124	1 534	7.6	437	10.7	304	11.3	167	7.2	303	5.7		
Seattle city (pt.)-----	13 654	36 595	42 969	26 000	3 137	295	9.4	77	11.3	77	14.9	38	11.8	34	4.6		
Spanaway CDP-----	11 933	32 082	35 000	19 669	14 858	1 452	9.8	641	14.2	459	14.1	46	5.6	312	7.6		
Tacoma city (pt.)-----	11 766	30 730	33 700	21 652	29 532	5 453	18.5	2 634	27.6	1 734	26.1	307	12.5	1 192	15.5		
Tukwila city (pt.)-----	16 010	30 350	33 810	25 458	11 534	1 074	9.3	294	13.9	188	13.7	134	14.0	202	7.3		
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)-----	13 146	29 155	34 133	20 556	16 506	2 786	16.9	1 180	27.6	781	25.5	182	10.7	635	14.4		



Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut									Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined				
			Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over							
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed				Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 1	540 315	1 179	333	42	4	3 102	76.9	13.1	3 909	2 694	7.8	12 269	5 252	14.1	1 120	14.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	5 389	220	61	4	4	342	67.8	6.4	455	282	19.9	6 368	748	29.7	247	31.6
Port Gamble Reservation, WA	555	100	35	4	4	165	63.6	1.2	229	127	21.3	5 930	380	28.4	120	30.0
Port Madison Reservation, WA	4 834	120	26	—	—	177	71.8	11.3	226	155	18.7	6 820	368	31.0	127	33.1
District 2	540 861	2 603	764	161	80	5 653	69.6	7.7	7 358	4 402	14.9	8 433	10 693	30.4	2 744	37.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	13 646	1 128	332	64	35	1 910	63.0	4.9	2 529	1 429	20.4	6 025	4 124	38.0	1 265	40.9
Lummi Reservation, WA	3 164	437	130	28	9	739	64.8	3.7	993	588	22.6	5 446	1 602	33.9	479	33.2
Nooksack Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	697	133	42	14	8	195	64.6	17.4	269	126	24.6	5 158	453	48.6	140	59.3
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, WA	112	18	8	—	—	20	85.0	10.0	32	18	—	4 756	50	52.0	17	70.6
Stillaquamish Reservation, WA	112	46	8	—	—	40	47.5	—	51	21	9.5	3 258	95	81.1	37	89.2
Swinomish Reservation, WA	2 285	172	72	6	6	269	65.1	1.9	381	228	29.4	7 743	575	48.7	182	50.5
Tulalip Reservation, WA	7 103	288	61	11	7	571	57.8	4.6	706	398	12.3	6 878	1 188	28.4	363	32.0
Upper Skagit Reservation, WA	173	34	11	5	5	76	76.3	—	97	50	18.0	3 705	161	52.8	47	46.8
District 3	540 658	1 812	581	147	37	4 090	75.2	10.2	5 570	3 709	14.7	8 831	7 618	24.9	1 767	29.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	633	115	29	6	—	147	44.2	4.8	210	125	22.4	3 791	356	54.5	100	54.0
Chehalis Reservation, WA	504	89	16	3	—	114	37.7	6.1	162	93	20.4	4 064	273	43.6	76	39.5
Shoowater Reservation, WA	129	26	13	3	—	33	66.7	—	48	32	28.1	2 852	83	90.4	24	100.0
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 4	540 701	4 015	1 148	193	97	7 811	65.4	5.9	10 079	5 883	19.6	7 132	14 794	36.6	3 927	41.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	32 930	2 680	649	108	55	4 255	65.4	6.7	5 530	2 982	23.8	5 881	8 724	41.9	2 532	44.2
Coville Reservation, WA (pt.)	5 482	802	208	34	11	1 410	70.3	7.0	1 787	1 118	22.6	7 991	2 725	32.8	790	33.2
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	27 448	1 878	441	74	44	2 845	63.0	6.5	3 743	1 864	24.5	4 927	5 999	46.1	1 742	49.3
District 5	540 865	2 201	806	129	79	4 903	72.5	8.8	6 557	3 744	18.9	6 812	9 012	33.7	2 205	38.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	3 093	624	177	14	11	1 114	65.1	3.4	1 440	759	32.4	6 135	2 256	35.7	616	35.6
Coville Reservation, WA (pt.)	1 552	280	91	3	1	491	61.9	2.6	640	352	37.2	6 329	973	33.2	269	38.7
Kalispel Reservation, WA	90	10	9	—	—	54	42.6	3.7	70	29	20.7	6 188	84	40.5	4	50.0
Spokane Reservation, WA	1 451	334	77	11	10	569	69.9	4.0	730	378	28.8	5 975	1 199	37.4	343	32.9
District 6	540 836	2 679	840	240	144	6 589	72.3	6.8	8 499	4 815	15.7	8 458	11 833	32.6	2 981	35.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	5 572	796	195	58	32	1 453	57.9	7.6	1 877	1 094	22.1	6 036	3 049	42.0	891	43.7
Hoh Reservation, WA	116	31	11	9	6	46	21.7	—	61	32	21.9	4 064	107	54.2	33	63.6
Jamestown Klallam Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	34	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	100.0	3	3	—	12 000	10	—	7	—
Lower Elwha Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	112	25	7	5	5	49	36.7	—	73	35	48.6	5 159	103	33.0	25	48.0
Makah Reservation, WA	1 238	242	52	8	—	438	64.8	11.4	567	373	15.5	6 494	939	36.3	272	33.5
Ozette Reservation, WA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	1 637	41	6	—	—	39	28.2	7.7	49	23	13.0	4 802	91	34.1	39	30.8
Quileute Reservation, WA	352	72	21	5	—	135	40.0	3.0	183	111	32.4	4 741	290	66.6	76	64.5
Quinault Reservation, WA	1 271	238	55	15	10	486	62.3	5.8	605	360	20.8	7 113	959	36.3	271	40.2
Skokomish Reservation, WA	618	107	30	11	9	195	63.1	10.3	254	121	27.3	4 506	404	55.2	124	61.3
Squaxin Island Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	194	40	13	5	2	62	58.1	3.2	82	36	36.1	5 268	146	36.3	44	43.2
District 8	540 735	1 253	468	86	31	3 157	73.6	8.6	4 006	2 742	10.0	11 780	5 529	22.4	1 239	26.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	3 836	276	68	29	10	335	42.7	3.3	457	225	19.6	3 711	857	53.6	288	60.1
Muckleshoot Reservation and Trust Lands, WA	3 836	276	68	29	10	335	42.7	3.3	457	225	19.6	3 711	857	53.6	288	60.1
District 9	540 519	1 893	551	89	21	4 266	78.6	11.2	5 527	3 605	9.2	9 918	7 933	22.3	2 087	26.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas	31 447	392	90	17	8	646	71.7	6.5	842	530	16.0	8 164	1 330	31.4	413	32.0
Nisqually Reservation, WA	649	155	32	3	3	195	70.8	6.7	251	177	29.4	5 503	452	35.2	166	31.9
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.)	30 798	237	58	14	5	451	72.1	6.4	591	353	9.3	9 550	878	29.5	247	32.0

**Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
1, detached.....	979 344	117 996	107 846	110 574	98 255	112 359	111 181	106 450	118 872	95 811
1, attached.....	16 874	3 252	1 344	1 513	1 991	1 139	1 772	1 376	2 623	1 864
2.....	7 535	495	883	761	816	1 175	903	1 805	242	455
3 or 4.....	5 455	1 146	499	363	391	437	366	991	730	532
5 to 9.....	6 058	1 294	467	283	275	202	563	1 259	875	840
10 to 19.....	7 817	2 135	530	181	251	237	528	2 600	772	583
20 to 49.....	7 010	1 626	339	222	60	366	191	3 012	705	489
50 or more.....	2 938	289	50	—	18	209	112	1 901	198	161
Mobile home or trailer.....	132 280	8 107	20 221	19 814	21 741	15 600	14 225	848	15 611	16 113
Other.....	6 403	735	701	674	637	530	637	1 350	528	611
Renter-occupied housing units.....	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
1, detached.....	208 755	16 979	24 835	25 682	28 493	27 209	26 341	24 549	14 808	19 859
1, attached.....	28 266	1 962	2 281	3 824	3 085	3 377	3 852	2 319	1 636	5 930
2.....	49 793	2 567	5 636	7 489	6 363	6 824	6 237	8 073	1 802	4 802
3 or 4.....	65 845	6 045	6 787	6 531	7 431	6 572	7 764	10 312	5 522	8 881
5 to 9.....	76 536	9 058	6 899	7 262	5 142	7 115	8 426	14 642	7 558	10 434
10 to 19.....	98 395	12 680	9 240	7 471	5 774	7 819	10 193	20 687	10 267	14 264
20 to 49.....	86 394	11 851	5 821	4 951	4 884	6 900	9 045	25 719	6 783	10 440
50 or more.....	48 598	5 289	3 204	3 955	2 491	4 471	5 139	15 278	3 254	5 517
Mobile home or trailer.....	31 784	1 256	4 063	4 750	7 761	4 109	3 546	243	2 662	3 394
Other.....	6 351	454	619	590	955	644	950	1 200	399	540
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
All housing units.....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
1989 to March 1990.....	64 704	10 053	10 204	9 231	2 922	2 393	5 575	4 519	9 771	10 036
1985 to 1988.....	186 504	32 160	24 492	18 172	12 522	11 776	19 530	13 428	29 346	25 078
1980 to 1984.....	217 263	30 308	28 878	23 375	20 842	19 152	24 263	11 710	31 914	26 821
1970 to 1979.....	500 161	55 586	60 936	67 238	63 741	58 058	59 949	24 157	57 637	52 859
1960 to 1969.....	314 535	38 800	31 851	33 313	30 869	25 771	34 679	36 067	41 381	41 804
1950 to 1959.....	248 403	25 655	20 527	22 939	35 513	36 310	24 759	38 799	17 681	26 220
1940 to 1949.....	181 625	11 148	15 174	19 458	26 093	23 307	24 650	38 647	7 652	15 496
1939 or earlier.....	319 183	11 217	35 189	32 232	28 961	50 751	45 062	90 543	10 043	15 185
Median.....	1968	1974	1972	1971	1967	1961	1967	1950	1975	1972
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
All housing units.....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
No bedroom.....	60 214	3 070	6 374	4 770	7 458	5 570	7 476	18 654	2 711	4 131
1 bedroom.....	293 845	25 106	28 481	24 484	30 539	31 243	37 582	64 913	19 674	31 823
2 bedrooms.....	605 305	58 040	75 240	71 568	67 383	68 936	75 512	77 283	46 403	64 940
3 bedrooms.....	718 803	78 987	85 716	91 579	81 230	72 737	83 171	59 774	85 189	80 420
4 bedrooms.....	278 629	38 978	25 133	27 057	26 440	37 265	27 689	28 626	41 292	26 149
5 or more bedrooms.....	75 582	10 746	6 307	6 500	8 413	11 767	7 037	8 620	10 156	6 036
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
No bedroom.....	4 873	324	763	584	520	449	676	813	296	448
1 bedroom.....	46 905	4 106	5 095	4 649	5 306	4 790	6 063	8 266	3 672	4 958
2 bedrooms.....	259 997	22 655	33 886	30 239	30 642	31 938	32 685	34 869	19 522	23 561
3 bedrooms.....	554 879	64 748	66 633	70 424	58 998	54 438	62 314	46 136	70 819	60 369
4 bedrooms.....	239 412	35 243	21 120	22 997	21 912	30 675	22 912	24 262	37 500	22 791
5 or more bedrooms.....	65 648	9 999	5 383	5 492	7 057	9 964	5 828	7 246	9 347	5 332
Renter-occupied housing units.....	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
No bedroom.....	42 051	2 485	3 091	2 963	3 756	3 722	4 385	16 411	1 984	3 254
1 bedroom.....	208 326	18 964	17 265	16 158	19 145	21 478	24 909	52 184	14 256	23 967
2 bedrooms.....	284 145	30 866	31 271	33 703	28 438	29 384	32 901	38 141	23 265	36 176
3 bedrooms.....	128 061	12 022	14 029	15 962	16 816	13 901	14 844	11 498	11 776	17 213
4 bedrooms.....	30 571	3 187	3 062	2 992	3 281	5 174	3 523	3 634	2 870	2 848
5 or more bedrooms.....	7 563	617	667	727	943	1 381	931	1 154	540	603



Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>										
All housing units .....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
Complete plumbing facilities .....	2 013 760	214 385	224 413	224 165	216 925	224 523	235 689	256 191	204 724	212 745
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	18 618	542	2 838	1 793	4 538	2 995	2 778	1 679	701	754
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 166 404	136 794	131 949	133 648	123 706	131 436	129 590	121 270	140 838	117 173
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	5 310	281	931	737	729	818	888	322	318	286
Renter-occupied housing units .....	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
Complete plumbing facilities .....	695 899	67 964	68 845	72 112	71 409	74 380	80 988	121 911	54 509	83 781
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4 818	177	540	393	970	660	505	1 111	182	280
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>										
All housing units .....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
Public system or private company .....	1 742 224	202 409	183 689	171 528	158 540	188 614	201 072	256 297	183 960	196 115
Individual drilled well .....	231 249	10 418	29 269	44 982	53 094	29 116	30 103	989	17 454	15 824
Individual dug well .....	32 283	1 688	9 696	4 548	5 906	4 433	3 030	202	1 824	956
Some other source .....	26 622	412	4 597	4 900	3 923	5 355	4 262	382	2 187	604
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>										
All housing units .....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
Public sewer .....	1 387 396	169 103	128 012	130 663	133 814	143 380	154 410	249 390	128 999	149 625
Septic tank or cesspool .....	630 646	45 428	96 948	93 776	84 025	81 730	81 809	7 787	75 900	63 243
Other means .....	14 336	396	2 291	1 519	3 624	2 408	2 248	693	526	631
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>										
All housing units .....	2 032 378	214 927	227 251	225 958	221 463	227 518	238 467	257 870	205 425	213 499
Complete kitchen facilities .....	2 015 041	214 231	224 970	223 861	218 094	224 725	235 898	255 906	204 694	212 662
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	17 337	696	2 281	2 097	3 369	2 793	2 569	1 964	731	837
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 872 431	205 216	202 265	206 890	196 814	207 294	211 971	244 614	195 847	201 520
Utility gas .....	420 139	58 475	31 879	20 954	18 742	60 408	38 557	67 395	73 641	50 088
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	21 506	1 399	4 228	2 167	2 093	1 983	2 882	2 201	2 379	2 174
Electricity .....	1 030 798	112 127	114 430	137 187	138 943	91 110	121 017	114 835	86 504	114 645
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	185 646	19 976	12 439	10 419	13 355	25 080	19 966	52 159	13 042	19 210
Coal or coke .....	1 745	36	62	258	316	669	72	111	49	172
Wood .....	198 877	12 720	37 693	35 039	22 266	25 741	27 960	3 400	19 587	14 471
Solar energy .....	759	58	104	60	100	97	126	61	74	79
Other fuel .....	10 021	269	1 058	638	638	1 894	1 099	3 448	464	513
No fuel used .....	2 940	156	372	168	361	312	292	1 004	107	168
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 872 431	205 216	202 265	206 890	196 814	207 294	211 971	244 614	195 847	201 520
Telephone in unit .....	1 807 764	203 149	195 442	198 417	183 039	197 851	202 579	238 187	193 058	196 042
No telephone in unit .....	64 667	2 067	6 823	8 473	13 775	9 443	9 392	6 427	2 789	5 478
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
None .....	37 944	2 420	3 664	3 851	4 603	5 457	4 828	7 879	1 946	3 296
1 .....	262 348	27 076	27 902	29 129	27 488	31 656	32 900	39 887	22 739	23 571
2 .....	521 698	64 174	58 768	59 787	54 169	57 350	57 270	49 804	66 754	53 622
3 or more .....	349 724	43 405	42 546	41 618	38 175	37 791	35 480	24 022	49 717	36 970
Vehicles per household .....	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
None .....	102 701	5 168	7 383	9 366	10 406	12 180	14 266	31 667	4 130	8 135
1 .....	320 136	29 609	29 511	32 787	33 586	35 046	38 058	58 915	23 556	39 068
2 .....	209 320	25 851	23 807	22 634	21 046	21 074	22 336	24 720	19 561	28 291
3 or more .....	68 560	7 513	8 684	7 718	7 341	6 740	6 833	7 720	7 444	8 567
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	5 310	281	931	737	729	818	888	322	318	286
1.00 or less .....	4 512	268	742	608	618	648	790	269	310	259
1.01 or more .....	798	13	189	129	111	170	98	53	8	27
Renter-occupied housing units .....	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	4 818	177	540	393	970	660	505	1 111	182	280
1.00 or less .....	4 007	135	456	326	665	605	493	970	144	213
1.01 or more .....	811	42	84	67	305	55	12	141	38	67
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	378 708	32 761	42 846	45 697	45 149	46 958	50 832	54 969	27 581	31 915
Owner-occupied housing units .....	289 142	25 563	34 025	35 156	35 419	36 267	38 482	37 339	22 109	24 782
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 399	53	123	177	234	256	198	231	62	65
No telephone in unit .....	7 197	239	684	894	1 380	1 162	1 029	1 165	196	448
No vehicle available .....	66 537	4 380	5 846	7 255	7 156	8 826	9 122	16 017	3 177	4 758

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Occupied housing units -----	1 872 431	205 216	202 265	206 890	196 814	207 294	211 971	244 614	195 847	201 520
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
1 person -----	220 407	22 714	23 611	24 706	23 413	26 445	26 465	33 038	19 211	20 804
2 persons -----	443 631	48 515	51 838	51 758	48 084	50 949	52 845	46 809	49 229	43 604
3 persons -----	197 095	25 622	21 680	21 716	18 678	20 733	20 256	19 205	27 822	21 383
4 persons -----	191 835	26 151	21 696	22 279	19 623	20 694	18 503	14 028	28 776	20 085
5 persons -----	78 283	9 509	9 432	9 226	8 648	9 126	8 148	5 219	11 129	7 846
6 persons -----	25 475	2 928	3 025	2 987	3 391	2 773	2 635	2 004	3 306	2 426
7 or more persons -----	14 988	1 636	1 598	1 713	2 598	1 534	1 626	1 289	1 683	1 311
Median -----	2.32	2.44	2.33	2.32	2.31	2.28	2.23	2.09	2.58	2.37
Renter-occupied housing units -----	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
1 person -----	256 381	22 461	22 321	24 808	22 538	28 846	30 179	62 301	17 225	25 702
2 persons -----	200 730	22 802	19 788	19 903	18 016	20 474	22 180	36 216	16 682	24 669
3 persons -----	108 209	10 750	11 851	12 522	12 003	11 568	13 157	12 380	9 138	14 840
4 persons -----	78 353	7 271	9 097	9 180	9 857	8 369	9 453	6 925	7 276	10 925
5 persons -----	35 260	3 106	4 124	3 872	5 296	3 670	4 103	3 044	2 833	5 212
6 persons -----	13 167	1 186	1 405	1 353	2 521	1 373	1 347	1 254	924	1 804
7 or more persons -----	8 617	565	799	867	2 148	740	1 074	902	613	909
Median -----	1.97	2.01	2.13	2.08	2.26	1.92	1.98	1.50-	2.11	2.16
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
1989 to March 1990 -----	141 715	18 137	18 904	16 294	12 939	13 744	14 704	11 906	20 093	14 994
1985 to 1988 -----	310 918	41 656	38 074	35 349	28 081	31 469	31 930	28 476	44 794	31 089
1980 to 1984 -----	185 196	22 358	22 079	20 831	21 209	20 980	20 072	16 317	23 460	17 890
1970 to 1979 -----	289 009	32 149	31 532	35 829	33 292	34 224	33 661	25 762	32 879	29 681
1960 to 1969 -----	129 750	14 400	11 488	13 453	14 363	14 891	15 485	17 811	13 581	14 278
1959 or earlier -----	115 126	8 375	10 803	12 629	14 551	16 946	14 626	21 320	6 349	9 527
Renter-occupied housing units -----	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
1989 to March 1990 -----	350 308	35 911	33 934	35 077	36 147	39 381	41 276	55 486	27 568	45 528
1985 to 1988 -----	247 460	24 656	25 522	26 579	24 901	24 385	28 437	43 816	20 603	28 561
1980 to 1984 -----	59 496	5 006	5 890	6 344	6 302	5 994	6 759	12 902	4 117	6 182
1970 to 1979 -----	32 574	2 083	3 054	3 350	3 614	3 777	3 814	7 913	1 947	3 022
1960 to 1969 -----	6 795	335	561	701	764	820	767	2 041	270	536
1959 or earlier -----	4 084	150	424	454	651	683	440	864	186	232
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 171 714	137 075	132 880	134 385	124 435	132 254	130 478	121 592	141 156	117 459
Under 25 years -----	12 138	1 075	1 748	1 388	1 493	1 576	1 524	813	1 196	1 325
25 to 34 years -----	174 442	22 380	20 728	18 456	16 187	18 800	16 256	15 444	26 692	19 499
35 to 44 years -----	294 651	39 891	33 235	33 050	28 369	30 952	29 617	30 644	39 854	29 039
45 to 54 years -----	219 834	28 475	23 488	25 093	22 389	23 323	22 817	19 848	30 860	23 541
55 to 64 years -----	181 507	19 691	19 656	21 242	20 578	21 336	21 782	17 504	20 445	19 273
65 to 74 years -----	175 429	17 104	20 247	21 297	20 959	20 832	23 533	20 750	14 783	15 924
75 years and over -----	113 713	8 459	13 778	13 859	14 460	15 435	14 949	16 589	7 326	8 858
Renter-occupied housing units -----	700 717	68 141	69 385	72 505	72 379	75 040	81 493	123 022	54 691	84 061
Under 25 years -----	103 501	8 788	10 962	9 755	10 816	14 659	12 297	16 668	6 854	12 702
25 to 34 years -----	242 637	26 574	23 492	23 474	23 900	23 602	25 746	42 615	20 815	32 419
35 to 44 years -----	150 618	15 395	15 162	16 085	15 442	14 366	17 120	26 443	12 565	18 040
45 to 54 years -----	70 637	6 781	6 715	7 512	7 696	7 313	8 261	11 241	5 927	9 191
55 to 64 years -----	43 758	3 405	4 233	5 138	4 795	4 409	5 719	8 425	3 058	4 576
65 to 74 years -----	40 951	3 427	3 672	4 555	4 445	4 760	5 391	8 270	2 537	3 894
75 years and over -----	48 615	3 771	5 149	5 986	5 285	5 931	6 959	9 360	2 935	3 239
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Condominium housing units -----	62 639	14 870	4 504	3 446	3 008	2 822	4 724	12 876	9 124	7 265
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	34 345	8 488	2 123	1 605	1 342	1 446	2 295	8 275	5 162	3 609
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	22 502	5 426	1 704	1 570	1 033	1 114	1 799	3 469	3 365	3 022
Vacant condominium housing units -----	5 792	956	677	271	633	262	630	1 132	597	634
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	45 381	56 351	43 312	39 805	37 554	37 276	39 614	51 542	57 046	44 732
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 071	32 058	25 759	23 838	20 440	19 236	22 445	25 501	32 090	26 446
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	687 032	67 790	67 072	70 485	68 749	72 291	80 620	122 812	53 842	83 371
Less than \$100 -----	7 480	269	743	672	1 362	1 076	1 373	1 398	294	293
\$100 to \$199 -----	41 512	1 609	3 809	4 226	6 742	7 301	5 250	8 363	1 633	2 579
\$200 to \$299 -----	73 540	1 818	5 391	8 570	16 488	16 138	10 125	8 891	1 516	4 603
\$300 to \$399 -----	135 194	3 583	11 573	17 924	20 501	20 683	18 990	22 898	4 934	14 108
\$400 to \$499 -----	152 680	11 544	15 875	17 396	11 250	13 615	20 037	28 769	11 403	22 791
\$500 to \$599 -----	109 014	16 094	12 811	9 773	4 064	5 851	11 871	19 517	12 120	16 913
\$600 to \$749 -----	85 080	17 726	8 647	6 445	2 157	2 758	6 626	17 243	11 409	12 069
\$750 to \$999 -----	40 906	9 439	4 369	2 385	697	809	2 683	10 066	6 035	4 423
\$1,000 or more -----	15 293	3 870	1 188	677	284	288	1 081	3 578	3 296	1 031
No cash rent -----	26 333	1 838	2 666	2 417	5 204	3 772	2 584	2 089	1 202	4 561
Median (dollars) -----	445	587	468	414	333	345	415	462	550	478
Mean (dollars) -----	470	616	481	431	346	359	430	495	588	494



Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	903 351	114 107	95 915	97 873	85 654	98 458	104 370	103 295	112 686	90 993
With a mortgage.....	641 275	92 191	66 610	67 205	54 679	64 171	67 529	66 562	93 618	68 710
Less than \$200.....	4 385	219	366	523	1 170	629	631	391	154	302
\$200 to \$299.....	22 525	1 390	1 879	2 819	3 859	3 904	2 740	2 448	1 157	2 329
\$300 to \$399.....	51 377	4 595	4 285	6 520	7 178	8 212	6 822	4 451	4 159	5 224
\$400 to \$499.....	64 833	5 002	6 764	8 811	8 670	11 090	8 424	5 056	5 388	5 628
\$500 to \$599.....	71 727	5 857	8 021	10 439	8 676	10 842	9 719	5 375	6 201	6 597
\$600 to \$799.....	154 740	18 030	18 174	19 342	13 780	16 245	18 225	14 932	17 536	18 476
\$800 to \$999.....	121 624	21 378	13 976	10 820	6 937	7 781	11 233	13 244	20 192	16 063
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	110 733	25 600	10 580	6 674	3 703	4 227	7 609	14 267	26 826	11 247
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	25 062	6 078	1 762	883	484	942	1 437	3 805	7 680	1 991
\$2,000 or more.....	14 269	4 111	803	374	222	299	689	2 593	4 325	853
Median (dollars).....	738	901	734	644	574	576	657	809	919	757
Mean (dollars).....	817	998	785	686	617	629	715	915	1 020	798
Not mortgaged.....	262 076	21 916	29 305	30 668	30 975	34 287	36 841	36 733	19 068	22 283
Less than \$100.....	16 926	371	1 301	3 099	4 565	2 856	2 024	1 632	366	712
\$100 to \$199.....	122 638	5 848	13 459	17 550	18 057	20 507	17 889	15 521	5 052	8 755
\$200 to \$299.....	88 912	10 251	10 926	8 077	6 754	8 733	12 709	13 331	8 508	9 623
\$300 to \$399.....	22 726	3 439	2 604	1 330	1 195	1 518	3 121	3 866	3 424	2 229
\$400 or more.....	10 874	2 007	1 015	612	404	673	1 098	2 383	1 718	964
Median (dollars).....	194	240	199	171	159	173	193	207	242	213
Mean (dollars).....	211	265	212	181	169	182	207	229	264	227
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	903 351	114 107	95 915	97 873	85 654	98 458	104 370	103 295	112 686	90 993
Less than \$20,000.....	162 680	10 766	17 445	21 145	22 927	25 626	23 526	18 790	9 318	13 137
Less than 20 percent.....	62 545	2 915	6 416	9 223	10 493	10 273	8 581	7 735	2 503	4 406
20 to 24 percent.....	17 875	1 133	2 007	2 179	2 355	2 875	2 848	1 981	973	1 524
25 to 29 percent.....	13 981	741	1 464	1 607	1 968	2 480	2 131	1 731	835	1 024
30 to 34 percent.....	10 841	629	1 009	1 338	1 466	1 898	1 701	1 149	641	1 010
35 percent or more.....	53 232	4 960	6 036	6 323	6 087	7 541	7 700	5 763	4 056	4 766
Not computed.....	4 206	388	513	475	558	559	565	431	310	407
Median.....	24.7	33.2	25.1	22.6	21.5	23.9	25.1	23.6	31.5	27.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	204 309	20 036	22 941	23 934	22 083	27 401	27 375	22 641	17 446	20 452
Less than 20 percent.....	103 724	8 117	11 102	12 716	13 727	15 557	14 935	12 147	6 433	8 971
20 to 24 percent.....	27 316	1 798	2 983	3 825	3 461	4 506	4 024	2 136	2 150	2 433
25 to 29 percent.....	25 511	2 303	3 108	3 158	2 478	3 500	3 317	2 328	2 279	3 040
30 to 34 percent.....	20 014	2 598	2 650	2 302	1 171	2 043	2 319	2 352	2 175	2 404
35 percent or more.....	27 691	5 216	3 098	1 925	1 218	1 793	2 761	3 667	4 409	3 604
Not computed.....	53	4	—	8	28	2	—	11	—	—
Median.....	19.7	25.2	20.6	18.8	16.1	17.6	18.3	18.6	25.3	22.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	211 029	27 463	24 313	23 526	18 343	21 777	24 296	22 043	26 177	23 091
Less than 20 percent.....	116 616	10 509	12 947	15 125	13 251	15 526	15 411	12 426	10 091	11 330
20 to 24 percent.....	43 582	6 060	5 328	5 040	3 467	4 052	4 875	3 865	5 577	5 318
25 to 29 percent.....	28 553	5 428	3 362	2 235	1 129	1 545	2 369	3 060	5 344	4 081
30 to 34 percent.....	12 929	3 132	1 728	670	290	408	1 029	1 334	2 881	1 457
35 percent or more.....	9 324	2 334	948	448	192	246	609	1 358	2 284	905
Not computed.....	25	—	—	8	14	—	3	—	—	—
Median.....	18.1	22.7	18.8	15.5	13.8	14.0	15.8	17.7	22.7	20.2
\$50,000 or more.....	325 333	55 842	31 216	29 268	22 301	23 654	29 173	39 821	59 745	34 313
Less than 20 percent.....	246 461	37 404	24 464	25 036	20 009	20 862	24 044	29 942	38 496	26 204
20 to 24 percent.....	46 146	9 866	4 117	3 037	1 614	2 029	3 402	5 407	11 522	5 152
25 to 29 percent.....	19 559	4 890	1 609	816	419	526	1 075	2 596	5 711	1 917
30 to 34 percent.....	7 287	2 051	633	222	168	99	401	1 023	2 051	639
35 percent or more.....	5 750	1 618	375	144	50	130	237	847	1 954	395
Not computed.....	130	13	18	13	41	8	14	6	11	6
Median.....	13.2	14.9	12.8	11.7	11.1	11.3	12.1	13.3	15.5	13.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	687 032	67 790	67 072	70 485	68 749	72 291	80 620	122 812	53 842	83 371
Less than \$10,000.....	154 986	7 983	13 489	16 815	21 215	24 238	21 332	27 962	7 411	14 541
Less than 20 percent.....	5 080	131	628	536	832	1 722	824	952	234	221
20 to 24 percent.....	6 556	289	601	675	979	1 012	1 094	1 044	322	540
25 to 29 percent.....	11 067	509	1 179	1 232	1 446	1 719	1 335	2 325	480	842
30 to 34 percent.....	8 671	490	720	844	1 495	1 435	1 028	1 898	295	466
35 percent or more.....	109 735	5 550	9 369	11 993	14 259	17 494	15 171	19 424	5 491	10 984
Not computed.....	13 877	1 014	992	1 535	2 204	1 856	1 880	2 319	589	1 488
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	173 066	13 058	17 149	18 505	19 882	21 548	21 602	31 084	10 087	20 151
Less than 20 percent.....	14 512	399	1 225	1 425	3 417	3 025	1 841	1 892	368	920
20 to 24 percent.....	20 271	516	1 608	2 522	3 991	3 924	2 666	3 002	534	1 508
25 to 29 percent.....	29 162	1 218	2 649	3 346	3 933	4 133	4 250	5 400	964	3 269
30 to 34 percent.....	27 785	1 595	2 678	3 498	2 689	3 321	3 587	5 202	1 680	3 535
35 percent or more.....	73 139	8 822	8 152	7 045	4 114	5 872	8 447	15 089	6 176	9 422
Not computed.....	8 197	508	837	669	1 738	1 273	811	499	365	1 497
Median.....	33.3	35.0+	35.0	32.3	27.1	28.9	32.3	34.8	35.0+	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	200 911	22 541	20 893	20 440	17 377	17 311	22 727	35 487	17 279	26 856
Less than 20 percent.....	71 420	3 166	6 372	9 110	10 663	9 809	9 874	10 847	3 456	8 123
20 to 24 percent.....	54 040	5 893	5 991	5 622	3 470	4 034	6 179	10 290	4 637	7 924
25 to 29 percent.....	35 314	5 996	4 193	2 925	1 150	1 524	3 467	6 565	4 294	5 200
30 to 34 percent.....	17 174	3 270	1 912	1 183	347	568	1 638	3 589	2 287	2 380
35 percent or more.....	15 174	3 597	1 531	985	235	248	1 006	3 624	2 271	1 677
Not computed.....	7 789	619	894	615	1 512	1 128	563	572	334	1 552
Median.....	22.3	26.6	23.0	20.7	14.9	16.5	21.0	23.2	25.4	22.9
\$35,000 or more.....	158 069	24 208	15 541	14 725	10 275	9 194	14 959	28 279	19 065	21 823
Less than 20 percent.....	123 275	16 101	12 481	12 713	9 053	8 177	12 523	21 183	13 828	17 216
20 to 24 percent.....	20 571	5 003	1 886	1 335	448	422	1 435	4 355	3 007	2 680
25 to 29 percent.....	6 294	1 699	560	241	104	92	303	1 429	1 164	702
30 to 34 percent.....	2 302	734	124	56	6	8	144	531	503	196
35 percent or more.....	1 228	258	65	50	10	33	150	281	304	77
Not computed.....	4 399	413	425	330	654	462	404	500	259	952
Median.....	12.5	14.8	12.1	11.3	10.6	10.7	11.6	13.1	13.6	12.1

**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Washington					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 710 598	50 321	25 618	58 267	52 906	192 733	2 226	1 650	7 635	3 286
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 101 393	18 114	11 673	30 534	20 654	129 990	914	866	4 857	1 644
Renter-occupied housing units .....	609 205	32 207	13 945	27 733	32 252	62 743	1 312	784	2 778	1 642
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	844 283	16 313	8 115	26 822	16 251	107 929	810	685	4 329	1 301
With a mortgage .....	593 475	13 549	5 913	22 093	13 228	86 565	796	519	3 973	1 196
Less than \$300 .....	24 245	621	1 079	499	831	1 528	6	28	43	8
\$300 to \$499 .....	108 138	2 150	1 410	2 386	3 308	9 182	52	120	147	90
\$500 to \$699 .....	137 818	2 928	1 274	4 167	3 126	12 577	98	92	424	181
\$700 to \$999 .....	184 592	4 937	1 465	7 935	3 579	29 913	315	161	1 505	308
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	101 770	2 395	597	5 423	1 838	23 757	245	81	1 417	466
\$1,500 or more .....	36 912	518	88	1 683	546	9 608	80	37	437	143
Not mortgaged .....	250 808	2 764	2 202	4 729	3 023	21 364	14	166	356	105
Less than \$100 .....	15 981	127	379	225	274	328	—	39	4	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	117 579	1 123	1 119	1 896	1 632	5 713	—	56	79	65
\$200 to \$299 .....	85 077	1 102	574	1 803	819	10 022	6	62	145	29
\$300 to \$399 .....	21 683	262	86	629	215	3 329	8	9	93	11
\$400 or more .....	10 488	150	44	176	83	1 972	—	—	35	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	596 723	32 048	13 719	27 544	31 275	62 396	1 312	784	2 774	1 617
Less than \$200 .....	39 083	3 348	1 957	2 946	2 754	1 659	61	38	112	17
\$200 to \$299 .....	61 155	2 884	2 207	3 328	5 819	1 698	11	28	71	10
\$300 to \$499 .....	250 358	13 677	5 611	11 665	12 256	13 916	248	233	625	345
\$500 to \$749 .....	172 727	9 115	2 723	6 950	6 245	31 202	664	302	1 385	888
\$750 to \$999 .....	36 988	1 620	564	1 342	1 282	8 718	201	142	302	235
\$1,000 or more .....	14 000	407	158	547	1 358	3 565	89	21	165	57
No cash rent .....	22 412	997	499	766	2 561	1 638	38	20	114	65
Median (dollars) .....	449	436	387	422	394	605	619	569	594	614
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	1 710 598	50 321	25 618	58 267	52 906	192 733	2 226	1 650	7 635	3 286
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	8 610	304	297	364	825	410	—	4	40	17
No vehicle available .....	117 274	10 415	3 331	6 472	5 573	6 914	168	105	357	135
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	193 765	1 223	3 125	2 457	3 775	199 008	1 509	2 469	2 838	3 070
Owner-occupied housing units .....	129 177	408	1 554	1 172	1 486	130 902	572	1 153	1 396	1 312
Renter-occupied housing units .....	64 588	815	1 571	1 285	2 289	68 106	937	1 316	1 442	1 758
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	93 090	365	1 027	981	1 164	95 055	533	772	1 243	1 029
With a mortgage .....	64 228	336	726	891	1 000	64 834	462	613	1 053	916
Less than \$300 .....	2 047	9	172	12	38	3 271	3	44	18	17
\$300 to \$499 .....	10 679	36	144	78	261	14 893	62	148	174	150
\$500 to \$699 .....	16 364	82	136	152	194	19 926	103	260	283	261
\$700 to \$999 .....	22 448	105	199	397	373	19 127	202	139	407	360
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	10 168	89	72	227	114	6 414	85	22	137	98
\$1,500 or more .....	2 522	15	3	25	20	1 203	7	—	34	30
Not mortgaged .....	28 862	29	301	90	164	30 221	71	159	190	113
Less than \$100 .....	1 260	4	34	—	3	3 075	—	11	13	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 218	5	196	23	77	17 307	38	99	83	66
\$200 to \$299 .....	10 799	20	57	50	42	7 936	33	45	59	47
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 570	—	14	17	37	1 300	—	4	26	—
\$400 or more .....	1 015	—	—	—	5	603	—	—	9	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	62 335	815	1 556	1 268	2 238	66 177	931	1 253	1 425	1 742
Less than \$200 .....	4 107	46	225	160	127	4 573	37	116	104	135
\$200 to \$299 .....	4 869	87	244	128	169	8 022	61	277	135	160
\$300 to \$499 .....	25 356	359	566	625	945	33 139	522	642	733	862
\$500 to \$749 .....	20 177	218	395	274	774	15 182	293	166	370	429
\$750 to \$999 .....	4 159	62	57	44	141	2 281	11	14	57	41
\$1,000 or more .....	1 139	24	15	—	11	652	—	11	14	5
No cash rent .....	2 528	19	54	37	71	2 328	7	27	12	110
Median (dollars) .....	465	448	400	405	467	417	439	369	428	421
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	193 765	1 223	3 125	2 457	3 775	199 008	1 509	2 469	2 838	3 070
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 384	—	40	26	52	1 103	—	8	9	15
No vehicle available .....	10 353	146	269	199	205	12 542	156	180	261	206



Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	174 616	1 630	4 285	1 786	19 617	197 464	1 890	2 970	2 621	4 147
Owner-occupied housing units .....	115 394	756	2 151	927	7 018	128 251	677	1 306	1 018	1 763
Renter-occupied housing units .....	59 222	874	2 134	859	12 599	69 213	1 213	1 664	1 603	2 384
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	79 076	587	1 261	665	5 365	95 444	632	863	883	1 279
With a mortgage .....	50 143	365	816	517	3 864	61 867	487	675	610	1 010
Less than \$300 .....	4 355	25	262	37	493	4 224	38	165	50	107
\$300 to \$499 .....	13 952	90	294	97	1 758	18 522	136	249	134	431
\$500 to \$699 .....	15 258	114	161	152	1 021	19 243	169	170	193	290
\$700 to \$999 .....	12 312	95	91	165	515	14 581	117	60	154	131
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	3 578	41	8	50	75	4 095	14	31	59	35
\$1,500 or more .....	688	—	—	16	2	1 202	13	—	20	16
Not mortgaged .....	28 933	222	445	148	1 501	33 577	145	188	273	269
Less than \$100 .....	4 182	33	121	28	223	2 790	7	41	8	21
\$100 to \$199 .....	16 864	137	239	60	941	20 035	82	123	191	187
\$200 to \$299 .....	6 357	28	81	53	280	8 576	56	20	68	46
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 154	10	1	7	38	1 508	—	4	6	10
\$400 or more .....	376	14	3	—	19	668	—	—	—	5
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	56 249	856	2 052	828	11 861	66 538	1 203	1 633	1 594	2 342
Less than \$200 .....	6 158	125	552	103	1 676	7 457	204	375	122	357
\$200 to \$299 .....	12 380	248	642	158	4 008	14 537	241	358	564	702
\$300 to \$499 .....	27 276	411	708	437	3 887	31 909	526	615	757	937
\$500 to \$749 .....	5 652	46	58	67	520	8 116	150	197	106	138
\$750 to \$999 .....	664	—	4	5	33	773	12	11	9	17
\$1,000 or more .....	278	—	—	—	6	288	—	—	—	16
No cash rent .....	3 841	26	88	58	1 731	3 458	70	77	36	175
Median (dollars) .....	356	320	267	357	285	360	346	315	325	305
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	174 616	1 630	4 285	1 786	19 617	197 464	1 890	2 970	2 621	4 147
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 243	—	55	21	526	1 353	29	40	10	62
No vehicle available .....	12 150	349	481	135	2 465	16 337	318	454	314	411
State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	191 693	9 607	3 839	5 311	4 446	199 153	20 305	2 745	20 140	6 045
Owner-occupied housing units .....	122 232	3 356	1 850	2 523	1 677	103 385	7 380	735	9 466	1 938
Renter-occupied housing units .....	69 461	6 251	1 989	2 788	2 769	95 768	12 925	2 010	10 674	4 107
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	97 089	3 142	1 359	2 314	1 414	86 986	6 726	626	8 371	1 677
With a mortgage .....	61 623	2 707	925	1 860	1 172	54 252	5 185	456	6 155	1 412
Less than \$300 .....	2 941	92	273	55	48	2 224	386	34	171	55
\$300 to \$499 .....	14 019	591	223	345	192	7 438	988	105	873	191
\$500 to \$699 .....	17 548	715	190	568	329	9 637	1 163	72	1 366	281
\$700 to \$999 .....	18 189	929	178	576	362	16 918	1 697	188	2 232	457
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	6 885	332	61	279	200	12 149	789	49	1 181	342
\$1,500 or more .....	2 041	48	—	37	41	5 886	162	8	332	86
Not mortgaged .....	35 466	435	434	454	242	32 734	1 541	170	2 216	265
Less than \$100 .....	1 908	—	103	13	6	1 413	73	6	140	12
\$100 to \$199 .....	17 352	127	193	204	122	13 777	651	44	1 014	89
\$200 to \$299 .....	12 210	204	95	184	78	11 824	598	89	790	98
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 931	97	24	46	36	3 518	100	20	221	28
\$400 or more .....	1 065	7	19	7	—	2 202	119	11	51	38
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	68 688	6 229	1 970	2 764	2 719	95 635	12 879	2 010	10 643	4 103
Less than \$200 .....	5 643	445	254	253	122	5 848	2 003	287	1 528	215
\$200 to \$299 .....	8 652	595	331	410	308	6 051	1 235	174	1 305	310
\$300 to \$499 .....	32 998	3 184	848	1 454	1 496	39 908	5 393	898	4 709	1 862
\$500 to \$749 .....	15 660	1 728	395	498	651	30 415	3 245	399	2 209	1 202
\$750 to \$999 .....	2 374	202	31	65	68	8 506	766	192	493	366
\$1,000 or more .....	1 036	8	6	21	21	3 146	162	26	189	118
No cash rent .....	2 325	67	105	63	53	1 761	75	34	210	30
Median (dollars) .....	414	428	382	395	421	476	417	417	401	462
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	191 693	9 607	3 839	5 311	4 446	199 153	20 305	2 745	20 140	6 045
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 229	51	75	19	40	1 001	178	52	137	82
No vehicle available .....	16 083	1 760	556	593	386	28 333	6 101	868	3 745	1 238

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 8					District 9				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	183 261	2 766	1 836	6 909	3 219	178 905	9 165	2 699	8 570	5 301
Owner-occupied housing units .....	133 481	1 325	937	4 812	1 806	108 581	2 726	1 121	4 363	2 010
Renter-occupied housing units .....	49 780	1 441	899	2 097	1 413	70 324	6 439	1 578	4 207	3 291
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	106 096	1 108	685	4 355	1 415	83 518	2 410	837	3 681	1 607
With a mortgage .....	87 765	1 011	555	3 862	1 274	62 198	2 200	628	3 172	1 384
Less than \$300 .....	1 283	—	4	24	17	2 372	62	97	89	48
\$300 to \$499 .....	9 204	72	54	182	74	10 249	123	73	356	161
\$500 to \$699 .....	13 293	121	86	364	152	13 972	363	107	665	417
\$700 to \$999 .....	28 119	337	201	1 225	404	22 985	1 140	248	1 274	569
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	24 683	363	175	1 464	456	10 041	437	98	609	152
\$1,500 or more .....	11 183	118	35	603	171	2 579	75	5	179	37
Not mortgaged .....	18 331	97	130	493	141	21 320	210	209	509	223
Less than \$100 .....	356	—	10	—	—	669	10	14	19	9
\$100 to \$199 .....	4 890	25	66	71	36	8 423	58	103	171	49
\$200 to \$299 .....	8 178	54	37	222	69	9 175	103	88	232	130
\$300 to \$399 .....	3 241	18	8	157	36	2 132	29	2	56	19
\$400 or more .....	1 666	—	9	43	—	921	10	2	31	16
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	48 967	1 436	897	2 077	1 404	69 738	6 387	1 564	4 171	3 249
Less than \$200 .....	1 442	171	65	231	32	2 196	256	45	333	73
\$200 to \$299 .....	1 336	44	37	99	32	3 610	362	116	458	120
\$300 to \$499 .....	15 014	319	333	501	420	30 842	2 715	768	1 824	1 502
\$500 to \$749 .....	21 431	684	370	877	623	24 892	2 087	441	1 164	1 020
\$750 to \$999 .....	5 615	153	53	190	146	3 898	213	60	177	235
\$1,000 or more .....	3 004	65	24	153	104	892	59	55	5	20
No cash rent .....	1 125	—	15	26	47	3 408	695	79	210	279
Median (dollars) .....	571	567	504	555	578	477	464	451	430	472
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	183 261	2 766	1 836	6 909	3 219	178 905	9 165	2 699	8 570	5 301
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	424	8	19	37	17	463	31	4	65	14
No vehicle available .....	5 387	276	107	262	135	9 175	1 141	311	606	392



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	2 032 378	23.1	15.7	17.4	17.4	3.1	.9	85.7	68.3	.9
District 1 -----	214 927	33.7	5.2	13.1	23.1	6.9	.3	94.2	78.7	.3
COUNTY										
King County (pt.) -----	106 667	30.9	5.7	15.0	25.3	10.0	.1	99.3	89.8	.2
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	30 312	38.1	10.6	11.2	18.9	2.1	.7	67.8	36.4	.5
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	77 948	35.9	2.4	11.3	21.9	4.5	.3	97.4	79.9	.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	8 141	38.2	1.8	5.8	24.5	2.2	.1	99.7	66.7	.2
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	8 772	35.2	1.4	19.7	20.1	23.1	—	98.9	93.8	.2
Bathell city -----	5 158	45.8	3.0	15.5	19.7	4.4	—	98.8	95.2	.3
Edmonds city -----	12 945	18.9	4.6	12.7	26.4	8.6	.3	99.8	99.4	.6
Esperance CDP -----	4 688	26.6	2.8	13.5	21.5	2.6	.3	100.0	99.3	1.0
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	10 361	29.9	3.5	5.4	29.8	4.9	.1	99.8	87.2	—
Kingsgate CDP -----	4 852	27.3	.9	5.0	29.8	14.1	.2	99.6	98.0	.2
Kirkland city -----	18 061	35.2	5.8	19.5	16.5	20.3	—	100.0	90.1	.3
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	5 887	48.4	3.4	15.8	14.7	1.4	.3	99.8	79.7	.2
Lynnwood city -----	11 871	23.7	1.4	19.0	14.1	8.4	.1	99.7	96.9	.5
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	3 278	52.0	1.6	8.1	21.3	—	.2	100.0	50.4	.2
Mountlake Terrace city -----	7 854	25.1	1.3	16.0	14.4	7.6	.3	99.8	98.7	.3
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 937	8.6	7.3	11.5	18.1	3.6	.5	100.0	99.1	.1
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	7 981	48.1	1.4	4.6	25.5	.1	—	92.0	57.5	.1
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	846	45.0	3.5	17.6	6.5	—	2.1	100.0	68.1	—
Redmond city (pt.) -----	11 846	47.9	.9	17.6	23.4	16.0	.2	99.6	97.2	.6
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	8 953	20.6	4.9	18.7	23.0	5.5	.1	100.0	99.6	.2
Seattle city (pt.) -----	13 607	15.3	17.1	22.1	17.2	3.5	.3	100.0	99.0	.1
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	2 778	54.5	1.5	3.7	30.1	—	.6	84.5	68.3	.3
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	7 027	56.9	1.8	7.6	43.5	—	.1	95.9	31.3	.3
District 2 -----	227 251	28.0	15.5	15.3	13.8	2.0	1.2	80.8	56.3	1.0
COUNTY										
Island County -----	25 860	29.5	6.5	12.7	11.0	1.6	.8	70.9	30.5	.8
San Juan County -----	6 075	33.4	10.2	22.2	10.5	1.3	6.1	55.0	21.5	3.6
Skagit County -----	33 580	22.7	19.2	13.3	13.9	.9	1.8	79.2	55.2	1.3
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	105 994	32.4	13.8	16.0	13.9	2.1	1.0	84.3	60.8	.9
Whatcom County -----	55 742	21.5	21.2	15.8	15.4	2.7	1.0	82.6	64.2	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Anacortes city -----	4 992	25.6	21.5	12.5	16.2	.8	.3	98.7	95.9	.4
Bellingham city -----	22 162	17.9	30.4	21.6	13.8	2.4	.3	99.7	97.1	.7
Everett city -----	30 795	25.3	23.1	22.1	10.5	2.7	.4	99.9	97.7	.9
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	585	9.4	—	—	28.0	—	1.4	100.0	25.8	—
Marysville city -----	4 565	42.6	8.5	21.3	10.0	2.6	—	96.7	89.7	—
Mount Vernon city -----	7 167	27.1	14.0	18.0	9.9	2.3	.5	99.7	97.4	1.2
North Marysville CDP -----	6 253	24.1	3.3	3.6	19.5	.2	.5	83.8	46.1	.2
Oak Harbor city -----	6 173	33.6	2.3	16.2	12.2	6.0	.2	98.2	97.4	.2
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	7 810	57.6	1.3	17.3	4.2	8.1	.2	99.9	85.9	.4
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	5 267	39.8	2.1	3.2	24.6	1.0	—	98.8	56.2	—
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	4 405	31.8	7.9	5.7	17.0	.9	—	96.7	54.1	—
District 3 -----	225 958	22.5	14.3	12.9	14.9	1.5	.8	75.9	57.8	.9
COUNTY										
Clark County -----	92 849	26.3	8.9	10.9	16.4	2.4	.5	82.5	65.9	.7
Cowlitz County -----	33 304	10.4	18.4	12.7	14.5	.7	1.0	81.0	73.8	1.1
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	7 566	20.8	20.5	11.9	12.1	.1	.8	63.3	36.6	1.0
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 586	19.0	23.4	15.4	17.1	.3	2.6	69.2	51.8	2.0
Lewis County -----	25 487	17.2	23.8	12.8	15.1	—	1.2	57.6	40.0	1.2
Pacific County -----	12 404	20.5	24.1	18.9	11.5	1.0	1.1	73.8	33.0	1.0
Skamania County -----	3 922	19.1	17.3	13.7	12.2	.6	3.9	59.7	18.3	3.0
Thurston County (pt.) -----	45 344	28.3	11.3	15.8	12.8	1.8	.5	73.9	55.0	.7
Wahkiakum County -----	1 496	12.5	37.2	7.0	23.7	—	2.9	67.3	21.3	2.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city -----	5 223	12.8	31.4	20.7	14.7	—	.3	99.1	88.8	.9
Evergreen CDP -----	4 076	30.4	.2	5.9	15.2	1.5	.5	97.1	73.8	.3
Kelso city -----	4 872	6.9	26.6	18.9	10.9	.3	1.4	97.9	96.0	1.1
Lacey city (pt.) -----	7 248	27.8	1.6	17.6	8.5	2.5	.3	98.4	80.8	.3
Longview city -----	13 358	6.7	17.4	16.5	12.5	1.4	.5	99.9	99.6	.8
Olympia city -----	15 928	29.0	18.3	23.4	12.8	2.1	.8	97.2	86.2	.7
Orchards South CDP -----	4 776	39.1	1.5	6.1	10.3	1.4	.2	92.7	67.0	.5
Salmon Creek CDP -----	4 962	43.5	2.5	12.7	15.4	10.6	.5	97.5	79.2	.3
Vancouver city -----	21 025	9.4	16.5	21.3	10.1	1.6	.4	99.9	93.1	1.1
District 4 -----	221 463	16.4	13.1	17.2	15.7	1.4	2.0	71.6	60.4	1.5
COUNTY										
Adams County (pt.) -----	102	4.9	6.9	28.4	—	—	4.9	43.1	—	4.9
Benton County -----	44 877	12.8	3.7	13.0	20.3	2.3	.3	86.0	73.5	.4
Chelon County -----	25 048	21.4	23.1	21.6	15.6	3.2	3.6	76.2	56.7	1.8
Douglas County -----	10 640	16.9	13.1	14.6	19.1	1.3	3.7	81.8	55.1	2.0
Franklin County -----	13 664	9.5	6.0	18.1	17.5	.5	.8	78.9	60.9	.9
Grant County -----	22 809	19.9	6.0	15.8	13.9	.3	.9	71.1	57.2	1.0
Kittitas County -----	13 215	18.8	26.0	22.5	11.4	1.4	1.6	66.3	57.4	1.0
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 627	21.5	22.7	12.2	15.9	.9	1.6	57.0	46.2	1.2
Okanogon County -----	16 629	22.0	17.6	22.6	13.3	.2	10.9	48.2	40.6	7.7
Yokimo County -----	70 852	15.0	15.2	16.8	14.0	.9	1.0	65.3	61.2	1.0

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Percent									
	All housing units	Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 4—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
East Wenatchee Bench CDP.....	4 616	18.2	5.5	7.2	25.6	.9	.4	99.5	67.9	.3
Ellensburg city .....	5 015	8.5	21.1	30.5	9.1	.8	.6	99.3	98.3	.5
Kennewick city .....	17 209	11.5	2.9	17.4	16.3	2.3	.3	99.1	85.1	.6
Moses Lake city .....	4 635	17.8	1.9	17.5	15.4	.3	.3	96.7	93.5	.4
Pasco city .....	7 698	7.2	7.4	27.6	10.7	.8	.9	94.7	94.1	.8
Richland city .....	13 850	9.8	.9	13.3	24.0	4.1	.1	99.2	98.0	.2
Sunnyside city .....	3 576	10.8	6.9	21.3	12.2	2.2	1.2	96.3	96.8	.6
Wenatchee city .....	9 492	13.1	25.3	23.8	16.3	3.5	.5	99.8	94.5	.4
Yokimo city .....	23 007	11.0	18.8	23.1	14.2	2.4	1.1	98.7	97.5	1.5
District 5 .....	227 518	14.6	22.3	16.2	21.6	1.2	1.3	82.9	63.0	1.2
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Adams County (pt.) .....	5 161	14.0	19.9	14.4	20.1	.5	1.6	67.6	60.2	1.9
Asotin County .....	7 519	12.5	17.3	11.5	23.3	.1	1.1	93.5	63.2	.9
Columbia County .....	2 046	9.5	39.6	17.4	20.2	—	6.2	67.4	58.4	3.6
Ferry County .....	3 239	29.0	13.4	23.1	12.1	—	8.2	36.2	18.9	5.8
Gorfield County .....	1 209	8.6	49.2	15.9	29.4	—	7.1	63.4	57.0	7.1
Lincoln County .....	4 607	12.7	42.0	10.3	26.9	.3	3.2	65.0	44.9	2.9
Pend Oreille County .....	5 404	23.0	18.1	19.6	14.6	.1	5.1	41.5	35.4	3.7
Spokane County .....	150 105	14.2	21.2	16.3	22.3	1.5	.6	90.3	66.4	.7
Stevens County .....	14 601	24.5	17.1	14.4	18.7	.2	4.8	43.1	28.5	3.4
Walla Walla County .....	19 029	10.1	26.6	16.0	19.6	1.3	.9	83.4	72.0	1.1
Whitman County .....	14 598	12.0	29.6	18.4	21.7	2.1	.7	81.4	79.0	1.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Opportunity CDP .....	8 917	12.0	4.5	12.1	28.0	1.7	.2	99.9	35.4	.4
Pullman city .....	7 543	16.0	10.9	27.1	16.5	2.9	.5	100.0	99.7	.8
Spokane city .....	79 875	9.8	32.3	21.1	18.2	1.4	.8	99.7	97.9	.9
Walla Walla city .....	10 630	7.0	30.9	21.4	18.1	2.3	.5	99.3	96.9	.5
District 6 .....	238 467	20.7	18.9	18.9	14.6	2.0	1.2	84.3	64.8	1.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Clallam County .....	25 225	21.5	13.7	13.6	13.2	1.0	1.4	74.6	46.7	1.2
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	22 366	12.0	33.6	15.4	15.8	1.0	1.1	84.4	64.1	1.5
Jefferson County .....	11 014	29.3	15.4	23.1	7.4	2.0	4.5	62.5	34.7	2.5
Kitsop County (pt.) .....	43 726	23.0	13.8	17.0	13.8	2.4	.5	85.8	56.4	.5
Mason County .....	22 292	29.6	8.5	20.6	9.3	1.1	4.3	53.5	16.4	2.8
Pierce County (pt.) .....	113 844	18.8	21.5	20.8	16.7	2.4	.4	94.0	84.4	.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	7 570	6.1	47.6	20.7	16.0	.3	.4	99.3	98.8	1.0
Bremerton city .....	15 725	9.2	21.8	28.1	10.2	3.8	.5	99.9	93.9	.7
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	16 179	17.1	4.6	18.9	16.4	4.0	.3	98.6	95.7	.2
Port Angeles city .....	7 833	10.5	26.7	16.9	17.2	.3	.6	99.7	96.0	.5
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	64 372	12.9	33.4	25.5	15.1	1.9	.5	99.8	98.9	1.0
University Place CDP .....	11 552	32.3	2.6	14.9	19.3	3.6	—	99.2	84.5	—
District 7 .....	257 870	11.5	35.1	32.4	14.4	5.0	.7	99.4	96.7	.8
<b>COUNTY</b>										
King County (pt.) .....	257 870	11.5	35.1	32.4	14.4	5.0	.7	99.4	96.7	.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	3 293	9.2	5.6	12.4	19.7	1.9	—	99.7	87.3	.2
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	504	4.0	12.3	7.3	19.2	—	1.2	100.0	63.3	—
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	1 417	8.7	6.0	14.0	13.1	1.0	—	100.0	98.4	.5
Renton city (pt.) .....	351	47.0	3.7	.6	17.7	—	—	100.0	84.0	—
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 695	7.1	2.4	8.4	23.1	—	—	100.0	99.2	.8
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	6 483	9.3	11.5	25.6	13.5	7.0	.5	100.0	76.3	.3
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	798	7.6	11.4	6.0	20.7	—	1.1	100.0	73.1	—
Seattle city (pt.) .....	234 220	11.6	37.4	34.1	14.0	5.2	.7	100.0	99.6	.8
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	162	7.4	15.4	16.7	17.3	—	—	96.9	77.2	—
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	1 418	4.9	11.0	12.4	15.0	—	1.4	100.0	61.8	3.0
District 8 .....	205 425	34.6	4.9	10.9	25.0	4.4	.3	89.6	62.8	.4
<b>COUNTY</b>										
King County (pt.) .....	168 747	33.6	4.3	11.5	27.1	5.4	.3	90.9	69.4	.3
Pierce County (pt.) .....	36 678	39.0	7.5	8.2	15.8	.1	.5	83.4	32.5	.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Auburn city (pt.) .....	5 668	35.7	1.1	12.7	12.3	7.3	—	97.9	86.6	—
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	28 658	19.6	.8	16.4	33.7	9.3	.2	99.6	98.6	.5
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	9 997	36.5	.3	9.1	28.4	6.1	.1	98.2	91.2	.1
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	8 152	41.1	1.6	2.8	24.5	.4	.4	89.2	40.4	.2
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	14 777	39.5	1.9	5.3	25.7	2.7	.2	93.5	79.0	.1
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	4 590	15.1	2.3	3.1	30.9	—	.3	98.2	3.5	.5
Kent city (pt.) .....	10 714	46.8	5.0	28.5	7.6	10.6	.3	99.5	94.7	.2
Mercer Island city .....	8 321	11.0	5.1	8.4	47.5	6.2	.6	99.5	99.4	.4
Newport Hills CDP .....	5 931	30.5	.8	8.0	37.0	15.3	.2	99.0	85.6	.5
Pine Lake CDP .....	5 197	62.8	1.2	7.8	39.0	9.5	.2	93.1	58.6	.4
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	2 138	44.2	1.4	5.6	32.2	—	—	98.8	85.1	—
Redmond city (pt.) .....	3 126	33.1	2.6	19.1	30.5	19.9	—	98.1	97.1	.3
Renton city (pt.) .....	12 101	32.9	2.1	24.3	11.3	6.2	.1	99.7	91.7	.1
Sahalee CDP .....	4 593	71.2	2.3	1.5	44.7	.6	.2	93.3	70.3	.2
South Hill CDP .....	4 820	42.9	.7	8.0	15.0	.7	—	98.9	28.1	—
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	723	36.0	3.5	1.4	43.0	—	—	85.9	5.9	—
District 9 .....	213 499	29.0	7.1	16.8	15.1	3.4	.4	91.9	70.1	.4



Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 9—Can. <b>COUNTY</b>										
King County (pt.) -----	114 059	30.1	5.4	19.7	15.9	5.8	.3	99.6	87.1	.3
Pierce County (pt.) -----	78 320	25.7	9.9	14.8	14.3	.7	.4	87.5	60.5	.4
Thurstan County (pt.) -----	21 120	35.3	5.9	9.0	13.4	.6	.9	66.4	13.6	.9
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Auburn city (pt.) -----	8 309	21.6	10.9	23.3	6.8	2.1	.1	98.5	94.0	.1
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	1 952	26.4	10.8	26.3	14.2	5.3	—	99.6	83.8	.5
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	10 872	19.0	7.6	21.4	14.3	5.8	.6	100.0	88.4	.3
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	1 061	20.3	5.4	30.2	12.0	6.7	.6	100.0	81.1	.6
Des Moines city -----	7 438	37.2	3.6	21.6	10.8	13.2	.4	99.9	96.2	.1
Elk Plain CDP -----	4 255	42.8	1.6	6.3	11.0	—	.3	65.8	14.3	.3
Federal Way CDP -----	28 087	44.8	.7	16.9	19.0	7.9	.1	99.7	88.2	.1
Fort Lewis CDP -----	3 533	6.4	10.7	4.2	10.2	1.9	.2	98.5	97.4	—
Kent city (pt.) -----	6 770	40.0	.8	25.4	13.6	7.0	.5	99.7	95.9	.3
Lacey city (pt.) -----	833	64.5	—	3.2	6.6	11.2	—	93.9	76.7	—
Lakeland North CDP -----	4 826	28.3	2.0	2.3	31.2	.6	—	99.0	66.9	.2
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	8 051	20.1	6.4	36.6	7.1	.6	.4	94.5	86.9	.2
Parkland CDP -----	7 871	24.4	5.7	17.7	12.4	.5	.1	98.5	85.8	.2
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	7 239	25.5	20.2	20.2	13.5	1.8	.3	99.8	96.9	.2
Renton city (pt.) -----	6 791	28.6	15.1	29.3	9.8	8.4	.1	100.0	97.6	1.1
Riverton-Baulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	219	—	7.3	36.5	25.6	—	—	100.0	44.7	—
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	9 391	13.1	3.8	24.7	13.6	4.4	.4	99.9	83.2	.4
Seattle city (pt.) -----	1 205	22.5	13.4	12.4	18.5	—	—	100.0	97.7	.3
Spanaway CDP -----	5 347	32.9	5.9	10.9	10.5	1.4	.7	90.3	25.2	.1
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	10 775	24.7	11.8	10.8	17.0	.2	.4	99.4	94.4	.5
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	5 810	26.8	8.0	32.7	9.0	10.9	—	99.7	84.9	.3
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	6 800	15.7	10.3	19.7	15.3	2.7	.1	99.7	97.1	.3

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 872 431</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
District 1 -----	205 216	28.5	.7	54.6	9.7	6.5	3.7	27.6	68.7	1.0
<b>COUNTY</b>										
King County (pt.) -----	102 375	37.7	.5	47.4	11.8	2.6	4.2	28.8	67.0	.7
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	28 098	8.4	1.3	57.1	12.7	20.5	3.4	27.1	69.5	1.6
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	74 743	23.5	.7	63.6	5.8	6.4	3.1	26.2	70.7	1.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	7 912	27.2	.3	62.3	4.6	5.6	1.6	20.2	78.2	1.3
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	8 203	30.2	.4	59.5	9.2	.7	3.5	38.1	58.5	.4
Bothell city -----	4 931	35.7	.8	54.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	30.3	66.2	.9
Edmonds city -----	12 628	25.9	.7	59.0	10.7	3.7	4.1	30.0	65.8	.9
Esperance CDP -----	4 517	25.8	.4	56.8	14.1	3.0	3.7	30.3	66.0	.6
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	10 074	54.6	.9	35.0	6.9	2.6	.9	18.6	80.5	.3
Kingsgate CDP -----	4 729	66.4	.5	30.1	.7	2.4	2.3	21.3	76.4	.4
Kirkland city -----	17 211	37.1	.3	55.5	4.7	2.4	4.4	34.3	61.3	.5
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	5 407	10.3	.9	79.5	3.6	5.7	2.1	27.5	70.4	1.3
Lynnwood city -----	11 331	21.3	.5	68.3	5.4	4.6	7.2	37.1	55.7	2.7
Morha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	3 028	16.5	.8	69.8	6.4	6.4	.2	23.6	76.2	1.3
Mountlake Terrace city -----	7 411	29.8	.2	63.0	2.7	4.3	4.0	30.9	65.2	1.5
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 840	25.7	.2	51.3	18.9	3.9	4.7	30.8	64.5	1.1
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	7 741	14.5	.9	72.1	3.5	8.9	1.3	19.2	79.5	.1
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	788	13.3	—	75.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	45.2	49.6	4.1
Redmond city (pt.) -----	11 172	41.0	.4	55.9	1.0	1.7	3.1	31.1	65.8	.7
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	8 710	27.3	.8	50.6	18.5	2.7	8.3	29.8	61.8	1.0
Seattle city (pt.) -----	13 146	21.8	.5	44.0	31.5	2.1	9.1	36.9	54.1	1.3
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	2 721	29.7	.6	54.7	1.2	13.8	.3	10.4	89.4	1.1
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	6 764	56.2	.2	34.2	3.9	5.5	1.2	13.1	85.7	.4
District 2 -----	202 265	15.8	2.1	56.6	6.1	19.4	5.5	28.4	66.2	3.4
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Island County -----	21 787	7.1	2.2	60.9	7.5	22.2	4.1	30.0	65.9	1.8
San Juan County -----	4 392	.3	2.1	44.4	5.6	47.6	3.9	29.5	66.7	2.9
Skagit County -----	30 573	25.6	2.8	38.8	9.1	23.7	5.2	28.2	66.7	4.7
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	96 970	8.7	1.1	69.4	4.3	16.5	5.7	27.5	66.8	3.2
Whatcom County -----	48 543	29.0	3.5	41.3	7.4	18.7	5.8	29.5	64.6	3.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Anacortes city -----	4 669	45.8	1.8	34.8	7.7	10.0	6.3	32.1	61.6	3.3
Bellingham city -----	21 228	41.0	.8	44.9	4.6	8.7	9.5	36.8	53.7	2.7
Everett city -----	28 679	12.7	.5	74.4	6.5	5.9	11.0	36.8	52.2	4.6
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	20	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Morha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	560	8.9	—	75.2	3.9	12.0	1.4	10.4	88.2	—
Marysville city -----	4 288	9.5	.7	75.4	4.6	9.7	9.0	37.0	54.0	2.7
Mount Vernon city -----	6 885	35.4	1.6	49.7	4.5	8.8	7.4	34.3	58.3	6.4
North Marysville CDP -----	6 116	2.7	.1	77.4	3.6	16.2	2.0	18.3	79.7	1.3
Oak Harbor city -----	5 971	18.2	.4	67.6	6.2	7.6	6.5	36.3	57.2	1.0
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	6 868	2.1	.8	90.0	1.2	5.9	2.4	41.3	56.3	2.5
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	5 157	28.6	1.0	58.1	2.3	10.0	1.2	11.9	86.9	.5
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	4 269	4.8	—	74.4	2.9	18.0	2.9	20.7	76.4	1.6
District 3 -----	206 890	10.1	1.0	66.3	5.0	17.5	6.4	29.9	63.7	4.1
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Clark County -----	88 440	6.7	.5	76.8	5.3	10.7	5.7	28.3	66.0	3.0
Cowlitz County -----	31 640	3.0	.3	82.8	2.8	11.0	7.5	30.1	62.4	4.6
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	6 410	3.0	2.5	59.4	2.2	32.8	7.0	32.8	60.2	8.2
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 070	10.3	3.0	32.3	9.4	45.0	6.0	28.9	65.1	9.5
Lewis County -----	22 478	11.9	2.0	47.5	2.6	36.1	6.8	28.9	64.3	6.3
Pacific County -----	7 896	.1	2.3	54.6	4.4	38.6	7.5	36.2	56.3	7.6
Skomania County -----	3 066	3.6	1.7	44.4	5.2	45.1	4.0	22.7	73.3	6.8
Thurston County (pt.) -----	42 569	25.3	1.5	50.4	7.5	15.3	6.7	32.8	60.4	2.9
Wahkiakum County -----	1 321	—	3.7	36.4	9.0	50.9	3.2	25.4	71.4	6.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>										
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city -----	4 907	30.2	.7	56.1	1.0	12.0	10.5	36.6	52.9	6.8
Evergreen CDP -----	3 874	7.2	.2	86.4	.4	5.8	1.7	24.9	73.4	1.2
Kelso city -----	4 637	4.6	—	86.7	2.3	6.4	11.5	34.1	54.5	8.5
Lacey city (pt.) -----	6 956	30.3	.2	60.6	2.7	6.2	9.0	38.8	52.2	2.0
Longview city -----	12 782	4.1	.2	87.1	3.5	5.0	9.5	35.7	54.9	4.8
Olympia city -----	14 951	37.1	.9	48.0	7.9	6.0	10.8	38.4	50.8	2.8
Orchards South CDP -----	4 399	2.0	—	86.7	.8	10.5	2.3	27.4	70.2	1.8
Salmon Creek CDP -----	4 709	1.9	.9	90.5	1.0	5.7	3.4	30.6	66.0	2.4
Vancouver city -----	20 138	13.7	.2	72.1	10.5	3.5	14.0	42.0	44.0	4.9
District 4 -----	196 814	9.5	1.1	70.6	6.8	12.0	7.6	31.0	61.3	7.0
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Adams County (pt.) -----	75	—	—	76.0	6.7	17.3	17.3	13.3	69.3	17.3
Benton County -----	42 227	4.8	.4	86.3	3.9	4.5	5.1	29.7	65.2	3.3
Chelan County -----	20 645	5.9	.3	81.4	4.6	7.8	9.4	32.4	58.2	6.1
Oouglas County -----	9 687	2.0	1.3	86.7	4.4	5.6	4.1	28.2	67.7	6.5
Franklin County -----	12 196	5.8	1.6	82.2	5.8	4.7	10.3	30.2	59.6	8.9
Grant County -----	19 745	2.3	.5	93.5	1.4	2.3	7.0	31.0	62.0	9.0
Kittitas County -----	10 460	12.4	3.0	47.0	8.6	29.1	6.6	34.6	58.8	3.8
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	3 140	8.0	1.5	46.5	9.2	34.8	6.7	31.2	62.2	7.8
Okanogan County -----	12 654	—	1.2	61.7	5.1	32.0	8.4	31.6	60.0	13.9
Yakima County -----	65 985	19.1	1.4	52.4	11.4	15.8	9.0	31.3	59.7	7.9



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—							
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available		
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more
									No telephone in unit
<b>District 4—Con.</b>									
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	4 501	1.8	.4	91.9	2.5	3.4	2.2	24.6	73.3
Ellensburg city .....	4 785	25.7	1.5	60.2	2.5	10.1	9.1	46.5	44.4
Kennewick city .....	16 074	5.5	.4	88.3	2.8	3.0	7.6	34.7	57.7
Moses Lake city .....	4 314	9.3	.8	87.8	.7	1.4	10.2	33.0	56.9
Pasco city .....	6 842	8.5	1.7	81.0	6.6	2.2	15.6	38.8	45.6
Richland city .....	13 140	7.0	.3	85.0	5.9	1.9	4.2	31.7	64.0
Sunnyside city .....	3 438	34.8	1.1	53.3	7.4	3.4	9.8	39.3	50.8
Wenatchee city .....	9 004	12.9	.2	80.2	4.7	2.1	13.0	37.2	49.8
Yakima city .....	21 648	32.3	1.0	46.8	12.8	7.1	14.2	37.8	48.0
District 5 .....	207 294	29.1	1.0	44.0	12.1	13.9	8.5	32.2	59.3
<b>COUNTY</b>									
Adams County (pt.) .....	4 511	20.6	2.2	57.3	11.8	8.0	4.8	29.7	65.6
Asotin County .....	7 003	36.8	1.2	40.3	8.9	12.9	9.0	32.3	58.7
Columbia County .....	1 582	—	1.8	42.0	28.1	28.1	5.5	31.8	62.7
Ferry County .....	2 247	—	1.8	22.9	5.4	69.9	6.5	30.3	63.2
Garfield County .....	922	.3	.8	46.1	21.5	31.3	5.3	27.7	67.0
Lincoln County .....	3 605	10.4	.9	46.3	25.8	16.5	5.2	25.1	69.7
Pend Oreille County .....	3 395	—	1.3	50.8	2.0	45.8	6.5	24.7	68.8
Spokane County .....	141 619	33.5	.8	43.3	12.7	9.7	9.4	32.6	58.0
Stevens County .....	11 241	7.7	1.1	32.3	4.8	54.1	5.0	24.8	70.3
Walla Walla County .....	17 623	28.7	1.1	46.9	13.0	10.4	7.6	34.8	57.6
Whitman County .....	13 546	23.3	1.1	55.6	10.4	9.6	6.6	35.9	57.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Opportunity CDP .....	8 645	31.6	.5	50.4	11.9	5.7	5.0	29.2	65.8
Pullman city .....	7 385	27.1	.6	66.1	2.8	3.5	7.8	43.0	49.2
Spokane city .....	75 147	43.2	.9	35.8	14.7	5.4	13.9	38.0	48.1
Walla Walla city .....	9 901	37.0	1.1	41.7	13.8	6.4	10.4	40.6	49.1
District 6 .....	211 971	18.2	1.4	57.1	9.4	13.9	9.0	33.5	57.5
<b>COUNTY</b>									
Challam County .....	22 837	.1	2.0	68.2	3.3	26.3	8.1	32.8	59.1
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	19 104	6.0	.9	61.5	7.8	23.8	11.0	33.4	55.7
Jefferson County .....	8 627	.1	4.3	47.0	8.8	39.9	4.8	30.2	65.1
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	41 169	19.4	1.3	49.1	16.6	13.6	8.1	33.6	58.3
Mason County .....	14 565	5.0	3.5	52.1	3.8	35.5	5.3	27.6	67.1
Pierce County (pt.) .....	105 669	27.1	.8	58.5	9.1	4.5	10.1	34.7	55.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	6 952	8.2	.7	63.9	11.2	16.1	15.6	38.0	46.4
Bremerton city .....	14 764	28.2	1.0	43.5	23.7	3.6	14.5	44.9	40.6
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	15 278	35.9	1.3	54.8	6.3	1.6	4.6	37.6	57.8
Port Angeles city .....	7 360	.3	.4	77.8	6.8	14.7	13.7	34.5	51.8
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	59 696	28.3	.7	57.4	10.1	3.4	15.0	37.0	48.0
University Place CDP .....	11 098	25.2	.1	66.7	6.3	1.7	3.9	36.2	60.0
District 7 .....	244 614	27.6	.9	46.9	21.3	3.3	16.2	40.4	43.4
<b>COUNTY</b>									
King County (pt.) .....	244 614	27.6	.9	46.9	21.3	3.3	16.2	40.4	43.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	3 171	23.1	.3	41.7	30.7	4.2	3.0	30.7	66.3
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	483	34.2	—	27.3	32.5	6.0	2.7	31.7	65.6
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	1 371	34.3	.4	46.0	16.5	2.8	10.6	32.7	56.7
Renton city (pt.) .....	334	22.2	—	56.9	21.0	—	4.2	26.3	69.5
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 663	41.1	.7	37.0	18.8	2.4	3.4	25.0	71.7
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	6 212	22.6	1.8	54.1	18.2	3.3	6.9	40.6	52.5
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	780	46.3	—	30.9	19.4	3.5	1.5	15.8	82.7
Seattle city (pt.) .....	222 397	28.1	.9	47.0	21.2	2.9	17.3	41.3	41.5
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	150	8.0	—	60.7	24.7	6.7	4.0	68.7	27.3
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	1 401	9.3	—	54.0	33.8	3.0	11.6	26.2	62.2
District 8 .....	195 847	37.6	1.2	44.2	6.7	10.4	3.1	23.6	73.3
<b>COUNTY</b>									
King County (pt.) .....	161 292	42.5	1.2	41.3	7.0	7.9	3.1	24.1	72.8
Pierce County (pt.) .....	34 555	14.5	1.4	57.4	5.1	21.6	3.0	21.4	75.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>									
Auburn city (pt.) .....	5 451	36.7	.5	55.7	3.3	3.8	2.7	35.7	61.6
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	27 555	54.7	.5	39.2	4.9	.8	4.8	30.1	65.1
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	9 756	62.2	.9	31.1	2.7	3.1	1.9	21.8	76.3
Covington-Sawyer-Widerness CDP .....	7 818	40.8	1.7	38.4	6.0	13.0	.6	13.0	86.4
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	14 308	51.5	.5	37.1	5.7	5.2	1.6	20.4	77.9
East Renton Highlands CDP .....	4 512	56.4	.5	27.5	6.3	9.4	2.1	11.0	86.9
Kent city (pt.) .....	9 903	17.1	—	76.9	4.0	2.0	6.7	41.2	52.1
Mercer Island city .....	8 007	59.4	.7	19.9	17.2	2.7	2.4	24.1	73.5
Newport Hills CDP .....	5 698	59.9	.8	32.2	5.8	1.3	2.2	22.9	74.9
Pine Lake CDP .....	4 876	65.7	1.0	24.6	5.3	3.4	4.0	16.9	79.1
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	1 997	30.7	1.0	55.7	2.4	10.3	2.3	12.1	85.6
Redmond city (pt.) .....	2 981	45.5	—	50.2	1.7	2.6	2.2	31.4	66.4
Renton city (pt.) .....	11 581	33.1	.8	55.8	6.8	3.5	5.6	38.7	55.7
Sahalee CDP .....	4 453	72.7	1.1	20.5	3.1	2.7	.1	11.3	88.5
South Hill CDP .....	4 654	20.9	.2	66.6	3.5	8.9	2.7	24.7	72.6
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	715	44.8	—	43.9	4.8	6.6	—	9.8	90.2

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—									No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
District 9 -----	201 520	24.9	1.1	56.9	9.5	7.6	5.7	31.1	63.2	2.7	
COUNTY											
King County (pt.) -----	107 511	31.1	.8	53.6	11.0	3.6	6.0	32.4	61.6	2.3	
Pierce County (pt.) -----	74 428	18.0	1.2	63.5	8.9	8.4	5.9	31.1	63.0	3.2	
Thurston County (pt.) -----	19 581	16.6	2.3	50.0	3.8	27.2	3.1	23.7	73.1	3.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Auburn city (pt.) -----	7 906	29.9	.7	57.9	7.5	4.0	11.9	37.2	50.9	5.0	
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	1 793	18.0	5.6	52.1	20.0	4.4	9.3	32.5	58.2	3.6	
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	10 509	22.5	.5	52.8	21.4	2.9	9.1	35.4	55.6	1.4	
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	1 010	20.9	.8	65.7	4.1	8.5	6.2	37.5	56.2	3.0	
Des Moines city -----	7 054	25.6	.6	64.5	6.8	2.5	5.7	38.1	56.2	2.3	
Elk Plain CDP -----	4 115	.1	2.2	82.6	3.5	11.4	2.6	21.7	75.7	2.4	
Federal Way CDP -----	25 705	43.6	.5	51.5	2.4	2.1	3.3	30.1	66.6	1.4	
Fort Lewis CDP -----	3 460	64.0	.5	32.7	2.0	.8	1.4	45.9	52.7	1.2	
Kent city (pt.) -----	6 343	30.4	1.1	63.8	2.8	1.9	4.5	34.5	61.0	4.9	
Lacey city (pt.) -----	766	20.4	—	72.8	1.0	5.7	3.8	36.9	59.3	1.2	
Lakeland North CDP -----	4 732	54.1	1.6	27.3	11.1	5.8	2.0	12.9	85.1	.4	
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	7 476	23.0	1.0	69.7	4.7	1.6	13.8	49.3	36.9	8.0	
Parkland CDP -----	7 335	25.0	.7	62.3	8.1	3.9	6.6	32.9	60.5	3.7	
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	6 947	35.7	.5	48.5	8.3	7.0	9.1	35.4	55.5	2.7	
Renton city (pt.) -----	6 304	26.9	1.0	61.5	7.9	2.8	8.4	41.7	49.9	3.6	
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	219	21.9	—	50.7	20.1	7.3	14.2	32.9	53.0	6.4	
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	8 831	21.8	.3	56.2	18.3	3.4	5.4	37.6	57.0	1.4	
Seattle city (pt.) -----	1 159	24.8	.8	38.6	31.8	4.0	3.7	22.6	73.7	2.3	
Spanaway CDP -----	5 138	8.5	.9	80.8	4.0	5.8	3.7	25.8	70.5	2.8	
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	10 243	19.2	.7	66.6	8.6	4.8	9.0	29.7	61.3	2.8	
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	5 489	18.7	1.5	68.7	8.1	3.0	6.9	42.2	50.9	2.8	
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	6 475	17.8	.4	54.5	23.3	3.9	13.1	34.0	52.9	3.0	



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State-----	1 171 714	12.1	20.9	641 275	738	20.4	262 076	194	11.8	700 717	50.0	1.6	445	25.7
District 1-----	137 075	13.2	16.6	92 191	901	21.7	21 916	240	11.5	68 141	52.7	.7	587	25.6
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)-----	66 559	12.9	18.7	45 625	936	21.4	11 341	244	11.6	35 816	51.0	.7	610	25.6
Kitsap County (pt.)-----	19 585	13.6	13.5	11 418	840	22.4	3 627	232	11.7	8 513	54.7	1.2	509	24.2
Snohamish County (pt.)-----	50 931	13.5	15.1	35 148	882	21.8	6 948	236	11.2	23 812	54.5	.5	580	26.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alderwood Monor-Bothell North CDP-----	6 507	14.3	12.8	4 668	854	22.3	556	219	10.7	1 405	53.5	.9	630	26.2
Bellevue city (pt.)-----	4 081	15.6	19.3	2 420	1 191	20.9	678	282	12.2	4 122	52.2	.6	653	25.3
Bothell city-----	3 218	15.2	8.9	1 835	934	21.9	316	253	10.9	1 713	51.7	.5	573	24.7
Edmonds city-----	8 459	9.8	23.5	5 251	899	19.1	1 877	263	11.1	4 169	41.3	1.1	534	26.7
Esperance CDP-----	2 869	9.6	25.8	1 871	792	20.0	631	234	11.0	1 648	48.5	—	615	24.3
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP-----	7 663	11.3	13.1	6 343	921	21.0	775	255	11.1	2 411	53.2	.4	662	25.3
Kingsgate CDP-----	3 489	15.5	9.0	2 826	859	22.0	152	237	11.1	1 240	45.1	1.2	666	27.1
Kirkland city-----	9 507	14.3	15.0	5 925	904	20.9	1 506	232	11.7	7 704	52.6	.6	630	24.6
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)-----	2 952	14.5	13.5	2 001	855	21.4	375	222	12.2	2 455	67.7	.6	614	25.0
Lynnwood city-----	5 607	13.7	19.7	3 625	785	20.6	834	214	11.5	5 724	54.0	.5	529	28.3
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)-----	2 090	13.9	13.2	1 511	888	21.3	287	226	12.2	938	76.3	—	645	25.8
Mountlake Terrace city-----	4 200	10.3	25.0	2 947	710	21.0	642	186	10.7	3 211	58.9	.6	596	25.4
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.)-----	2 557	13.3	29.3	1 722	765	22.3	604	211	10.9	1 283	42.2	1.2	543	24.7
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP-----	6 108	14.1	5.7	4 387	931	22.5	413	253	11.5	1 633	60.3	.4	675	24.4
Poine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)-----	338	11.5	19.8	182	677	18.0	20	267	18.2	450	63.8	—	517	26.2
Redmond city (pt.)-----	6 140	18.3	6.5	4 833	962	21.3	409	233	11.8	5 032	57.9	.5	661	25.2
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)-----	5 632	8.8	31.0	3 564	789	19.8	1 389	225	11.4	3 078	47.2	.5	565	28.2
Seattle city (pt.)-----	8 120	8.9	35.2	4 335	841	21.5	2 854	226	11.7	5 026	44.9	1.2	521	26.9
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)-----	2 438	21.5	4.3	1 923	959	23.2	222	236	11.6	283	32.5	—	841	27.8
Woodinville CDP (pt.)-----	5 521	16.1	5.1	4 631	1 257	23.2	383	312	11.9	1 243	66.2	—	642	25.6
District 2-----	132 880	14.2	16.8	66 610	734	21.0	29 305	199	11.9	69 385	48.9	1.4	468	25.7
COUNTY														
Island County-----	14 283	13.6	12.2	6 597	728	22.7	3 717	197	11.3	7 504	54.7	.9	463	25.8
San Juan County-----	3 158	14.3	8.1	1 035	834	25.1	1 014	224	10.6	1 234	42.5	2.7	475	23.0
Skagit County-----	21 358	12.8	19.8	9 580	632	19.6	5 941	189	11.7	9 215	42.8	1.5	422	25.3
Snohamish County (pt.)-----	62 844	15.0	16.4	34 196	798	21.4	11 529	208	12.4	34 126	48.7	1.5	503	25.2
Whatcom County-----	31 237	13.9	18.4	15 202	653	19.9	7 104	194	11.9	17 306	50.6	1.3	425	27.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anacortes city-----	3 181	12.5	20.0	1 463	628	19.6	1 226	196	11.8	1 488	48.3	1.3	425	26.6
Bellingham city-----	10 794	12.5	22.3	6 117	634	19.4	3 015	195	11.9	10 434	53.5	.7	426	29.1
Everett city-----	13 062	12.8	28.4	7 077	752	21.4	3 902	220	13.2	15 617	50.1	1.2	484	25.7
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)-----	20	35.0	—	13	593	10.0	7	225	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)-----	480	10.8	12.1	390	852	20.1	43	193	12.3	80	68.8	—	686	35.0+
Marysville city-----	1 993	24.1	22.7	1 083	779	22.1	529	186	12.8	2 295	49.5	.3	475	27.4
Mount Vernon city-----	3 914	14.8	14.8	2 361	641	18.5	794	180	11.5	2 971	39.7	1.2	426	26.8
North Marysville CDP-----	4 980	12.9	11.6	3 669	737	20.4	679	203	10.6	1 136	48.9	2.0	622	25.3
Oak Harbor city-----	2 379	15.3	11.9	1 470	758	24.6	350	178	10.1	3 592	58.3	—	458	26.3
Poine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)-----	3 264	18.4	13.5	1 251	805	22.1	332	198	11.3	3 604	64.4	.2	571	24.1
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)-----	4 604	18.8	12.1	3 553	919	21.3	473	227	12.1	553	43.2	—	737	22.5
West Lake Stevens CDP-----	3 050	18.4	11.4	2 145	788	22.4	322	231	12.1	1 219	44.1	2.1	558	23.2
District 3-----	134 385	12.1	19.4	67 205	644	18.5	30 668	171	11.7	72 505	48.4	1.6	414	24.9
COUNTY														
Clark County-----	56 872	13.7	16.6	34 143	677	19.3	10 989	183	11.4	31 568	49.6	1.1	447	24.7
Cowlitz County-----	20 705	9.8	25.6	9 613	549	15.2	5 854	136	11.1	10 935	44.2	2.0	348	24.6
Grays Harbor County (pt.)-----	4 395	12.1	16.5	1 324	508	17.8	1 057	147	12.1	2 015	46.4	3.0	314	25.0
Klickitot County (pt.)-----	1 981	8.1	25.2	498	513	15.9	718	162	12.5	1 089	43.0	3.5	338	24.0
Lewis County-----	15 743	10.0	23.4	5 198	531	18.0	4 149	162	12.4	6 735	45.0	2.6	348	24.6
Pacific County-----	5 677	10.2	23.8	1 691	470	17.3	1 973	151	12.9	2 219	49.8	2.6	315	25.0
Skamonia County-----	2 255	11.4	14.6	716	536	17.2	478	147	11.8	811	49.6	.2	328	17.4
Thurston County (pt.)-----	25 759	12.8	17.2	13 767	731	20.3	5 097	213	11.7	16 810	50.7	1.2	455	25.9
Wahkiakum County-----	998	7.4	31.2	255	516	16.5	353	138	12.6	823	33.7	11.1	300	19.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city-----	2 749	9.6	25.1	1 409	510	17.7	965	161	12.6	2 158	43.0	1.3	338	26.7
Evergreen CDP-----	2 507	21.2	2.7	1 906	666	19.7	279	221	11.0	1 367	45.1	.9	545	23.1
Kelso city-----	2 463	9.5	27.5	1 264	479	15.9	785	141	12.0	2 174	48.9	1.5	317	25.0
Lacey city (pt.)-----	3 359	12.4	15.1	2 210	695	20.5	584	202	12.2	3 597	46.8	1.4	466	26.2
Longview city-----	7 282	9.3	28.0	4 114	555	14.6	2 374	133	10.9	5 500	43.6	2.4	352	26.3
Olympia city-----	7 777	14.3	19.6	4 546	725	20.1	1 882	220	11.8	7 174	54.0	1.0	456	27.5
Orchards South CDP-----	2 723	20.8	6.2	2 007	652	19.8	216	186	12.4	1 676	61.1	.4	540	22.2
Solman Creek CDP-----	3 098	19.4	6.7	2 147	738	18.6	400	199	11.1	1 611	52.1	—	411	25.0
Vancouver city-----	8 688	8.9	34.5	4 763	565	18.1	3 084	172	11.7	11 450	45.7	1.4	393	27.2
District 4-----	124 435	10.4	23.2	54 679	574	17.3	30 975	159	11.7	72 379	49.9	2.0	333	24.1
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)-----	40	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	22.9	—	335	16.3
Benton County-----	26 663	12.3	20.4	14 700	671	16.0	5 556	188	11.4	15 564	53.8	1.1	363	21.5
Chelon County-----	12 832	9.9	24.0	5 773	581	19.0	3 584	146	11.2	7 813	45.5	1.8	343	25.4
Oouglas County-----	6 651	9.7	22.8	3 021	569	17.3	1 501	136	11.0	3 036	48.7	3.1	375	23.0
Franklin County-----	7 277	11.9	22.8	3 278	568	17.6	1 613	191	11.9	4 919	54.6	2.2	295	25.5
Grant County-----	12 757	9.4	20.8	4 531	491	16.9	2 923	126	11.2	6 988	50.3	1.3	281	22.3

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Kittitas County .....	5 979	12.1	24.6	2 338	539	18.5	1 662	172	12.7	4 481	58.3	1.6	318	29.9
Klickitat County (pt.) .....	2 115	11.3	24.3	551	486	17.1	425	157	11.9	1 025	43.1	4.6	323	22.1
Okanagan County .....	8 439	10.8	21.3	2 116	456	17.0	2 401	132	12.2	4 215	48.2	2.8	277	23.0
Yakima County .....	41 682	9.1	25.9	18 371	541	17.9	11 310	161	12.1	24 303	47.1	2.3	339	25.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Wenatchee Bench CDP .....	3 440	8.9	21.3	2 083	601	17.6	693	146	10.9	1 061	49.0	2.5	413	22.1
Ellensburg city .....	1 741	12.2	29.0	998	539	18.6	554	173	13.1	3 044	62.6	.3	312	34.5
Kennewick city .....	8 532	12.7	17.8	5 209	670	16.4	1 645	175	11.2	7 542	55.4	.5	345	23.1
Moses Lake city .....	2 699	9.2	22.7	1 496	518	16.1	741	147	11.5	1 615	55.2	.6	306	26.2
Pasco city .....	3 241	14.1	28.0	1 433	511	18.5	916	184	12.4	3 601	57.1	1.5	284	27.7
Richland city .....	8 161	12.4	26.3	4 948	699	14.7	2 163	202	11.4	4 979	53.8	1.1	382	19.2
Sunnyside city .....	1 895	10.9	27.2	902	478	17.7	661	172	12.9	1 543	49.3	1.0	300	24.3
Wenatchee city .....	4 966	12.0	27.2	2 657	557	18.6	1 409	146	11.0	4 038	47.1	1.5	355	27.9
Yakima city .....	11 571	8.9	28.0	6 434	551	17.6	3 661	172	12.4	10 077	51.5	1.8	346	26.8
District 5 .....	132 254	10.4	24.1	64 171	576	18.8	34 287	173	12.0	75 040	52.5	2.0	345	26.8
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.) .....	2 964	8.4	24.2	1 051	490	16.2	756	171	11.5	1 547	46.2	3.4	284	22.9
Asotin County .....	4 594	10.5	24.1	2 114	553	18.3	1 357	163	11.5	2 409	54.3	1.5	327	28.0
Columbia County .....	1 070	6.5	31.6	315	426	15.2	421	145	12.1	512	43.6	8.4	278	18.5
Ferry County .....	1 568	14.0	19.3	307	424	14.2	300	119	12.1	679	51.0	.7	257	15.9
Garfield County .....	634	5.8	34.4	149	429	15.1	276	153	11.9	288	35.4	6.3	279	16.6
Lincoln County .....	2 616	8.3	30.0	658	470	17.5	1 009	177	12.2	989	38.4	7.2	288	22.6
Pend Oreille County .....	2 500	11.0	16.7	514	432	18.1	666	125	11.5	895	46.7	3.5	292	26.2
Spokane County .....	90 229	10.6	24.4	49 506	587	19.4	22 347	178	12.2	51 390	52.3	1.6	356	26.9
Stevens County .....	8 566	11.5	14.7	2 427	530	17.8	1 522	135	11.8	2 675	46.3	2.2	306	23.4
Walla Walla County .....	10 980	9.1	25.4	4 744	560	17.4	3 585	172	11.7	6 643	52.5	3.0	319	25.5
Whitman County .....	6 533	9.4	29.2	2 386	617	16.3	2 048	175	11.5	7 013	61.1	2.5	347	32.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Opportunity CDP .....	5 520	8.7	23.9	3 700	578	17.6	1 284	191	11.6	3 125	49.1	1.3	376	24.8
Pullman city .....	2 360	12.2	23.2	1 250	731	15.5	538	218	11.6	5 025	71.0	.3	363	35.0+
Spokane city .....	43 010	10.4	31.2	24 668	538	19.3	14 344	172	12.6	32 137	52.8	1.8	344	28.2
Walla Walla city .....	5 587	10.6	26.8	2 765	534	17.5	1 996	174	11.7	4 314	52.7	2.6	315	25.6
District 6 .....	130 478	11.3	23.1	67 529	657	20.2	36 841	193	12.2	81 493	50.6	1.5	415	26.1
COUNTY														
Challam County .....	16 031	13.7	15.8	5 894	583	19.1	5 045	178	12.0	6 806	50.0	1.5	377	24.8
Grays Harbor County (pt.) .....	12 693	8.7	30.8	5 376	499	17.0	4 645	172	11.9	6 411	49.2	3.1	325	26.1
Jefferson County .....	6 376	14.9	13.0	2 065	560	19.6	2 193	181	11.5	2 251	44.9	1.1	384	25.1
Kitsap County (pt.) .....	24 933	11.9	21.2	13 628	688	20.6	5 732	193	12.0	16 236	55.3	1.5	426	25.1
Mason County .....	11 172	12.0	14.2	4 183	569	19.5	3 142	174	11.7	3 393	53.4	1.5	382	25.7
Pierce County (pt.) .....	59 273	10.4	27.0	36 383	701	20.6	16 084	214	12.6	46 396	49.4	1.3	433	26.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.) .....	3 965	8.8	36.5	1 952	500	17.3	1 591	185	12.4	2 987	50.9	3.0	314	27.4
Bremerton city .....	5 779	10.0	40.8	2 803	578	19.5	2 332	191	12.5	8 985	56.5	1.7	390	24.7
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	8 562	10.3	26.9	5 746	688	19.0	1 728	194	11.2	6 716	56.5	.3	439	25.5
Port Angeles city .....	4 426	9.6	27.0	2 198	568	18.4	1 721	175	12.1	2 934	47.3	2.2	372	27.0
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	30 231	8.4	34.0	17 672	625	21.0	10 195	205	13.2	29 465	47.0	1.7	412	28.1
University Place CDP .....	6 066	11.5	20.9	4 105	868	21.1	1 236	241	12.5	5 032	56.0	.7	470	24.8
District 7 .....	121 592	9.8	32.2	66 562	809	20.9	36 733	207	11.7	123 022	45.1	2.4	462	26.9
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) .....	121 592	9.8	32.2	66 562	809	20.9	36 733	207	11.7	123 022	45.1	2.4	462	26.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	2 344	5.3	39.4	1 355	741	21.0	912	193	10.9	827	51.8	.6	494	25.8
Bunten CDP (pt.) .....	345	3.5	43.5	175	711	20.1	164	206	10.9	138	47.1	—	558	30.2
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) .....	920	11.7	39.7	576	688	21.5	298	185	11.7	451	28.8	2.2	482	27.6
Renton city (pt.) .....	179	5.0	26.3	134	635	19.4	45	255	11.3	155	47.1	—	626	24.2
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) .....	1 223	7.5	32.6	858	737	20.3	259	226	13.0	440	44.1	—	610	25.1
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	3 282	9.3	34.4	1 726	656	17.3	897	186	11.4	2 930	47.8	1.9	450	24.2
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	561	18.2	22.5	418	679	15.7	97	213	11.2	219	25.6	2.3	573	22.9
Seattle city (pt.) .....	106 840	9.9	32.4	57 771	823	21.0	32 602	208	11.7	115 557	45.3	2.4	460	27.0
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	66	18.2	42.4	29	890	34.5	37	188	16.8	84	—	7.1	416	30.0
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	884	6.6	37.3	525	605	20.1	249	179	11.3	517	40.6	2.7	366	29.2
District 8 .....	141 156	14.2	14.1	93 618	919	21.5	19 068	242	11.5	54 691	50.4	.8	550	24.9
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) .....	114 498	13.9	15.2	79 320	946	21.3	16 081	247	11.4	46 794	51.1	.8	564	25.1
Pierce County (pt.) .....	26 658	15.6	9.5	14 298	816	22.4	2 987	219	11.6	7 897	46.6	1.0	478	23.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) .....	3 259	14.5	15.7	1 608	817	19.2	440	227	12.2	2 192	52.2	—	502	22.8
Bellevue city (pt.) .....	16 744	9.4	19.7	12 507	980	18.9	2 465	256	11.2	10 811	47.5	.4	593	28.0
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	7 138	11.8	15.1	5 602	855	20.0	698	212	11.5	2 618	59.7	.3	610	22.8
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP .....	6 949	19.4	8.0	5 341	881	22.4	619	259	11.4	869	37.1	1.3	680	25.0
East Hill-Meridian CDP .....	10 885	14.9	12.4	8 196	917	21.9	1 128	231	10.5	3 423	54.9	.4	586	23.9



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 8—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.														
East Rentan Highlands CDP .....	4 045	10.1	18.0	2 965	803	19.4	630	224	11.1	467	30.8	4.5	707	21.0
Kent city (pt.) .....	2 933	15.5	19.0	1 571	797	21.6	725	224	12.2	6 970	57.7	.2	513	23.6
Mercer Island city .....	6 298	8.1	25.1	4 248	1 295	20.2	1 375	338	11.2	1 709	38.6	3.9	607	26.2
Newport Hills CDP .....	4 229	14.1	18.1	3 129	882	18.5	580	249	11.1	1 469	68.0	—	685	25.7
Pine Lake CDP .....	4 224	25.2	7.3	3 243	1 293	23.8	381	326	11.9	652	62.6	.8	843	29.6
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	1 660	20.4	1.9	1 459	932	22.7	103	232	10.0	337	52.5	—	664	24.1
Redmond city (pt.) .....	2 015	12.3	8.8	1 294	1 027	16.0	197	287	12.1	966	58.8	—	664	22.3
Renton city (pt.) .....	6 052	12.7	23.6	3 667	778	20.1	1 292	208	11.4	5 529	51.2	.7	494	24.7
Sahalee CDP .....	4 172	24.6	2.0	3 600	1 264	24.4	290	347	11.8	281	54.4	—	1 000+	27.3
South Hill CDP .....	3 176	16.4	8.8	2 051	846	22.2	285	248	11.9	1 478	58.9	—	499	22.5
Woodinville CDP (pt.) .....	646	17.3	10.4	536	1 130	23.8	29	346	10.0	69	75.4	—	1 000+	27.7
District 9 .....	117 459	12.8	20.3	68 710	757	20.8	22 283	213	11.7	84 061	54.2	.9	478	24.9
COUNTY														
King County (pt.) .....	59 379	13.4	20.9	37 006	800	20.5	11 379	220	11.4	48 132	53.9	.9	500	24.3
Pierce County (pt.) .....	43 613	11.2	23.5	24 062	709	20.8	9 145	204	12.2	30 815	54.5	.9	430	26.1
Thurston County (pt.) .....	14 467	14.9	8.2	7 642	721	22.4	1 759	220	11.5	5 114	54.1	1.1	484	26.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Auburn city (pt.) .....	3 257	13.4	23.2	1 478	729	20.4	757	192	11.9	4 649	47.6	.8	450	25.2
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) .....	1 147	14.7	22.2	495	755	17.4	301	201	11.9	646	55.0	1.2	575	24.5
Burien CDP (pt.) .....	5 440	6.5	35.2	3 154	741	20.0	1 665	218	11.4	5 069	46.9	.9	475	24.8
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) .....	459	14.6	14.8	327	741	20.2	106	216	10.8	551	45.2	5.6	468	25.7
Des Moines city .....	3 314	15.4	18.6	1 858	750	19.4	634	221	10.9	3 740	53.2	—	510	24.7
Elk Plain CDP .....	3 184	16.0	7.1	1 507	725	23.1	157	184	11.6	931	51.5	.5	495	24.5
Federal Way CDP .....	14 706	17.3	10.2	11 063	877	21.5	1 315	242	11.6	10 999	62.1	.1	539	24.1
Fort Lewis CDP .....	14	21.4	—	6	1 400	35.0+	6	200	10.0	3 446	51.6	—	415	20.2
Kent city (pt.) .....	2 923	15.0	13.9	1 736	810	17.8	350	243	11.1	3 420	64.5	.8	535	22.8
Lacey city (pt.) .....	537	28.5	2.6	177	760	22.5	44	400+	13.8	229	63.3	—	580	21.3
Lakeland North CDP .....	3 927	11.7	15.1	3 153	834	20.5	454	233	10.6	805	40.4	2.1	634	23.3
Lakewood CDP (pt.) .....	2 251	10.3	33.3	1 134	673	19.4	627	202	11.3	5 225	67.0	.7	361	29.3
Parkland CDP .....	4 206	9.2	24.1	2 921	632	19.2	785	176	11.8	3 129	57.5	1.1	413	27.7
Puyallup city (pt.) .....	3 671	10.9	33.9	2 056	708	20.0	1 320	196	12.4	3 276	47.4	.7	459	26.0
Renton city (pt.) .....	2 608	16.7	23.1	1 444	844	19.8	685	199	12.8	3 696	50.0	1.9	481	23.9
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) .....	108	—	56.5	46	744	16.4	56	200	11.7	111	27.0	—	415	35.0+
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) .....	4 807	11.3	28.4	2 385	707	19.3	1 174	215	11.4	4 024	52.5	1.1	483	23.3
Seattle city (pt.) .....	739	12.7	30.0	477	772	21.8	182	228	12.1	420	48.3	—	623	18.6
Spanaway CDP .....	3 338	16.7	11.4	2 375	700	21.9	318	188	11.4	1 800	48.5	.7	476	26.1
Tacoma city (pt.) .....	6 628	11.5	24.8	4 656	704	21.8	1 563	197	13.2	3 615	46.7	1.3	417	28.1
Tukwila city (pt.) .....	2 151	10.0	32.6	1 051	671	18.9	595	185	11.1	3 338	55.6	1.4	491	22.8
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) .....	3 574	10.2	32.5	2 094	697	19.3	1 098	192	11.7	2 901	42.8	2.3	451	28.7

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Locking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	214 927	205 216	1 650	866	784	4	105	1 545	736	179	569
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	2 298	2 033	234	142	92	—	31	203	359	100—	286
Port Gombie Reservation, WA -----	165	159	105	57	48	—	14	91	340	100—	272
Port Madison Reservation, WA -----	2 133	1 874	129	85	44	—	17	112	367	100—	338
District 2 -----	227 251	202 265	3 125	1 554	1 571	40	269	2 856	569	159	400
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	6 762	4 807	1 052	686	366	23	77	975	300—	153	234
Lummi Reservation, WA -----	1 344	1 057	375	246	129	10	22	353	305	160	228
Noaksock Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	200	189	129	103	26	—	7	122	300—	170	241
Sauk-Suiotlle Reservation, WA -----	27	27	13	7	6	—	1	12	300—	150	200—
Stilloquamish Reservation, WA -----	47	42	31	25	6	—	3	28	300—	150	250
Swinamish Reservation, WA -----	1 070	924	155	71	84	2	14	141	353	145	219
Tulalip Reservation, WA -----	4 026	2 524	307	195	112	11	30	277	405	140	282
Upper Skagit Reservation, WA -----	48	44	42	39	3	—	—	42	300—	150	200—
District 3 -----	225 958	206 890	2 469	1 153	1 316	8	180	2 289	588	169	369
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	255	202	117	55	62	—	16	101	300—	150	221
Chehalis Reservation, WA -----	179	162	95	34	61	—	11	84	400	150	221
Shoahwater Reservation, WA -----	76	40	22	21	1	—	5	17	300—	—	—
Yokima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 4 -----	221 463	196 814	4 285	2 151	2 134	55	481	3 804	399	142	267
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	10 554	9 764	2 412	1 328	1 084	29	314	2 098	305	131	225
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.) -----	2 141	1 878	868	497	371	6	120	748	312	122	211
Yokimo Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	8 413	7 886	1 544	831	713	23	194	1 350	302	138	231
District 5 -----	227 518	207 294	2 970	1 306	1 664	40	454	2 516	439	143	315
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	1 443	1 004	726	445	281	2	80	646	300—	100—	200—
Colville Reservation, WA (pt.) -----	875	538	335	198	137	—	31	304	300—	100—	200—
Kalispel Reservation, WA -----	29	29	25	17	8	2	5	20	—	113	200—
Spokane Reservation, WA -----	539	437	366	230	136	—	44	322	300—	100—	200—
District 6 -----	238 467	211 971	3 839	1 850	1 989	75	556	3 283	470	159	382
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	2 253	1 737	954	725	229	26	112	842	300—	121	267
Hoh Reservation, WA -----	47	39	33	27	6	2	2	31	300—	135	200—
Jamestown Klallam Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	13	13	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	625
Lower Elwha Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	37	33	33	32	1	1	—	33	300—	136	—
Makah Reservation, WA -----	592	411	309	254	55	4	48	261	300—	100—	200—
Ozette Reservation, WA -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	563	497	26	5	21	—	3	23	—	250	436
Quileute Reservation, WA -----	119	105	97	69	28	7	25	72	400	172	386
Quinault Reservation, WA -----	498	368	281	191	90	—	24	257	300—	118	287
Skokamish Reservation, WA -----	317	208	130	105	25	12	8	122	300—	113	350
Squaxin Island Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	67	63	42	42	—	—	2	40	300—	—	—
District 8 -----	205 425	195 847	1 836	937	899	19	107	1 729	899	183	504
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	1 391	1 333	176	102	74	5	30	146	764	161	200—
Muckleshoot Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	1 391	1 333	176	102	74	5	30	146	764	161	200—
District 9 -----	213 499	201 520	2 699	1 121	1 578	4	311	2 388	745	188	451
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	12 611	11 684	426	251	175	4	64	362	330	185	393
Nisqually Reservation, WA -----	186	181	118	96	22	4	9	109	300—	234	275
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	12 425	11 503	308	155	153	—	55	253	743	170	406



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 866 692	15.1	22	31 110	31 256	36 700	36 889	19 058	19 285
District 1 -----	540 745	13.9	80	40 130	40 649	45 558	46 156	25 391	26 064
COUNTY									
King County (pt.) -----	260 096	13.8	130	40 987	41 751	48 074	49 179	25 876	26 794
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	78 181	16.5	173	35 906	37 162	40 197	41 618	21 548	23 534
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	202 468	13.1	116	39 872	40 727	44 135	45 205	25 086	26 233
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP -----	22 945	11.5	273	39 989	42 944	41 987	45 080	24 173	28 698
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	17 789	11.7	711	39 091	43 074	50 278	56 935	26 888	30 188
Bothell city -----	12 345	12.7	531	35 205	39 329	42 934	48 658	19 589	22 795
Edmonds city -----	30 744	12.9	387	39 098	41 961	46 925	50 100	22 656	25 657
Esperance CDP -----	11 236	11.0	505	36 703	40 865	41 812	45 878	23 640	28 686
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP -----	29 132	14.3	328	46 627	48 857	49 059	51 715	27 635	31 560
Kingsgate CDP -----	14 259	13.1	414	41 266	44 765	43 262	47 901	28 698	33 633
Kirkland city -----	40 052	11.4	348	37 406	39 468	43 118	46 321	27 890	30 586
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	14 251	14.7	385	36 060	38 670	39 141	41 945	24 914	28 611
Lynnwood city -----	28 695	12.3	255	29 392	31 545	34 624	36 784	20 550	22 341
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	8 497	13.4	547	41 772	46 751	46 300	50 915	25 435	35 529
Mountlake Terrace city -----	19 320	13.8	279	34 024	36 310	36 969	40 007	22 487	26 701
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	10 206	13.1	423	33 000	35 939	36 390	40 984	21 605	25 924
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP -----	23 236	13.7	312	43 684	46 758	46 955	49 973	25 996	31 109
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	2 042	11.7	622	25 562	31 387	25 712	35 026	20 264	30 069
Redmond city (pt.) -----	28 574	12.9	328	40 691	43 091	47 903	50 914	26 992	30 664
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	21 548	13.7	311	36 130	39 322	43 506	46 394	20 708	24 182
Seattle city (pt.) -----	28 557	12.7	419	31 451	34 300	41 083	44 449	20 785	22 856
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	8 683	13.7	444	46 971	51 085	48 040	51 990	35 566	45 140
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	21 286	14.1	455	54 821	59 645	59 532	63 066	27 100	35 349
District 2 -----	540 739	15.1	62	31 093	31 517	35 863	36 401	18 185	18 915
COUNTY									
Island County -----	60 195	15.9	172	28 547	29 775	31 133	32 516	17 501	19 972
San Juan County -----	10 035	18.7	638	29 731	32 854	35 373	38 664	16 837	19 899
Skagit County -----	79 555	16.1	157	27 713	29 066	32 172	33 618	15 150	16 502
Snohomish County (pt.) -----	263 174	14.3	89	33 999	34 873	38 095	38 934	20 660	21 645
Whatcom County -----	127 780	15.5	130	27 845	28 890	34 327	35 594	15 789	16 757
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Anacortes city -----	11 451	14.8	416	26 757	31 013	32 166	37 046	13 612	16 626
Bellingham city -----	52 179	12.0	241	23 917	25 479	32 392	35 052	14 828	16 242
Everett city -----	69 961	12.3	176	27 574	29 257	32 447	34 557	19 198	20 901
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.) -----	39	23.1	5 256	27 970	93 728	27 970	93 728	—	—
Martha Lake CDP (pt.) -----	1 658	11.2	987	38 713	52 162	39 612	52 994	20 205	65 563
Marysville city -----	10 328	12.3	365	24 363	27 631	31 360	36 105	12 297	16 541
Mount Vernon city -----	17 647	12.5	391	25 721	28 666	31 962	35 579	13 574	16 362
North Marysville CDP -----	18 711	13.8	300	38 980	41 232	40 238	42 976	21 266	26 420
Oak Harbor city -----	17 176	14.1	275	24 614	26 544	25 700	27 892	16 934	20 733
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.) -----	16 628	10.5	386	31 546	33 727	32 851	36 254	26 692	30 365
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.) -----	15 791	13.9	372	48 679	51 658	50 051	53 188	30 847	40 687
West Lake Stevens CDP -----	12 453	14.4	439	36 409	39 121	38 548	41 573	21 275	28 363
District 3 -----	540 745	16.0	55	28 891	29 418	33 613	34 212	16 199	16 725
COUNTY									
Clark County -----	238 053	14.6	91	31 481	32 118	35 841	36 576	17 791	18 934
Cowlitz County -----	82 119	15.5	130	27 210	28 609	32 188	33 529	13 724	15 166
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	16 668	34.1	195	21 192	22 226	24 601	26 119	11 108	12 217
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	8 352	24.9	298	21 122	23 234	24 197	27 374	11 188	15 398
Lewis County -----	59 358	19.3	130	23 783	25 032	27 971	29 341	11 430	12 686
Pacific County -----	18 882	18.7	246	18 973	20 830	24 059	26 368	9 241	10 776
Skomania County -----	8 289	25.9	290	27 339	30 130	29 980	31 883	13 213	17 564
Thurston County (pt.) -----	105 697	12.6	146	29 908	31 027	36 010	37 306	17 949	19 398
Wahkiakum County -----	3 327	23.3	706	25 147	28 596	28 050	32 232	8 908	15 350
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centrolia city -----	12 101	15.0	288	20 337	22 959	25 861	29 041	10 804	13 391
Evergreen CDP -----	11 249	13.6	293	34 934	37 329	36 009	39 751	22 073	28 315
Kelso city -----	11 820	13.5	296	21 895	25 510	26 837	30 612	10 705	13 734
Lacey city (pt.) -----	17 359	12.4	292	27 752	30 404	33 089	36 985	17 664	20 871
Longview city -----	31 499	14.5	227	24 460	26 646	30 937	33 348	12 909	15 349
Olympia city -----	33 840	13.4	260	26 890	29 217	35 685	37 934	16 746	18 823
Orchards South CDP -----	12 956	12.6	303	32 319	35 418	33 881	36 887	23 667	27 322
Salmon Creek CDP -----	11 989	13.7	427	32 047	36 320	37 246	42 148	21 747	26 829
Vancouver city -----	46 380	15.0	210	20 928	22 176	26 117	27 840	14 124	15 579
District 4 -----	540 744	17.2	51	24 836	25 278	29 411	29 988	13 598	14 194
COUNTY									
Adams County (pt.) -----	336	10.7	974	15 230	28 745	15 832	40 314	4 667	28 583
Benton County -----	112 560	13.9	126	32 017	33 272	37 293	38 688	17 997	19 560
Chelan County -----	52 250	18.2	175	23 769	24 855	28 726	30 440	12 107	13 408
Douglas County -----	26 205	23.1	187	26 192	27 861	29 768	31 344	13 003	15 085
Franklin County -----	37 473	16.3	199	23 778	25 448	26 797	28 840	11 346	14 003
Grant County -----	54 758	21.8	128	21 914	22 938	25 409	26 600	12 789	14 510
Kittitas County -----	26 725	20.0	200	19 706	21 250	27 348	29 764	9 485	10 975
Klickitat County (pt.) -----	8 264	14.3	401	22 169	26 125	26 162	29 733	10 922	15 718
Okanogan County -----	33 350	32.6	121	19 867	20 728	22 462	23 852	10 541	11 711
Yakima County -----	188 823	13.9	99	23 181	24 043	27 023	28 045	12 605	13 736

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
East Wenatchee Bench CDP -----	12 539	16.0	323	30 937	33 729	34 184	36 994	13 642	19 072
Ellensburg city -----	12 361	14.0	241	13 147	15 696	22 399	27 776	7 808	9 619
Kennewick city -----	42 155	12.7	200	27 059	29 562	33 578	36 111	16 489	18 614
Moses Lake city -----	11 235	14.6	303	21 574	25 255	26 788	30 361	12 442	15 678
Pasco city -----	20 337	13.7	219	16 850	19 364	20 056	22 814	8 771	11 590
Richland city -----	32 315	14.5	260	35 628	37 710	43 896	47 141	19 700	22 443
Sunnyside city -----	11 238	12.3	388	19 005	21 942	21 143	25 316	7 491	11 675
Wenatchee city -----	21 756	12.0	323	21 385	23 810	27 364	31 106	11 656	13 745
Yakima city -----	54 827	12.3	210	21 526	22 934	26 724	28 899	12 493	14 363
District 5 -----	540 744	17.4	52	24 900	25 307	30 776	31 229	13 157	13 642
COUNTY									
Adams County (pt.) -----	13 267	23.8	250	23 711	25 525	25 800	27 552	13 461	16 248
Asotin County -----	17 605	18.1	270	21 926	23 994	26 912	29 307	10 568	12 363
Columbia County -----	4 024	20.4	473	20 909	24 536	24 452	29 121	9 710	14 422
Ferry County -----	6 295	30.0	239	23 776	26 135	27 069	29 960	11 676	15 419
Garfield County -----	2 248	46.4	322	23 710	26 349	27 829	30 510	12 101	15 648
Lincoln County -----	8 864	42.5	189	23 939	25 313	27 757	29 665	11 841	13 536
Pend Oreille County -----	8 915	35.8	183	19 870	21 782	23 681	25 532	10 694	12 948
Spokane County -----	361 364	14.6	74	25 500	26 038	31 472	32 095	13 640	14 324
Stevens County -----	30 948	24.3	147	23 704	25 154	27 827	29 461	10 243	11 720
Walla Walla County -----	48 439	13.7	186	23 597	25 258	30 095	31 590	12 613	14 022
Whitman County -----	38 775	26.1	138	21 095	22 253	31 628	33 238	11 357	12 239
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Opportunity CDP -----	22 326	15.4	251	28 184	30 320	33 086	35 432	14 204	16 603
Pullmon city -----	23 478	16.2	233	16 818	19 077	33 797	39 493	10 195	11 627
Spokane city -----	177 196	13.2	111	21 827	22 563	28 176	29 379	12 454	13 371
Walla Walla city -----	26 478	11.9	284	20 045	22 557	27 290	30 404	11 855	13 611
District 6 -----	540 742	14.3	61	27 619	28 144	32 604	33 275	16 469	17 065
COUNTY									
Clallom County -----	56 464	17.5	154	24 818	26 049	29 763	31 117	13 727	15 391
Grays Harbor County (pt.) -----	47 507	17.9	164	22 921	24 552	28 642	30 329	12 355	13 874
Jefferson County -----	20 146	15.3	304	23 972	26 302	28 362	30 997	13 285	15 730
Kitsap County (pt.) -----	111 550	14.0	118	29 045	30 083	32 800	34 148	18 428	19 917
Mason County -----	38 341	16.9	177	25 587	27 021	29 514	31 242	12 974	15 873
Pierce County (pt.) -----	266 734	12.6	100	28 651	29 492	34 863	35 801	16 976	17 891
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aberdeen city (pt.) -----	16 565	13.9	350	20 594	23 103	26 580	30 758	11 607	14 065
Bremerton city -----	38 142	14.1	178	21 940	23 444	25 348	27 498	16 774	18 650
Lokewood CDP (pt.) -----	39 940	12.5	258	29 987	31 524	34 382	37 054	18 338	20 837
Port Angeles city -----	17 710	16.4	269	23 557	25 894	29 249	31 739	13 031	16 702
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	146 399	12.7	115	24 004	25 002	30 271	31 319	14 647	15 694
University Place CDP -----	27 701	11.6	344	33 041	35 669	39 583	42 858	20 389	23 324
District 7 -----	540 747	12.8	87	29 418	29 997	39 099	39 995	20 832	21 322
COUNTY									
King County (pt.) -----	540 747	12.8	87	29 418	29 997	39 099	39 995	20 832	21 322
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	7 914	13.9	542	31 715	36 809	37 294	42 872	21 125	26 865
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	1 301	16.2	653	29 129	35 757	33 564	41 312	18 441	25 622
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.) -----	3 626	14.3	882	29 080	35 509	32 199	43 329	20 101	26 423
Renton city (pt.) -----	880	10.6	1 335	30 592	37 066	31 056	37 875	16 612	25 328
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.) -----	4 489	12.4	631	34 031	39 162	38 060	44 842	20 603	27 767
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	14 830	13.8	326	29 494	31 878	33 852	37 239	21 246	25 151
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	2 400	12.7	1 079	40 038	46 818	41 086	49 621	17 378	33 949
Seattle city (pt.) -----	484 501	12.5	95	28 796	29 425	39 128	40 093	20 669	21 181
Tukwilo city (pt.) -----	318	13.8	2 465	15 772	25 900	19 132	31 542	13 450	22 060
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	3 807	15.6	504	27 858	32 226	28 638	32 494	18 866	27 652
District 8 -----	540 742	14.2	78	42 115	42 685	47 064	47 751	25 794	26 747
COUNTY									
King County (pt.) -----	438 815	14.1	91	43 650	44 411	49 272	50 102	26 416	27 448
Pierce County (pt.) -----	101 927	14.5	124	36 247	37 452	38 913	40 177	21 492	23 488
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Auburn city (pt.) -----	13 646	17.0	303	32 593	35 778	37 092	40 936	20 824	24 542
Bellevue city (pt.) -----	69 085	13.3	278	43 500	45 593	53 143	56 065	24 715	26 905
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	27 718	12.4	290	44 883	47 716	49 390	52 109	28 976	32 001
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP -----	24 321	13.7	280	45 447	47 933	46 188	49 071	30 414	35 342
East Hill-Meridian CDP -----	42 696	12.9	227	43 542	45 688	46 207	48 348	28 515	32 868
East Renton Highlands CDP -----	13 218	11.5	445	44 587	49 277	47 131	52 029	29 966	37 226
Kent city (pt.) -----	22 829	10.7	325	29 589	31 614	33 172	36 470	22 052	25 162
Mercer Island city -----	20 816	13.3	673	58 807	64 228	67 903	74 712	27 311	33 488
Newport Hills CDP -----	14 736	15.2	460	48 479	52 906	55 040	59 380	29 966	33 873
Pine Lake CDP -----	13 940	14.8	539	56 523	61 341	62 059	66 514	27 626	35 716
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	6 731	12.1	432	47 963	51 952	48 240	52 489	24 078	49 787
Redmond city (pt.) -----	7 226	11.1	1 050	41 800	48 014	50 570	60 001	29 531	35 148
Renton city (pt.) -----	27 224	11.8	282	31 881	34 625	37 315	41 191	22 547	24 861
Sahalee CDP -----	13 951	12.6	517	59 888	63 264	61 279	64 945	36 531	46 100
South Hill CDP -----	12 963	12.4	374	37 241	40 100	40 081	44 723	20 931	27 127
Woodinville CDP (pt.) -----	2 368	14.1	1 318	53 186	66 123	54 456	67 788	10 014	64 213



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
				District 9-----	540 744	15.4	57	31 991	32 397	36 294
COUNTY										
King County (pt.)-----	267 661	13.0	96	34 495	35 274	40 193	41 035	23 769	24 781	
Pierce County (pt.)-----	217 542	18.1	74	28 797	29 533	31 989	32 764	17 627	18 702	
Thurston County (pt.)-----	55 541	16.2	144	31 301	32 475	33 673	35 180	17 791	20 836	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Auburn city (pt.)-----	19 456	12.5	286	24 935	27 863	30 313	33 472	14 933	18 000	
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.)-----	4 600	11.6	776	31 022	37 276	36 050	43 701	20 711	28 903	
Burien CDP (pt.)-----	23 788	14.7	343	31 342	33 343	38 284	41 293	20 036	23 808	
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.)-----	2 389	11.2	956	24 712	33 492	29 460	42 905	17 606	23 924	
Des Moines city-----	17 283	12.2	412	30 821	33 709	36 253	40 273	22 607	25 565	
Elk Plain CDP-----	12 197	13.2	322	31 023	33 687	32 974	35 689	14 255	21 234	
Federal Way CDP-----	67 554	12.3	204	37 466	39 165	42 278	44 254	26 052	27 885	
Fort Lewis CDP-----	22 224	32.4	78	23 121	24 475	23 120	24 487	10 628	19 218	
Kent city (pt.)-----	15 131	11.5	402	35 047	37 327	40 405	44 249	24 271	28 430	
Lacey city (pt.)-----	1 920	12.8	757	28 638	36 249	31 600	40 476	12 229	27 688	
Lakeland North CDP-----	14 402	12.3	335	44 922	48 151	46 118	50 088	26 128	34 018	
Lakewood CDP (pt.)-----	18 472	11.1	480	17 305	20 221	18 969	22 047	13 961	16 366	
Parkland CDP-----	20 882	13.0	251	26 383	29 010	30 837	33 344	16 050	19 204	
Puyallup city (pt.)-----	17 144	12.0	329	26 329	30 010	33 080	36 214	13 120	16 592	
Renton city (pt.)-----	13 584	10.9	451	30 295	33 147	37 060	41 967	21 319	24 692	
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP (pt.)-----	507	13.6	1 410	15 155	27 050	24 471	41 211	9 791	18 550	
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.)-----	20 294	12.9	322	30 369	32 669	35 595	38 127	21 683	24 809	
Seattle city (pt.)-----	3 201	13.1	662	31 394	45 251	32 046	47 252	17 539	34 971	
Spanaway CDP-----	15 001	13.7	265	30 764	33 693	33 028	36 223	17 675	22 750	
Tacoma city (pt.)-----	30 265	25.5	156	29 990	31 467	32 582	34 818	19 548	23 276	
Tukwila city (pt.)-----	11 556	14.7	353	29 160	31 329	32 079	35 676	24 007	26 671	
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.)-----	16 724	12.8	335	27 427	30 819	31 938	35 827	18 706	22 038	

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	2 032 378	15.3	736	740	193	195	20.4	20.5	11.7	11.9	444	446	25.6	25.7
District 1	214 896	13.9	895	907	237	242	21.5	21.9	11.1	11.8	584	591	25.3	25.9
COUNTY														
King County (pt.)	106 543	13.7	927	945	241	248	21.2	21.7	11.1	12.0	605	615	25.2	26.0
Kitsap County (pt.)	30 369	16.9	827	853	226	239	22.0	22.8	11.0	12.4	501	518	23.6	24.7
Snohomish County (pt.)	77 984	13.0	873	891	231	240	21.5	22.1	10.6	11.7	575	586	25.6	26.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alderwood Manor-Bothell North CDP	8 153	11.3	828	880	206	233	21.5	23.1	8.6	12.8	608	653	24.3	27.9
Bellevue city (pt.)	8 773	11.6	1 110	1 277	266	299	19.1	22.5	10.1	14.3	638	669	23.9	26.5
Bothell city	5 146	12.6	887	979	233	276	18.0	23.1	8.2	13.6	549	596	23.2	26.7
Edmonds city	12 945	12.6	869	934	252	274	20.8	20.2	10.0	12.2	525	543	25.6	27.9
Esperance CDP	4 688	11.1	754	830	222	245	17.9	21.4	9.0	13.1	586	642	23.0	25.8
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	10 361	14.4	903	938	241	271	20.4	21.6	9.5	12.7	645	679	24.2	26.4
Kingsgate CDP	4 852	12.9	838	880	221	262	21.0	23.0	7.3	14.9	605	707	24.5	29.9
Kirkland city	18 061	11.4	875	928	221	242	20.0	21.8	10.3	13.1	617	643	23.9	25.4
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	5 888	14.5	826	884	208	237	20.3	22.6	9.7	14.8	597	632	23.9	26.7
Lynnwood city	11 871	12.1	760	810	202	226	19.5	21.6	9.7	13.3	521	536	27.2	29.5
Martha Lake CDP (pt.)	3 298	13.5	853	923	202	251	19.6	22.9	9.2	15.2	625	684	23.0	28.3
Mountlake Terrace city	7 854	13.7	687	732	176	195	19.9	22.1	8.9	12.5	585	606	24.4	26.5
North City-Ridgecrest CDP (pt.)	3 914	13.1	735	795	197	225	21.1	23.4	9.1	12.8	517	575	23.4	26.6
North Creek-Canyon Park CDP	7 981	13.6	911	952	232	274	21.8	23.2	9.1	13.8	655	694	23.0	25.8
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	882	11.2	625	752	—	300	11.8	26.9	—	100.0	496	540	23.6	29.3
Redmond city (pt.)	11 753	12.9	938	986	220	246	20.6	22.1	9.3	14.3	651	671	24.3	26.3
Richmond Highlands CDP (pt.)	8 953	13.9	761	819	217	232	18.5	20.9	10.2	12.7	546	584	26.7	29.8
Seattle city (pt.)	13 615	13.0	808	874	219	233	20.7	22.3	10.8	12.6	508	533	26.0	27.7
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)	2 788	13.9	925	994	214	258	22.3	24.2	8.4	14.8	773	910	24.8	32.8
Woodinville CDP (pt.)	7 013	14.2	1 216	1 303	284	343	22.5	23.9	9.4	14.4	627	660	23.7	27.9
District 2	227 215	15.1	728	739	197	202	20.8	21.2	11.6	12.2	465	471	25.4	26.0
COUNTY														
Island County	25 860	16.1	711	746	192	202	22.0	23.4	10.6	12.0	454	472	25.1	26.4
San Juan County	6 075	18.6	773	881	213	236	22.7	26.8	9.4	11.8	448	503	21.5	24.6
Skagit County	33 580	16.3	620	645	185	193	18.8	20.2	11.1	12.3	415	429	24.6	26.1
Snohomish County (pt.)	105 958	14.2	791	806	205	212	21.2	21.7	11.9	12.9	499	507	24.8	25.6
Whatcom County	55 742	15.2	643	663	190	198	19.3	20.4	11.3	12.4	419	431	26.5	27.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Anacortes city	4 992	15.2	595	659	189	207	17.6	20.9	10.5	13.1	404	446	25.0	28.3
Bellingham city	22 114	12.0	616	651	188	202	18.3	20.3	11.0	12.9	417	435	28.2	30.0
Everett city	30 795	12.4	737	768	214	226	20.8	22.0	12.3	14.1	477	491	25.0	26.5
Lake Serene-North Lynnwood CDP (pt.)	19	15.8	—	800	—	250	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—
Lake Washington CDP (pt.)	565	11.2	762	934	163	283	15.5	22.5	3.6	26.1	604	1 126	25.1	76.0
Marysville city	4 565	12.2	736	821	175	197	20.7	23.6	10.4	15.3	461	488	26.2	28.7
Mount Vernon city	7 167	12.8	610	671	170	190	16.9	20.2	9.8	13.3	412	440	25.1	28.6
North Marysville CDP	6 253	13.8	720	754	191	214	19.2	21.2	9.0	12.3	595	648	23.3	26.9
Oak Harbor city	6 173	13.8	723	793	162	195	23.0	26.5	7.9	12.4	446	470	25.4	27.2
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP (pt.)	7 774	10.9	767	838	164	216	20.5	23.6	8.4	14.2	560	583	23.0	25.2
Silver Lake-Fircrest CDP (pt.)	5 257	13.6	895	944	213	242	20.4	22.2	9.8	14.4	628	802	20.9	24.1
West Lake Stevens CDP	4 412	13.9	762	816	214	248	21.2	23.6	9.3	14.9	534	576	21.7	24.7
District 3	225 971	16.4	639	649	169	173	18.3	18.8	11.4	11.9	411	416	24.6	25.1
COUNTY														
Clark County	92 849	14.6	670	683	180	186	18.9	19.7	11.0	11.9	443	451	24.4	25.1
Cowlitz County	33 304	15.5	538	559	133	139	14.6	15.8	10.5	11.7	343	354	23.8	25.4
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	7 570	34.5	492	524	142	153	16.7	18.9	11.2	12.9	306	321	23.7	26.2
Klickitat County (pt.)	3 619	25.2	480	548	152	171	13.9	17.9	11.2	13.9	326	350	22.1	25.8
Lewis County	25 487	20.0	519	542	158	166	17.2	18.8	11.8	13.1	341	354	23.9	25.6
Pacific County	12 404	20.3	448	492	146	158	15.9	18.7	11.9	13.8	304	325	23.5	26.8
Skamania County	3 922	25.5	503	568	139	156	15.4	19.0	10.3	13.3	314	342	15.5	19.3
Thurston County (pt.)	45 320	12.7	719	743	208	218	19.7	20.7	11.0	12.5	449	460	25.1	26.6
Wahkiakum County	1 496	23.3	471	555	128	147	13.4	19.5	10.6	14.6	278	321	15.3	22.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centralia city	5 234	15.3	486	533	153	169	15.9	19.5	11.0	14.1	326	350	25.0	28.4
Evergreen CDP	4 076	13.9	647	686	204	237	17.8	21.0	8.3	13.7	523	573	21.7	24.5
Kelso city	4 872	13.7	456	504	132	151	14.0	17.7	10.2	13.8	303	331	23.2	27.4
Lacey city (pt.)	7 220	12.6	671	721	190	215	18.9	21.8	10.0	14.4	453	480	24.9	27.5
Longview city	13 441	14.1	535	576	129	138	13.7	15.6	10.0	11.8	344	359	25.1	27.4
Olympia city	15 928	13.3	702	747	212	228	18.9	20.8	10.6	12.9	448	463	26.4	28.6
Orchards South CDP	4 776	12.9	632	672	158	210	17.9	21.2	8.8	16.0	524	558	21.0	23.3
Salmon Creek CDP	4 962	13.7	715	761	172	213	17.0	20.2	8.8	13.5	397	429	23.2	27.0
Vancouver city	21 025	15.1	550	579	166	177	17.1	19.1	10.8	12.5	388	398	26.5	27.9
District 4	221 456	17.9	570	579	158	161	17.0	17.6	11.5	12.0	331	335	23.9	24.4
COUNTY														
Adams County (pt.)	128	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	25.0
Benton County	44 877	14.0	661	681	184	192	15.5	16.6	10.8	12.0	358	368	20.9	22.1
Chelan County	25 048	18.2	567	595	142	151	18.2	19.9	10.5	11.8	336	350	24.6	26.5
O Douglas County	10 640	24.2	549	588	132	141	16.4	18.2	10.2	11.8	365	385	21.9	24.1
Franklin County	13 664	16.3	551	585	185	197	16.4	18.7	10.8	13.0	286	304	24.0	27.1
Grant County	22 809	23.0	479	504	122	129	16.1	17.6	10.5	11.8	276	286	21.6	23.1
Kittitas County	13 215	22.1	521	558	166	177	17.3	19.7	11.7	13.7	312	323	28.8	32.0
Klickitat County (pt.)	3 594	15.1	450	534	142	172	14.2	19.9	9.7	14.2	306	341	19.7	24.4
Okanogan County	16 629	33.2	444	468	130	135	16.1	17.9	11.6	12.8	271	282	22.2	23.7
Yakima County	70 852	13.8	532	550	158	164	17.4	18.5	11.7	12.6	335	343	24.9	26.2



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Can. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Wenatchee Bench COP	4 616	16.2	573	623	138	156	16.2	19.1	9.3	12.4	401	424	20.1	24.1
Ellensburg city	5 015	13.4	503	574	157	189	16.2	20.8	10.7	15.4	304	320	31.2	39.3
Kennewick city	17 209	12.7	654	686	167	183	15.4	17.4	10.0	12.4	339	352	22.3	23.9
Moses Lake city	4 635	14.7	487	550	136	159	14.5	17.8	9.8	13.2	292	321	24.2	28.1
Pasco city	7 698	13.6	484	539	175	192	16.5	20.4	10.7	14.1	275	294	25.8	29.5
Richland city	13 872	14.7	680	723	195	210	13.8	15.5	10.4	12.4	375	390	18.1	20.3
Sunnyside city	3 576	12.6	447	516	161	184	15.2	20.3	10.7	15.1	288	316	21.9	26.7
Wenatchee city	9 453	12.2	532	583	138	154	17.0	20.2	9.7	12.3	343	367	26.1	29.6
Yakima city	22 968	12.2	535	567	165	178	16.7	18.6	11.5	13.3	340	353	25.8	27.9
District 5	227 492	18.1	572	580	171	174	18.6	19.1	11.8	12.3	343	347	26.5	27.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adams County (pt.)	5 135	27.1	471	511	165	178	14.8	17.5	10.4	12.7	274	293	21.2	24.6
Asotin County	7 519	18.2	528	579	156	170	16.9	19.7	10.4	12.6	318	336	26.1	29.9
Columbia County	2 046	21.1	395	455	136	156	12.5	18.0	10.2	13.9	262	294	15.6	24.2
Ferry County	3 239	33.7	392	454	109	128	12.3	16.1	10.5	13.8	238	275	14.2	17.5
Garfield County	1 209	48.7	398	460	145	161	13.0	17.1	10.7	13.2	267	290	14.4	18.7
Lincoln County	4 607	44.2	457	484	172	181	16.3	18.8	11.5	12.9	278	299	21.4	23.8
Pend Oreille County	5 404	34.4	407	457	118	131	16.3	19.9	10.5	12.5	279	306	24.4	28.2
Spokane County	150 105	14.6	582	592	176	180	19.0	19.7	11.9	12.5	353	359	26.5	27.3
Stevens County	14 601	24.6	514	546	130	139	16.7	18.8	11.0	12.7	298	315	21.9	25.0
Walla Walla County	19 029	14.0	541	579	167	177	16.4	18.4	10.9	12.5	308	329	24.5	26.9
Whitman County	14 598	28.8	598	636	170	180	15.4	17.2	10.9	12.2	342	353	30.7	33.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Opportunity CDP	8 917	15.7	560	596	184	197	16.5	18.7	10.4	12.8	367	385	23.6	26.3
Pullman city	7 546	16.0	698	763	203	232	13.9	17.2	9.7	13.5	353	372	34.7	41.2
Spokane city	79 875	13.3	531	545	170	175	18.8	19.8	12.1	13.0	340	348	27.7	28.7
Walla Walla city	10 649	12.1	507	560	167	181	16.0	19.0	10.6	12.9	302	329	24.4	27.3
District 6	238 327	14.7	652	663	191	195	20.0	20.4	12.0	12.5	413	418	25.8	26.4
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Challam County	25 225	17.9	571	595	174	182	18.2	20.0	11.4	12.6	369	386	24.1	25.7
Grays Harbor County (pt.)	22 362	19.3	489	513	169	176	16.2	17.8	11.4	12.5	319	331	25.2	27.1
Jefferson County	11 014	16.0	531	588	172	189	18.0	21.0	10.6	12.4	367	401	23.5	26.8
Kitsap County (pt.)	43 669	14.3	677	699	189	197	20.2	21.1	11.3	12.6	421	432	24.6	25.8
Mason County	22 292	17.3	555	583	168	179	18.5	20.4	11.0	12.5	371	393	24.2	27.4
Pierce County (pt.)	113 765	12.6	693	710	210	217	20.3	20.9	12.2	13.1	429	436	26.2	27.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Aberdeen city (pt.)	7 570	13.5	479	524	178	193	15.6	18.9	11.1	13.7	302	327	25.8	28.9
Bremerton city	15 693	14.3	553	603	185	197	18.0	20.7	11.5	13.5	383	397	24.0	25.6
Lakewood COP (pt.)	16 158	12.6	663	712	184	205	17.9	20.1	10.0	12.4	430	448	24.5	26.6
Port Angeles city	7 833	16.2	548	587	168	182	17.0	19.9	11.0	13.1	359	385	25.4	28.5
Tacoma city (pt.)	64 346	12.6	616	634	201	210	20.5	21.4	12.6	13.7	407	417	27.6	28.6
University Place COP	11 546	11.6	838	898	232	252	20.3	21.9	10.9	14.1	460	479	23.9	25.9
District 7	257 878	12.8	801	816	205	209	20.6	21.1	11.5	12.0	459	465	26.6	27.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.)	257 878	12.8	801	816	205	209	20.6	21.1	11.5	12.0	459	465	26.6	27.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bryn Mawr-Skyway COP (pt.)	3 233	13.8	700	781	184	202	19.5	22.2	9.4	12.4	462	540	23.6	29.3
Burien COP (pt.)	500	16.2	644	823	169	221	14.4	23.9	7.7	14.0	482	625	23.4	37.6
North City-Ridgecrest COP (pt.)	1 440	15.1	626	795	173	198	19.1	23.5	9.0	14.3	462	508	24.4	31.6
Renton city (pt.)	329	11.9	533	760	211	285	11.9	26.2	3.7	18.8	610	641	20.8	29.3
Richmond Highlands COP (pt.)	1 695	11.9	686	780	209	243	17.3	22.6	9.4	16.6	548	653	22.0	27.4
Riverton-Bailevard Park COP (pt.)	6 484	13.1	628	684	177	194	15.5	19.1	9.8	13.0	440	462	22.7	25.6
Sea-Tac COP (pt.)	842	11.8	616	736	137	291	12.2	19.1	5.6	16.8	514	625	17.8	27.1
Seattle city (pt.)	234 217	12.6	815	831	205	210	20.8	21.3	11.5	12.0	457	463	26.7	27.2
Tukwila city (pt.)	161	16.1	388	1 093	156	225	17.6	79.5	6.5	53.9	391	436	22.5	33.2
White Center-Sharwood COP (pt.)	1 448	15.1	554	651	164	194	16.7	22.3	8.5	14.1	314	433	26.2	32.2
District 8	205 496	14.1	913	926	239	245	21.3	21.6	11.1	11.8	546	554	24.6	25.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.)	168 818	14.0	939	953	244	250	21.1	21.5	11.1	11.8	559	568	24.7	25.4
Pierce County (pt.)	36 678	14.7	805	827	212	226	22.0	22.7	10.7	12.4	471	486	23.1	24.5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Auburn city (pt.)	5 628	17.1	795	838	203	253	17.4	20.7	10.1	14.3	491	512	21.5	24.0
Bellevue city (pt.)	28 655	13.1	956	1 003	247	265	18.2	19.7	10.2	12.1	584	602	27.2	28.8
Cascade-Fairwood COP (pt.)	9 949	12.7	831	879	197	229	18.8	20.6	9.6	13.4	594	625	21.9	23.8
Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness COP	8 152	13.6	861	901	244	272	21.7	23.0	9.5	13.3	642	719	21.7	29.0
East Hill-Meridian COP	14 777	12.5	900	935	221	240	21.3	22.4	9.1	11.9	559	610	23.0	24.8
East Renton Highlands COP	4 590	10.9	775	835	209	239	17.8	20.7	9.1	13.0	622	745	17.9	22.8
Kent city (pt.)	10 714	10.7	755	844	207	240	20.2	23.0	10.1	14.4	504	523	22.8	24.4
Mercer Island city	8 321	13.5	1 235	1 355	324	354	18.9	21.2	9.9	12.4	584	645	24.7	27.8
Newport Hills COP	5 931	15.0	838	919	237	263	17.2	19.8	9.3	12.9	651	713	23.8	27.6
Pine Lake COP	5 197	15.0	1 257	1 328	297	358	23.0	24.6	9.5	14.3	774	912	27.2	32.5
Puyallup city (pt.)	2 147	12.3	885	979	177	309	21.5	23.9	5.7	14.3	561	740	21.7	28.6
Redmond city (pt.)	3 219	11.3	969	1 086	264	324	14.0	18.1	8.1	16.1	632	694	19.9	24.6
Renton city (pt.)	12 158	11.6	749	807	198	217	18.6	21.1	10.0	12.9	482	507	23.5	25.8
Sahalee COP	4 593	12.7	1 224	1 308	287	380	23.5	25.2	8.8	14.8	932	1 357	24.9	29.6
South Hill COP	4 820	12.6	819	873	226	278	21.1	23.3	8.8	15.1	484	528	19.9	25.0
Woodinville COP (pt.)	737	13.0	1 030	1 230	269	389	20.8	27.6	2.1	17.9	735	1 601	15.5	54.9

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 9 -----	213 647	14.9	752	762	211	216	20.6	21.0	11.4	12.0	475	480	24.7	25.2
<b>COUNTY</b>														
King County (pt.) -----	114 104	12.7	791	808	216	223	20.2	20.8	11.0	11.9	497	504	24.0	24.6
Pierce County (pt.) -----	78 399	17.6	702	717	200	207	20.5	21.1	11.7	12.6	426	433	25.7	26.5
Thurston County (pt.) -----	21 144	16.3	707	736	213	228	21.9	22.9	10.5	12.6	472	496	25.4	27.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Auburn city (pt.) -----	8 349	12.4	701	757	179	206	18.4	21.8	10.0	13.8	437	460	24.3	26.5
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP (pt.) -----	2 012	11.1	610	839	181	219	13.8	21.2	8.7	15.0	526	614	22.2	28.8
Burien CDP (pt.) -----	10 876	14.4	714	768	209	226	18.5	21.0	10.3	12.5	466	484	23.9	25.8
Cascade-Fairwood CDP (pt.) -----	1 109	11.2	665	919	185	239	15.0	25.7	5.9	15.7	448	488	21.9	29.1
Des Moines city -----	7 438	12.2	713	787	211	231	17.4	20.9	9.0	12.8	499	520	23.7	26.2
Elk Plain CDP -----	4 255	13.1	706	744	144	215	21.7	24.4	7.7	15.6	462	518	22.5	27.8
Federal Way CDP -----	28 087	12.0	862	891	230	255	21.0	22.0	10.2	13.1	532	545	23.5	24.6
Fort Lewis CDP -----	3 533	44.4	725	3 503	26	338	43.1	91.9	2.5	17.5	410	421	19.1	20.8
Kent city (pt.) -----	6 770	11.4	766	843	229	265	15.9	19.8	8.3	13.9	515	553	21.6	24.1
Lacey city (pt.) -----	861	12.8	719	808	248	715	18.7	26.6	4.8	23.5	543	617	15.6	25.7
Lakeland North CDP -----	4 826	12.1	807	861	219	246	19.2	21.6	8.4	12.8	581	717	20.9	25.5
Lakewood CDP (pt.) -----	8 072	11.0	602	755	186	219	16.7	21.8	9.2	13.4	354	368	28.2	30.7
Parkland CDP -----	7 871	13.1	604	659	166	186	17.7	20.5	10.0	13.5	397	429	25.9	29.5
Puyallup city (pt.) -----	7 230	12.0	674	738	187	207	18.0	21.6	10.9	14.0	447	470	24.7	27.3
Renton city (pt.) -----	6 756	10.9	807	881	185	215	17.4	21.7	10.5	15.1	471	490	22.5	25.4
Riverton-Bailevard Park CDP (pt.) -----	218	12.8	371	992	160	263	6.0	24.8	5.0	18.3	375	484	27.6	72.4
Sea-Tac CDP (pt.) -----	9 347	12.6	678	731	205	225	17.6	20.7	9.9	12.8	472	495	22.2	24.4
Seattle city (pt.) -----	1 200	12.4	687	858	184	261	19.0	24.1	8.1	16.0	591	648	14.5	27.0
Spanaway CDP -----	5 347	13.3	679	721	173	205	20.7	23.0	8.7	14.0	449	503	24.4	28.2
Tacoma city (pt.) -----	10 801	24.8	690	718	192	204	21.3	22.2	12.2	14.1	400	434	27.3	28.9
Tukwila city (pt.) -----	5 811	14.1	638	704	173	197	16.5	21.1	9.3	13.0	480	502	21.9	23.7
White Center-Shorewood CDP (pt.) -----	6 770	11.8	668	729	181	204	17.4	20.8	10.1	13.2	436	463	26.3	30.9



Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	540 745	13.9	214 896	13.9	216	641	823	131	223	522	616
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	5 386	38.5	2 291	38.7	424	265	445	41	94	251	351
Port Gamble Reservation, WA -----	552	47.6	158	46.2	564	149	440	38	87	243	306
Port Madison Reservation, WA -----	4 834	37.4	2 133	38.2	635	251	480	19	176	235	504
District 2 -----	540 739	15.1	227 215	15.1	120	492	646	142	177	373	426
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	13 505	36.3	6 704	32.5	177	229	309	139	166	212	256
Lummi Reservation, WA -----	3 147	38.6	1 331	39.1	283	226	386	138	182	190	263
Nooksack Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	556	35.4	152	34.2	260	124	254	140	200	207	275
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation, WA -----	124	33.1	36	33.3	367	—	500	—	200	6	195
Stillaguomish Reservation, WA -----	113	42.5	32	46.9	509	123	304	106	194	214	286
Swinomish Reservation, WA -----	2 282	36.6	1 074	38.7	578	266	421	120	170	176	255
Tulalip Reservation, WA -----	7 103	35.2	4 026	28.3	342	292	519	111	169	206	360
Upper Skagit Reservation, WA -----	180	39.4	53	43.4	489	117	220	—	200	—	200
District 3 -----	540 745	16.0	225 971	16.4	117	553	623	146	193	348	389
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	622	36.0	260	33.5	341	121	380	—	200	179	250
Chehalis Reservation, WA -----	491	36.7	181	38.1	406	306	494	103	197	187	247
Shoalwater Reservation, WA -----	131	33.6	79	22.8	580	42	391	—	—	—	—
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 4 -----	540 744	17.2	221 456	17.9	95	365	434	127	158	255	279
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	33 073	18.6	10 563	19.9	115	260	349	112	150	209	240
Coville Reservation, WA (pt.) -----	5 405	43.1	2 121	44.2	242	268	352	106	138	192	228
Yakima Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	27 668	13.9	8 442	13.8	126	233	370	106	169	209	252
District 5 -----	540 744	17.4	227 492	18.1	104	402	475	124	163	293	337
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	3 154	46.2	1 470	47.4	189	165	218	62	99	116	145
Coville Reservation, WA (pt.) -----	1 552	47.7	875	48.7	319	164	242	39	92	114	156
Kalispel Reservation, WA -----	100	42.0	30	46.7	694	—	—	40	171	22	179
Spokane Reservation, WA -----	1 502	44.9	565	45.5	240	146	219	57	121	106	150
District 6 -----	540 742	14.3	238 327	14.7	103	416	528	138	180	362	402
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	5 482	40.4	2 180	41.0	204	181	225	107	135	236	298
Hoh Reservation, WA -----	96	47.9	36	47.2	692	68	233	104	166	30	171
Jamestown Klallam Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	22	63.6	9	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	519	731
Lower Elwha Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	137	36.5	47	38.3	619	83	563	69	180	—	—
Makah Reservation, WA -----	1 214	42.3	593	42.2	324	163	231	53	92	89	156
Ozette Reservation, WA -----	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	1 633	39.3	535	39.1	1 387	—	—	204	296	351	543
Quileute Reservation, WA -----	381	31.0	130	35.4	445	301	499	135	218	242	513
Quinalt Reservation, WA -----	1 216	36.3	475	38.1	449	203	330	96	139	251	338
Skokomish Reservation, WA -----	614	50.0	301	47.2	528	137	210	65	156	282	426
Squaxin Island Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	157	52.9	54	48.1	432	129	221	—	—	—	—
District 8 -----	540 742	14.2	205 496	14.1	194	828	971	148	233	467	545
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	3 841	39.2	1 379	38.9	243	263	935	137	185	144	273
Muckleshoot Reservation and Trust Lands, WA -----	3 841	39.2	1 379	38.9	243	263	935	137	185	144	273
District 9 -----	540 744	15.4	213 647	14.9	132	677	804	160	218	432	471
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	31 351	36.7	12 508	35.4	337	252	451	160	211	360	426
Nisqually Reservation, WA -----	578	47.6	170	48.8	321	159	238	210	258	230	345
Puyallup Reservation and Trust Lands, WA (pt.) -----	30 773	36.5	12 338	35.2	481	585	909	147	193	373	440





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

### **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

### **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

### **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

**Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian," and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin

### Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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## Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.1
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21
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<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63	<input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63	<input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45
<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73	<input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73	<input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49
<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53
<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93	<input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93	<input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

**DO NOT** include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons. Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</b></p> <p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE →</b></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													



PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room  
☐ 2 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms  
☐ 4 rooms  
☐ 5 rooms  
☐ 6 rooms  
☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999  
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☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999  
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☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
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☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80  
☐ \$80 to \$99  
☐ \$100 to \$124  
☐ \$125 to \$149  
☐ \$150 to \$174  
☐ \$175 to \$199  
☐ \$200 to \$224  
☐ \$225 to \$249  
☐ \$250 to \$274  
☐ \$275 to \$299  
☐ \$300 to \$324  
☐ \$325 to \$349  
☐ \$350 to \$374  
☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. DO	E. ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID	<input type="radio"/> DO <input type="radio"/> ID
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$            .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$            .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$            .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$            .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$            .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$            .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0 9 8 7 ● 6 5 4 3 2 1 0



<p><b>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van  <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus  <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated  <input type="radio"/> Railroad  <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat  <input type="radio"/> Taxicab         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Walked  <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <i>Skip to 28</i>  <input type="radio"/> Other method         </div> </div> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p><b>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone  <input type="radio"/> 2 people  <input type="radio"/> 3 people  <input type="radio"/> 4 people         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 5 people  <input type="radio"/> 6 people  <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people  <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people         </div> </div>	<p><b>28. Industry or Employer</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work?</b> If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing  <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade  <input type="radio"/> Retail trade         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)         </div> </div>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p><b>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p><b>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div> <input type="radio"/> a.m.  <input type="radio"/> p.m.         </div> </div> <p><b>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Minutes — <i>Skip to 28</i></div> </div>	<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff  <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  <input type="radio"/> No         </div> </div>	<p><b>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee  <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee         </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm         </div> </div>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i> </div> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job  <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill  <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job         </div> </div>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 32</i> </div> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?</b> Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Weeks</div> </div> <p><b>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>Hours</div> </div>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1989  <input type="radio"/> 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987         </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">           Go to 28         </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Never worked         </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div>           Skip to 32         </div> </div>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p><b>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.</b> Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b> (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p><b>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</b> (Continued from previous page)</p> <p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1989?</b> Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> None OR         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$ .00</div> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

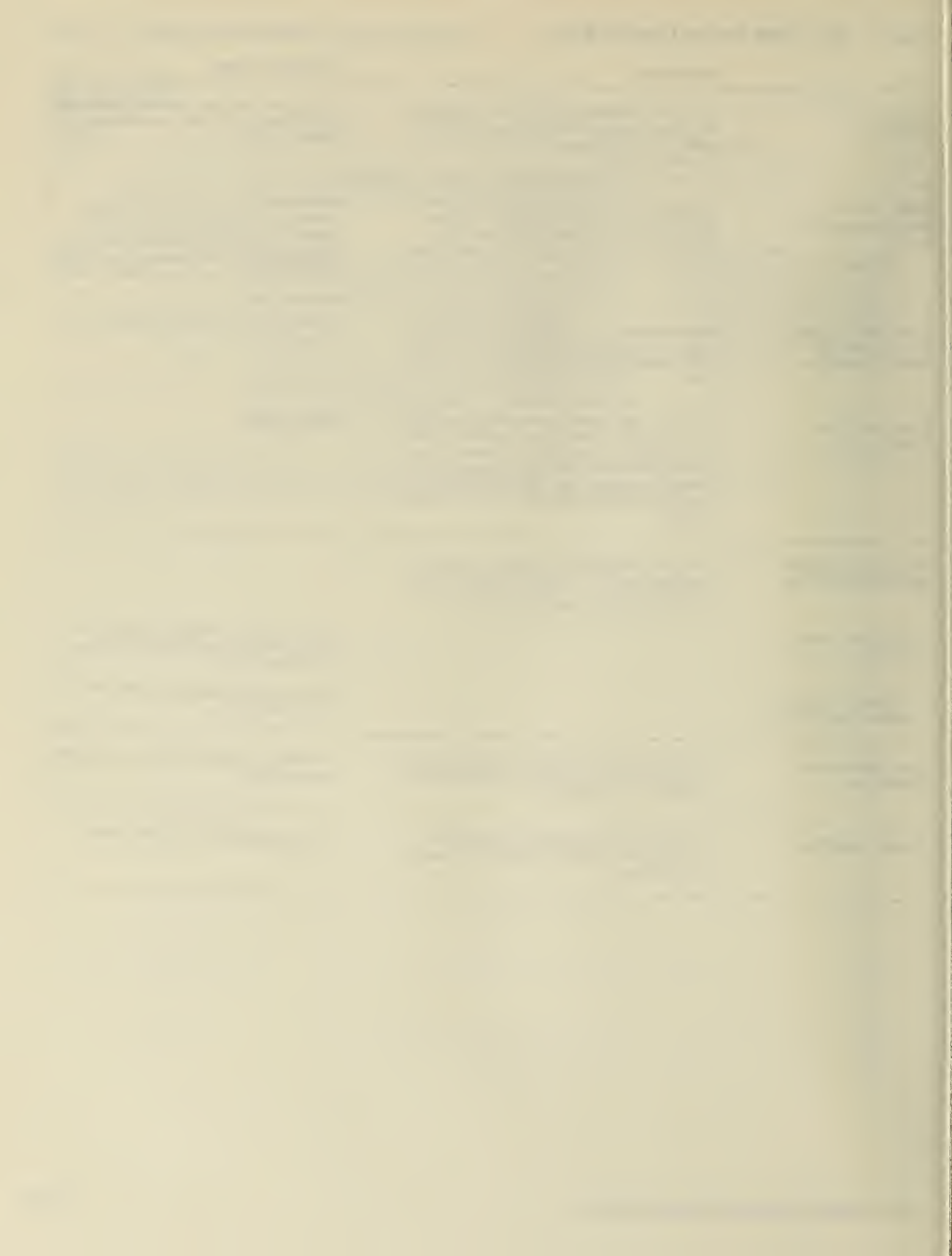
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Geographic areas</b>
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



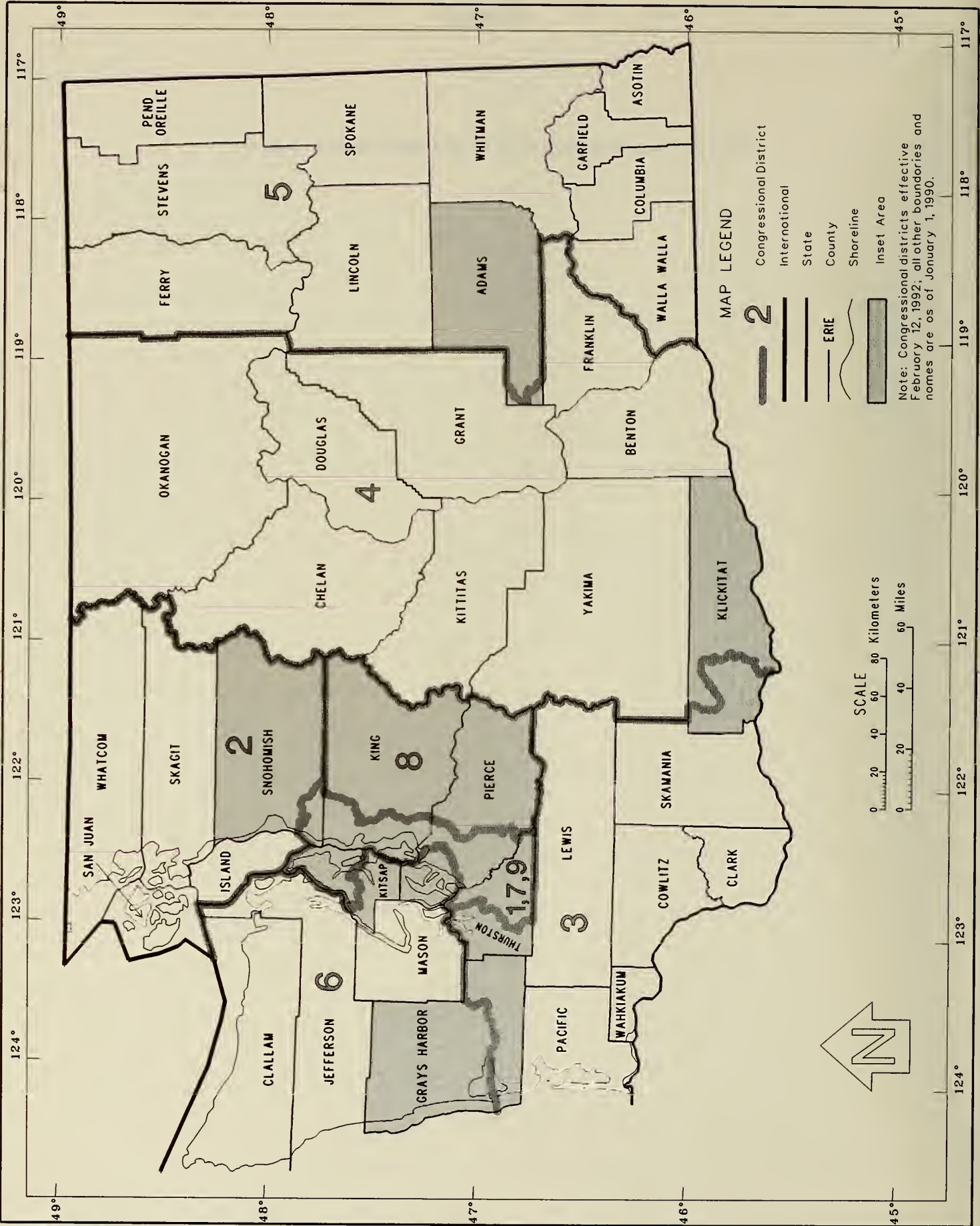


# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**


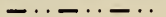


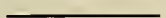


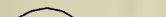




Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

# Congressional Districts (9 Districts)



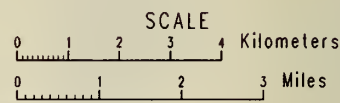
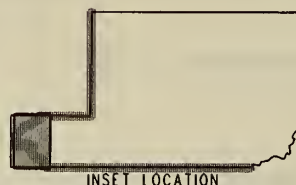
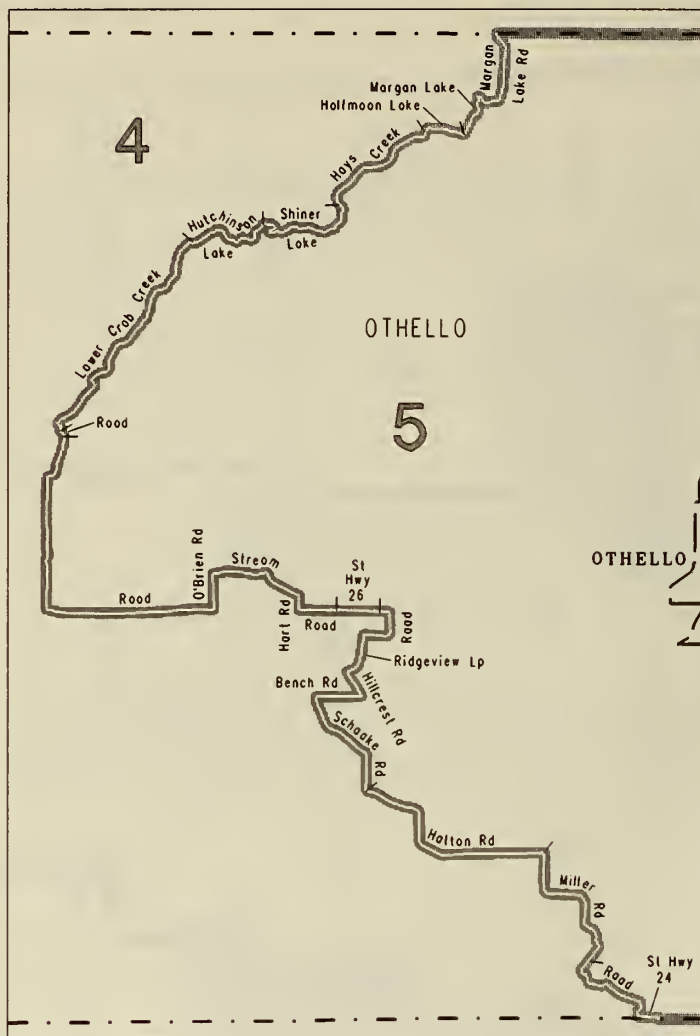


# Congressional District Inset Map Legend

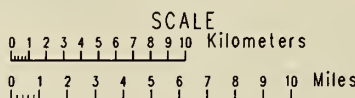
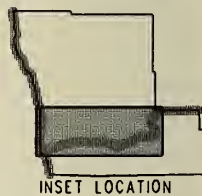
	<b>2</b>	Congressional District
		State
		County
	<b>CAMPO</b>	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land
	<b>YORK</b>	County Subdivision
	<b>ROME</b>	Incorporated Place
	<b>Zena</b>	Census Designated Place
	<b>Lake Erie</b>	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	<b>Main St</b>	Feature
	<b>A</b>	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective February 12, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.

ADAMS COUNTY (PART)

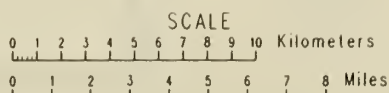
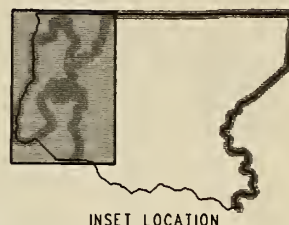
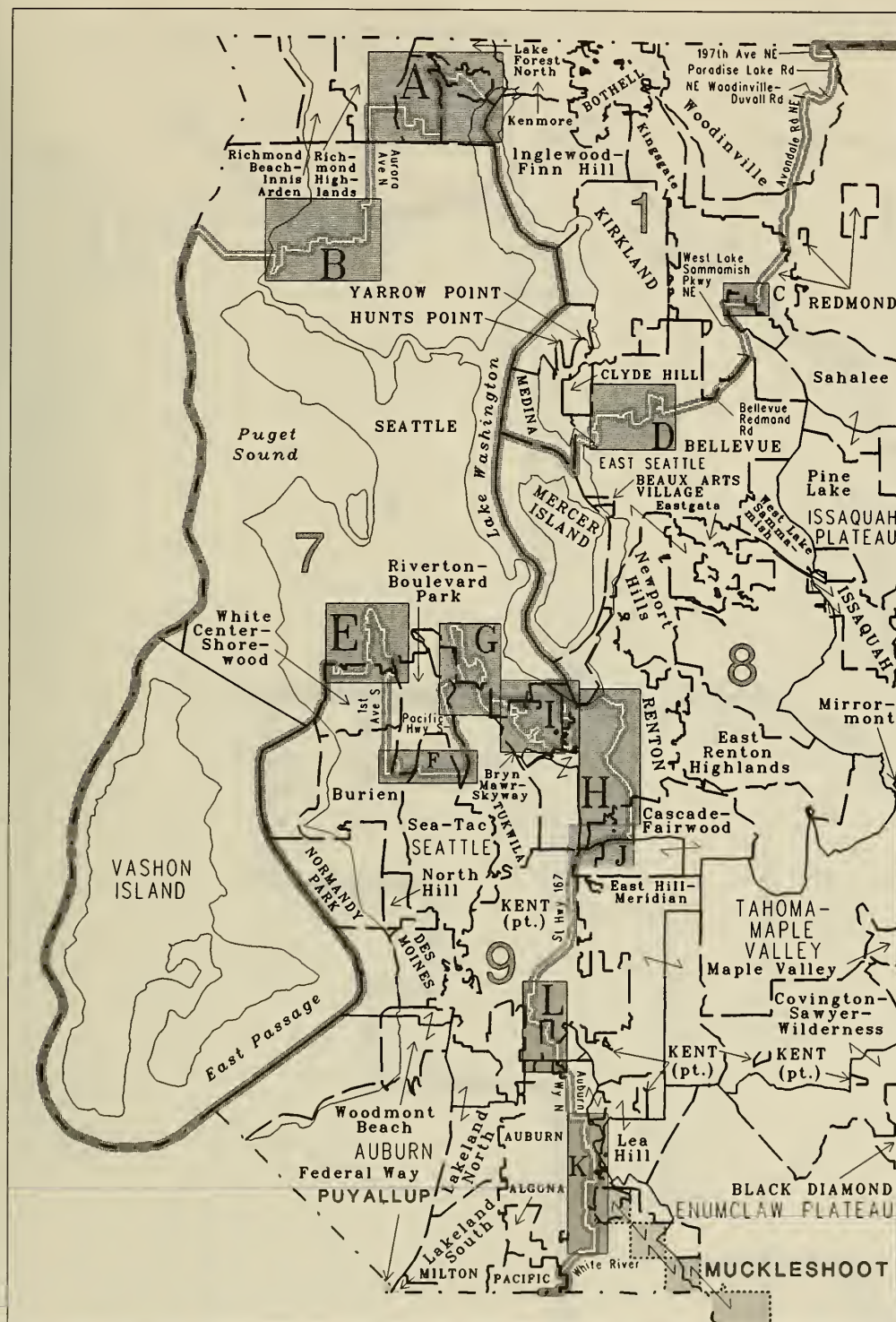


GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY (PART)





KING COUNTY (PART)





SCALE

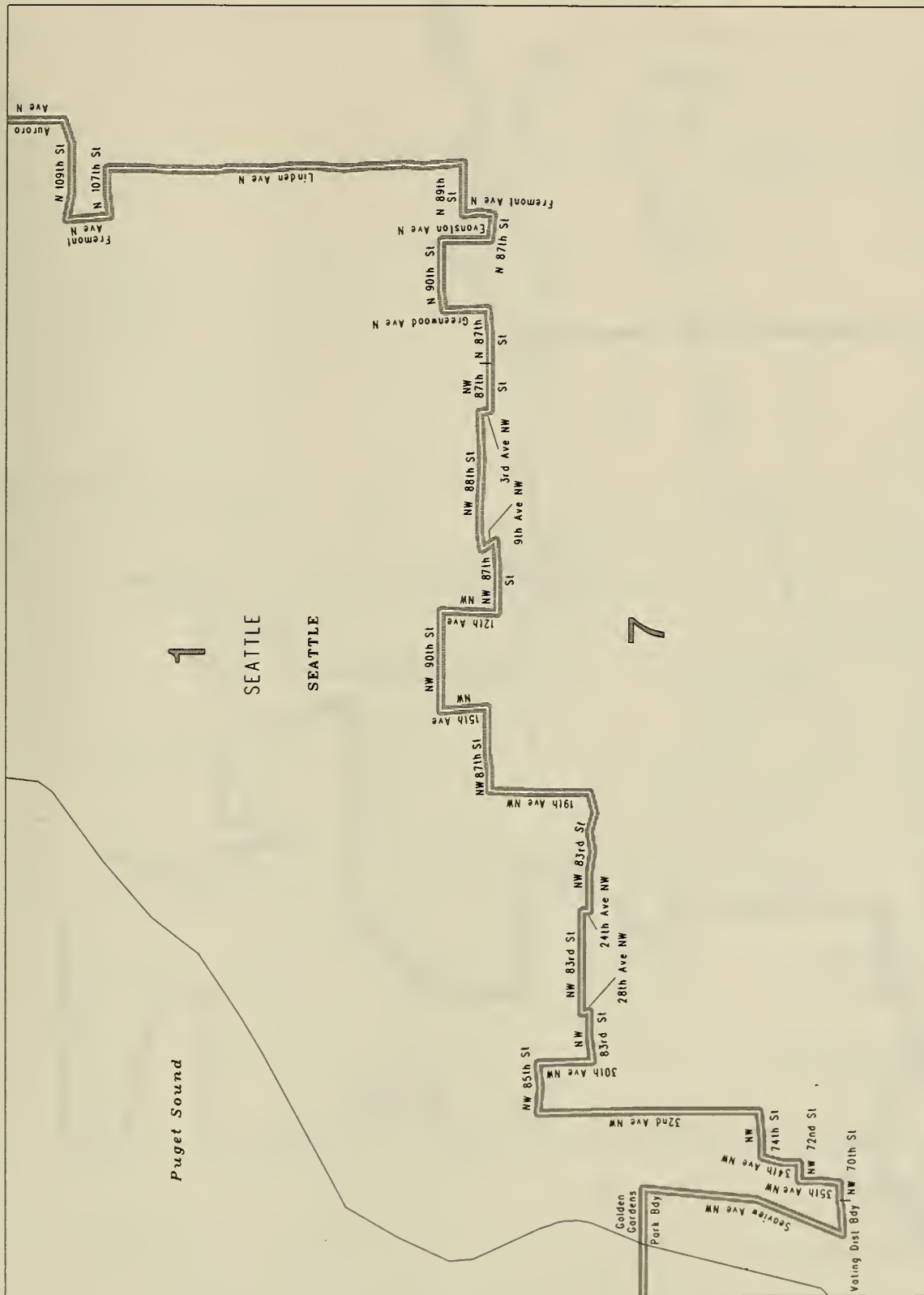
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0 1000 2000 3000 Feet



# Congressional Districts - Inset

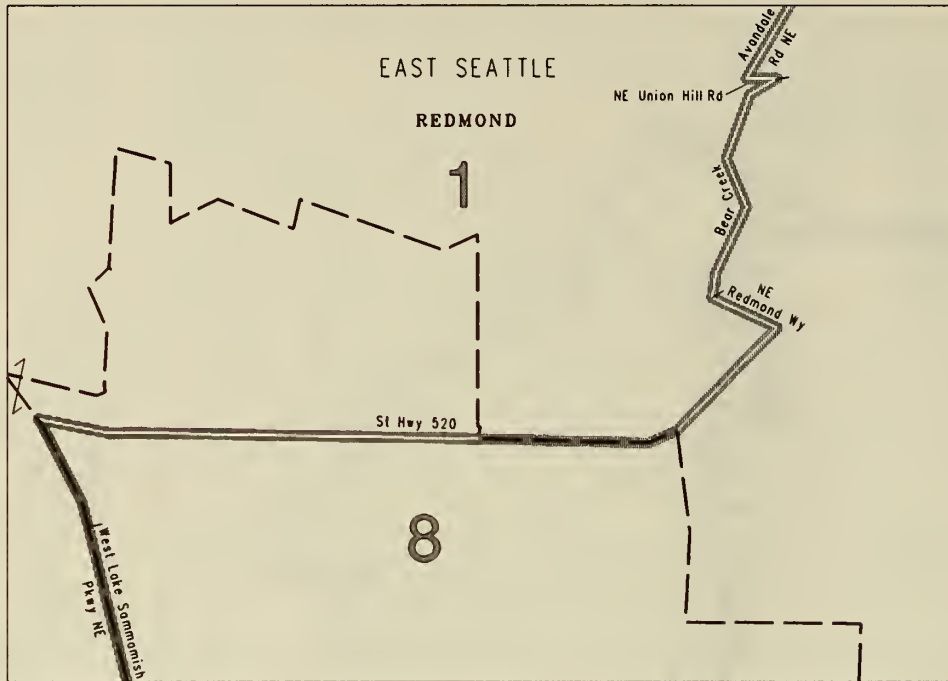
KING COUNTY - INSET B



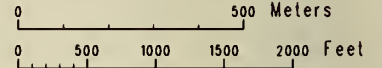
# Congressional Districts - Insets

## KING COUNTY

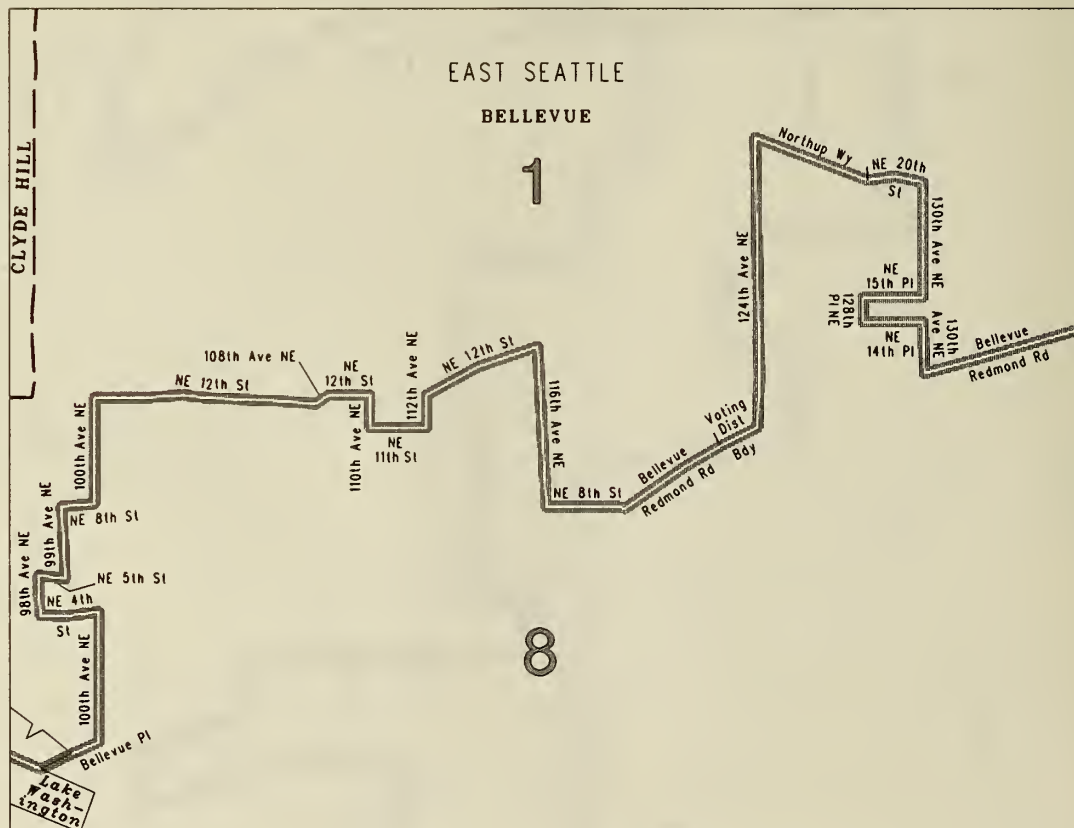
### INSET C



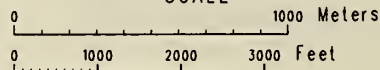
SCALE



### INSET D

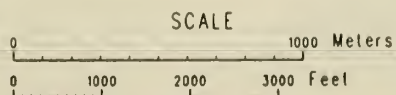
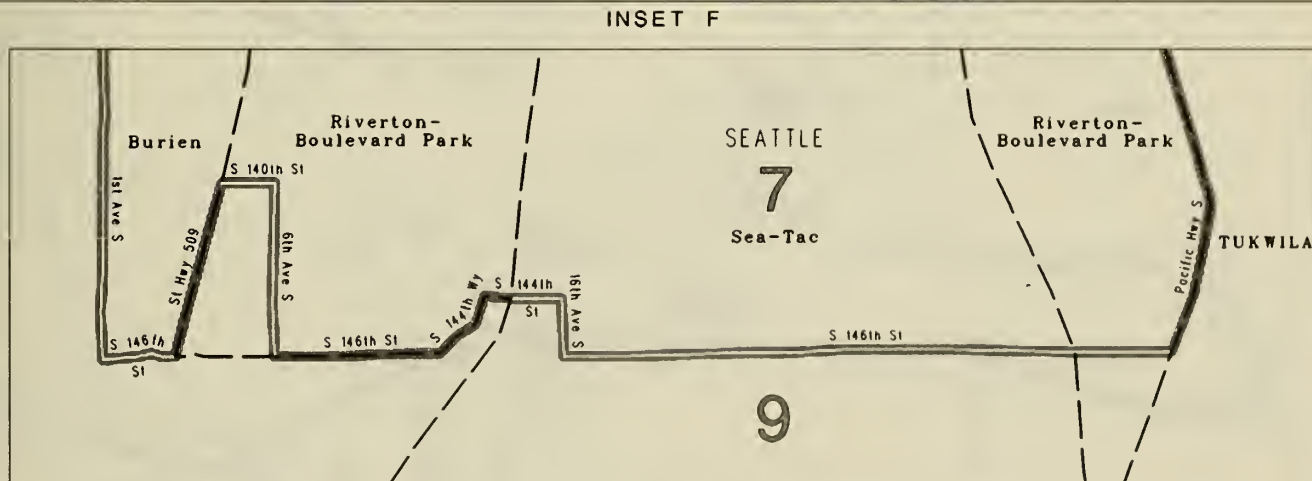
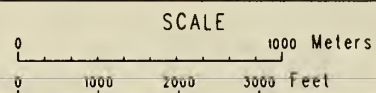
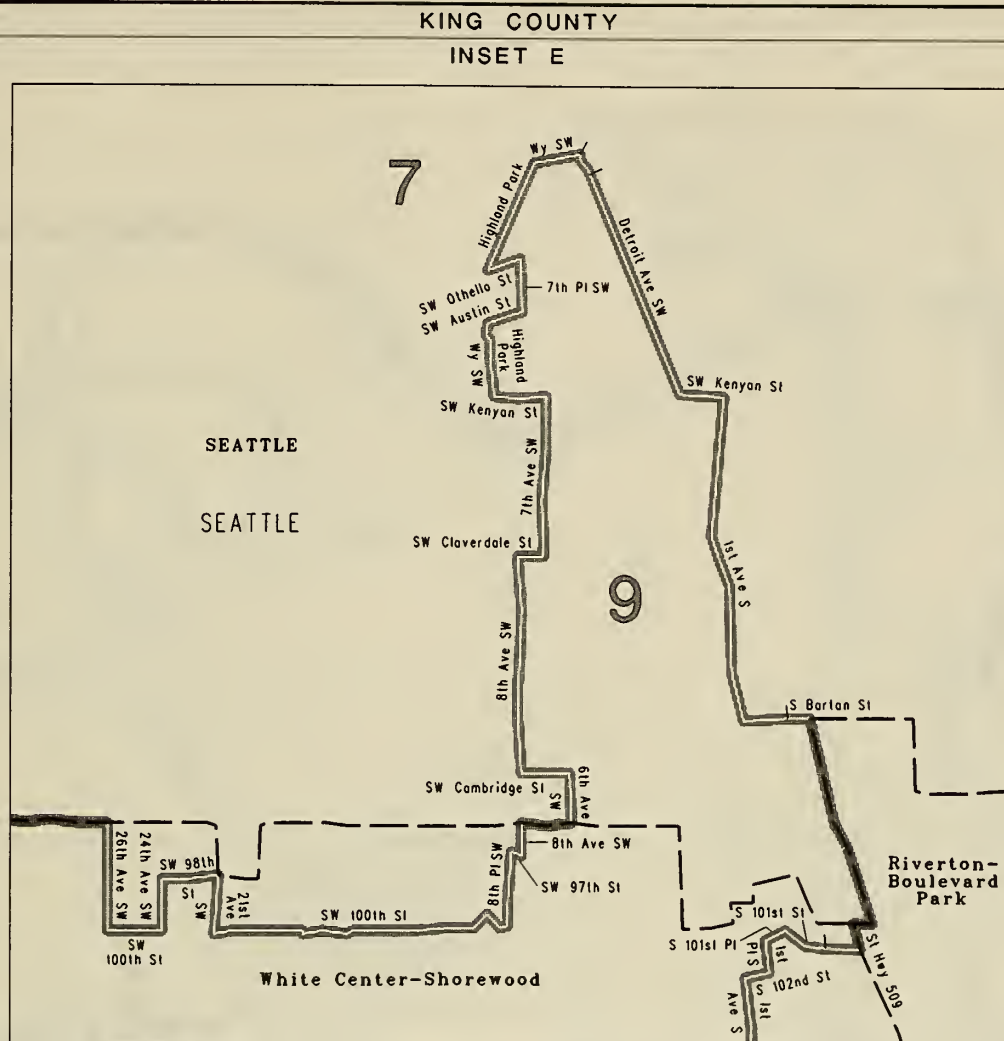


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### Congressional Districts - Insets

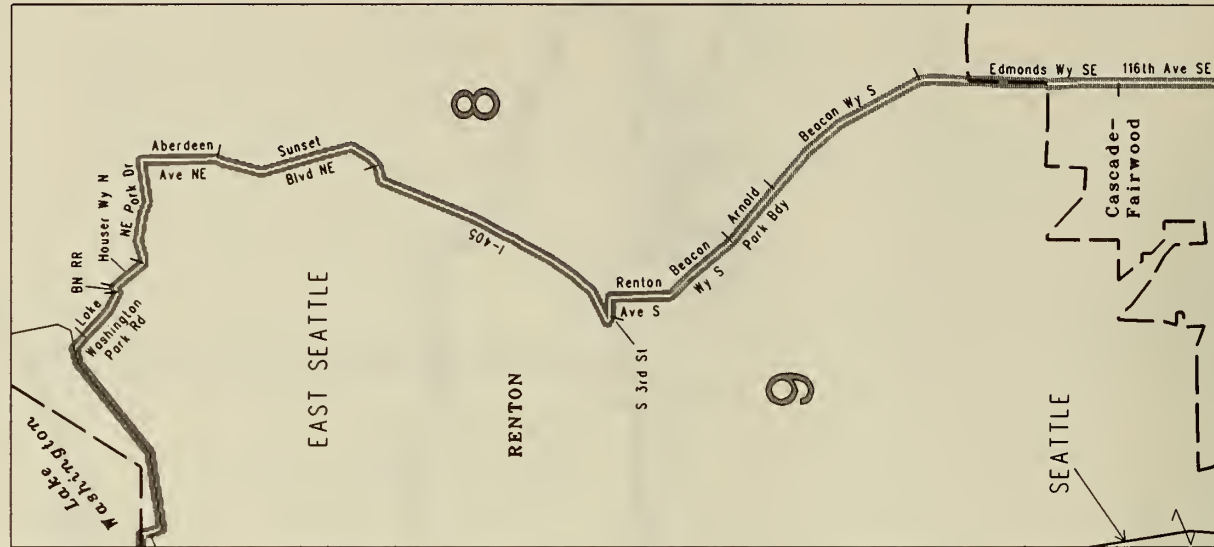


KING COUNTY

INSET G



INSET H

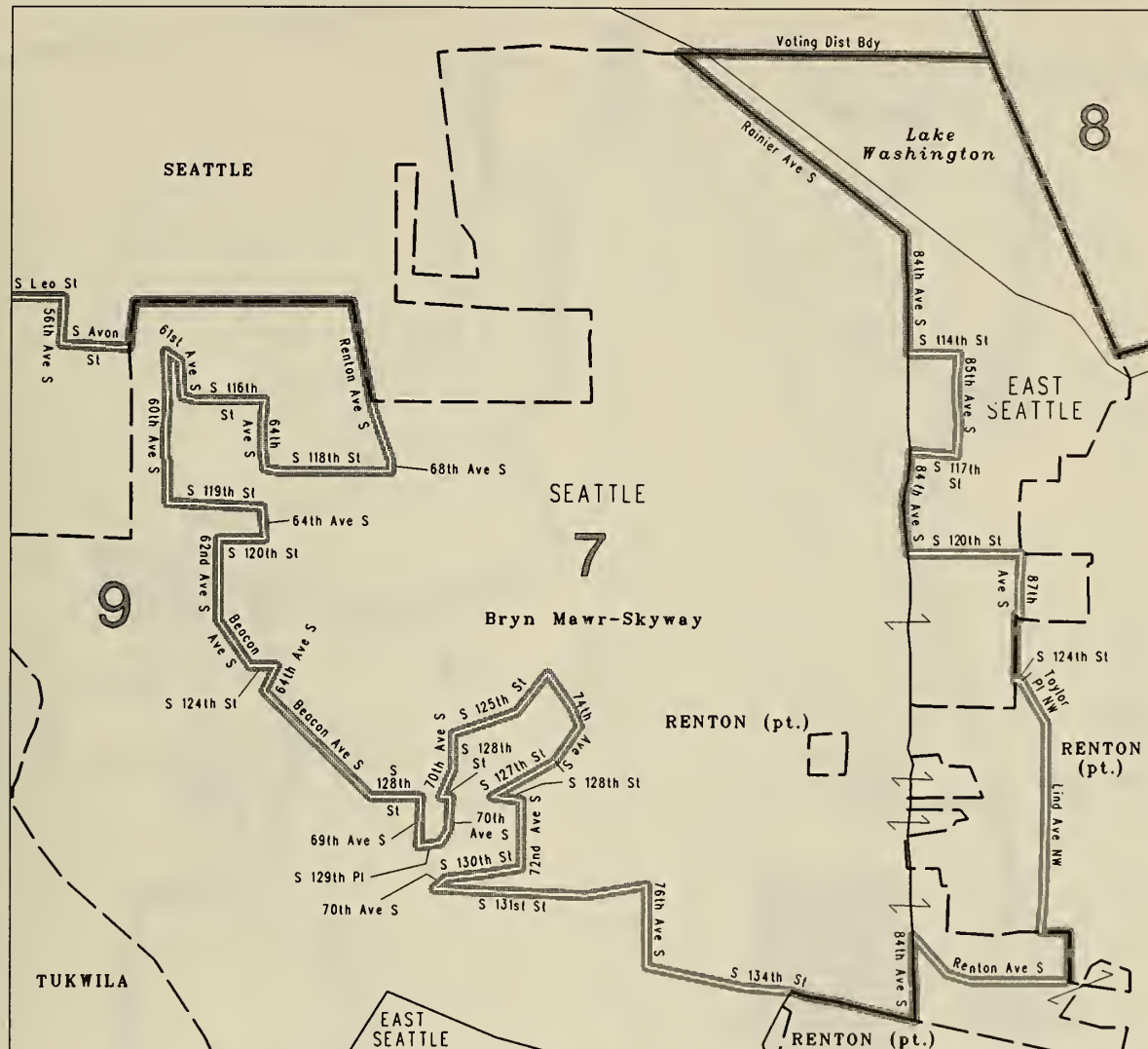




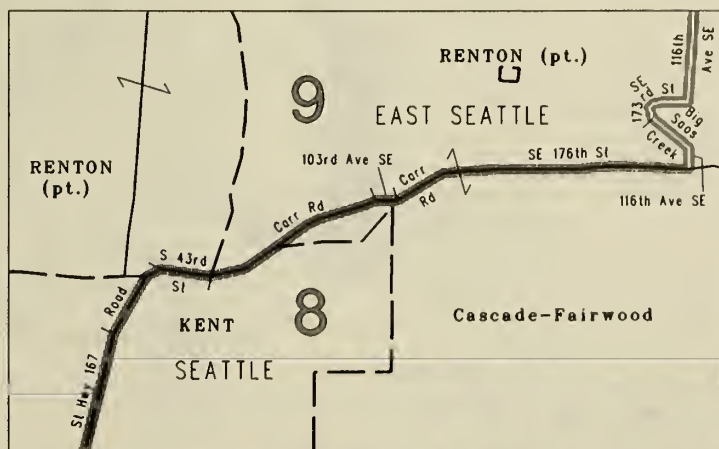
# Congressional Districts - Insets

## KING COUNTY

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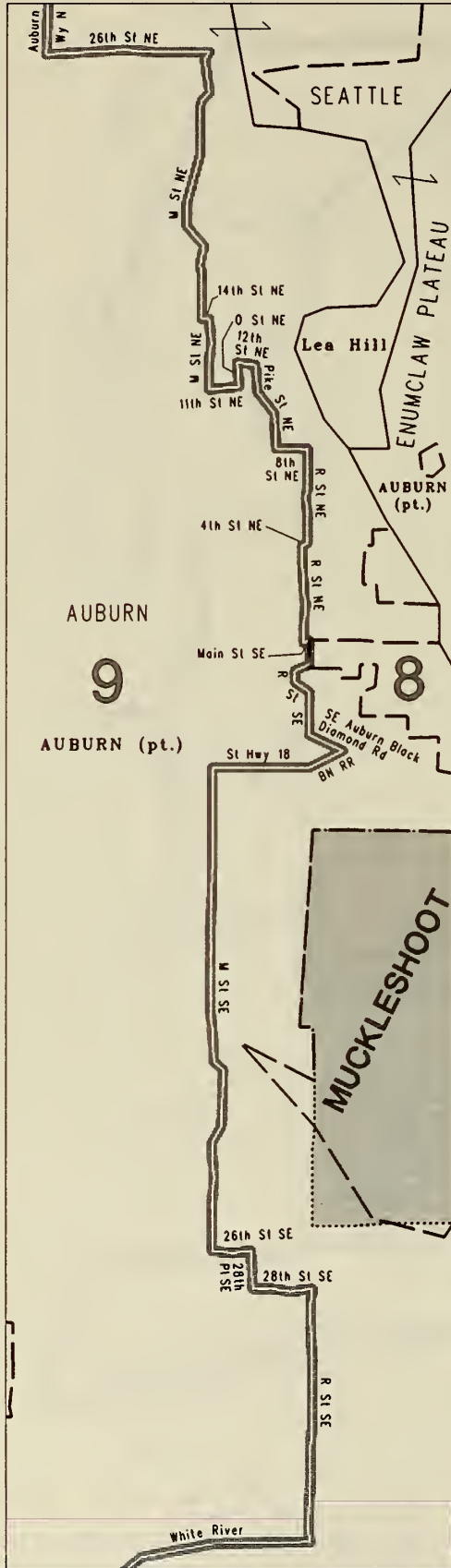


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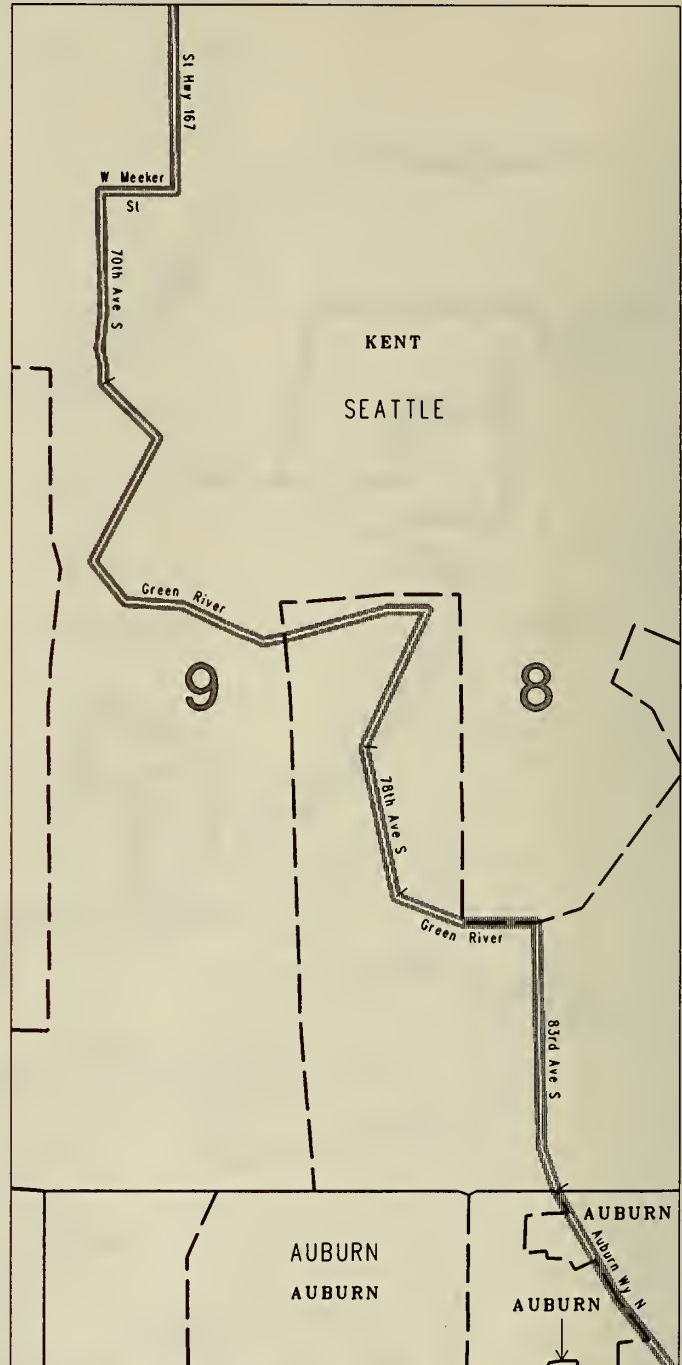


KING COUNTY

INSET K



INSET L



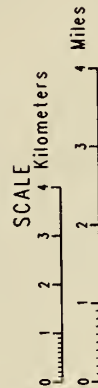
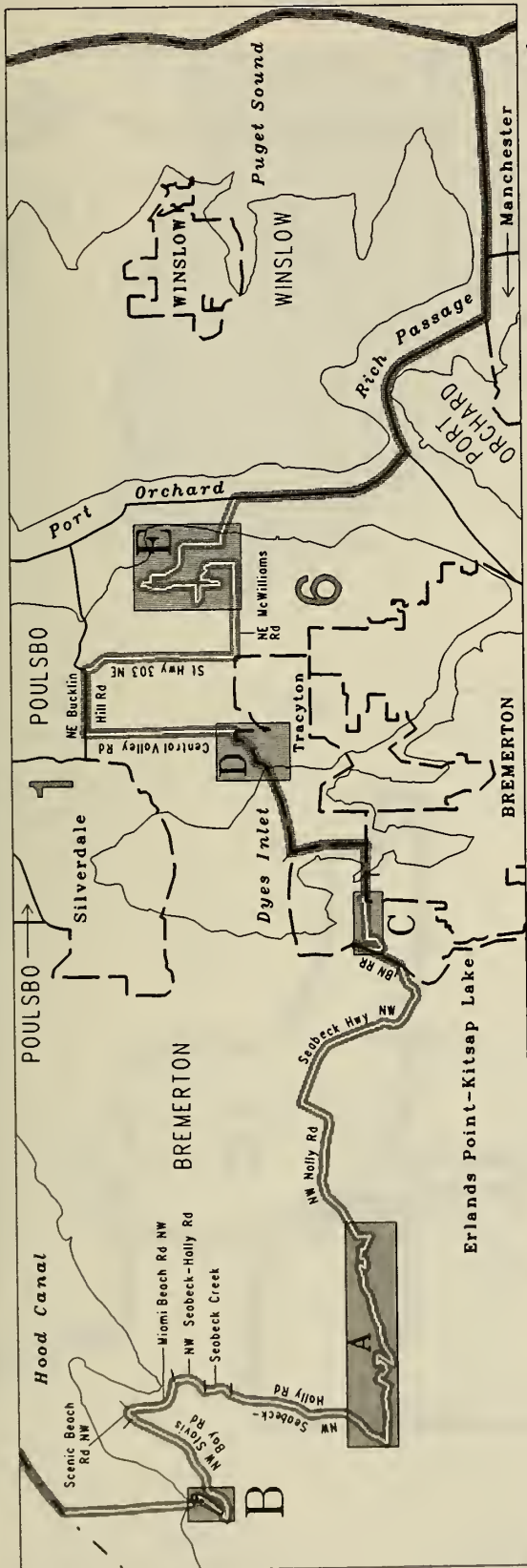
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SCALE  
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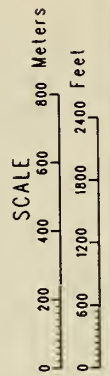
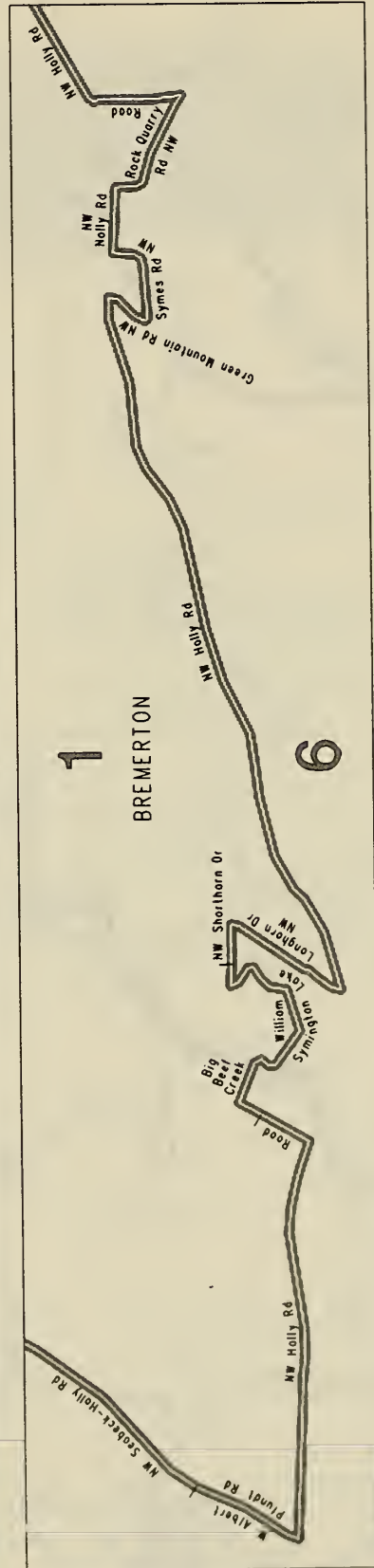




KITSAP COUNTY (PART)

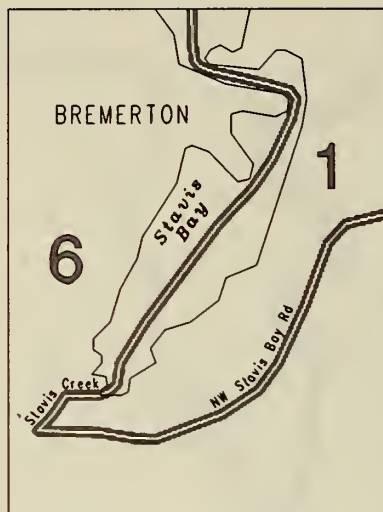


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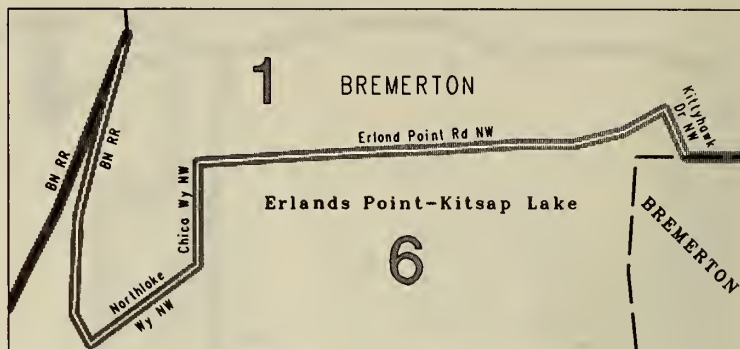
KITSAP COUNTY

INSET B



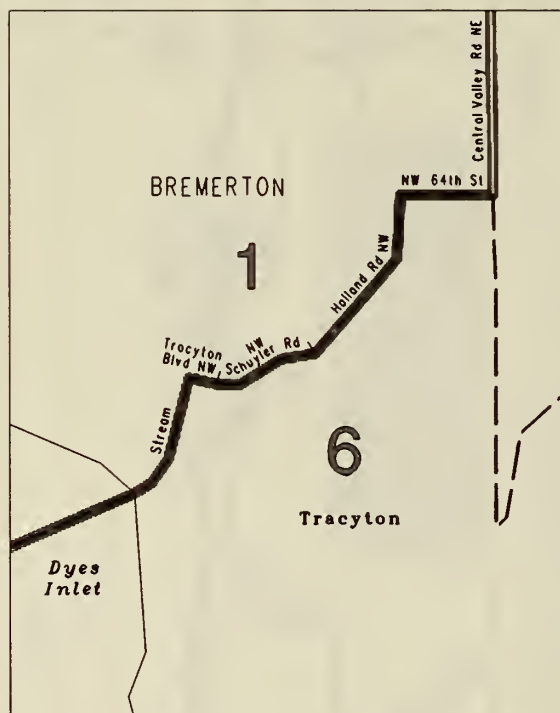
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INSET C



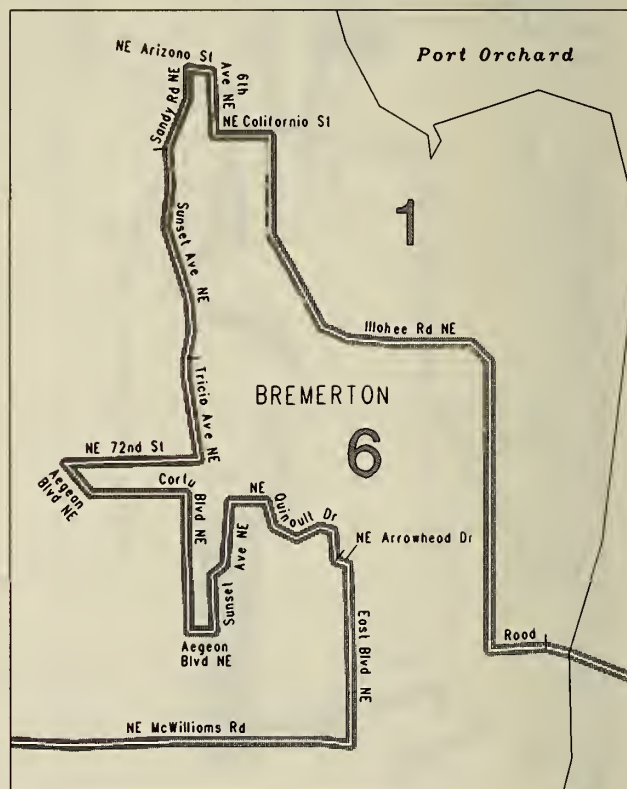
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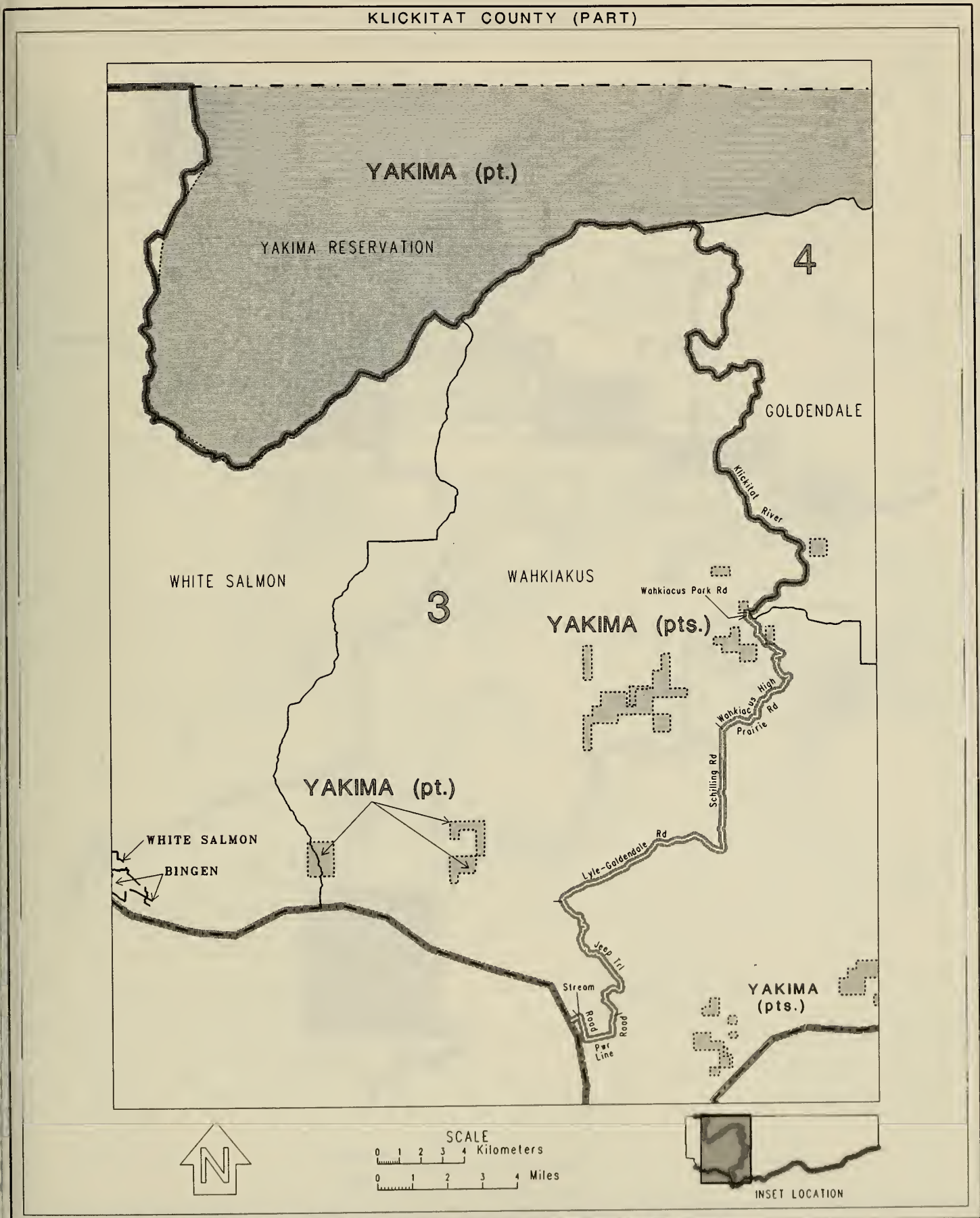
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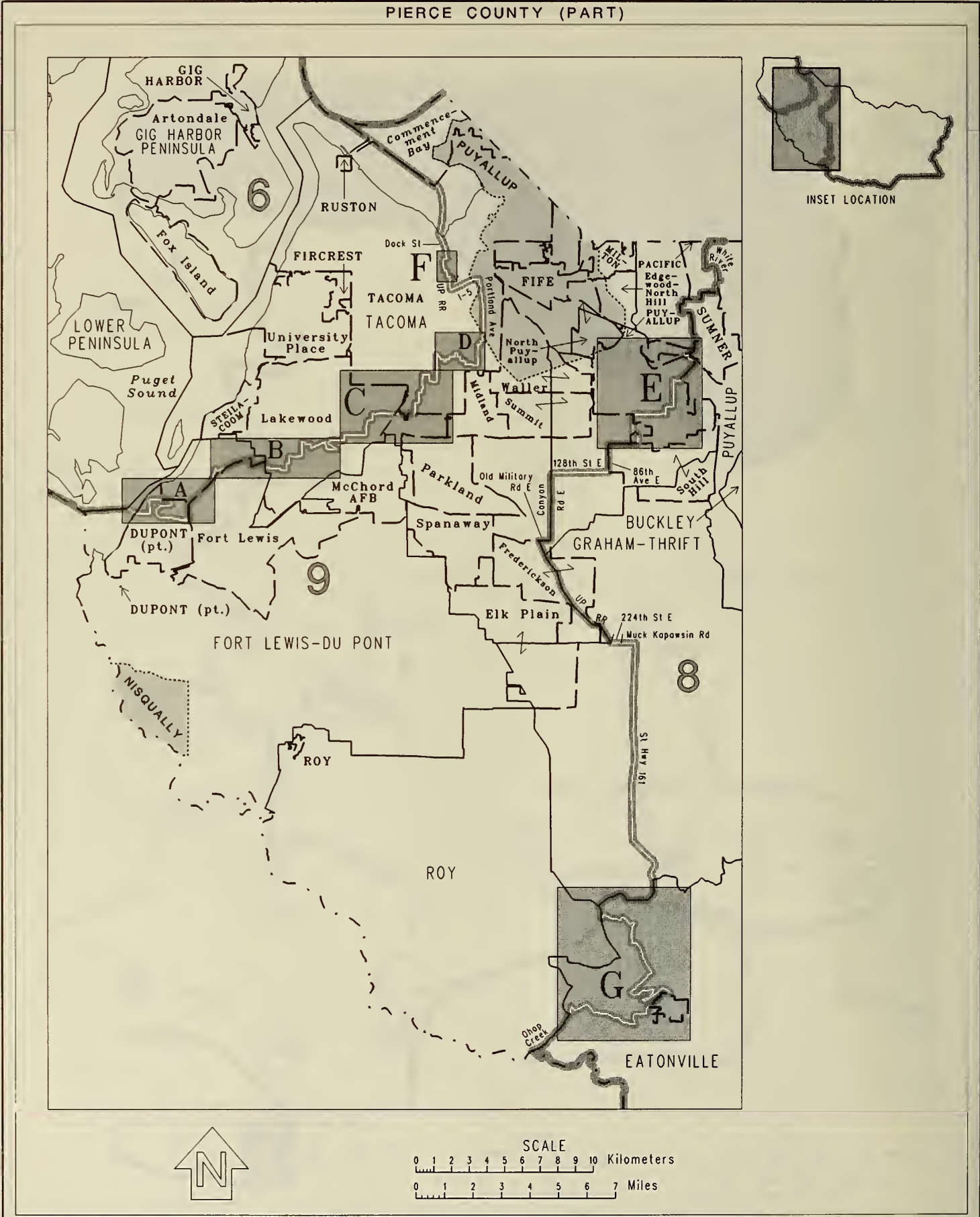
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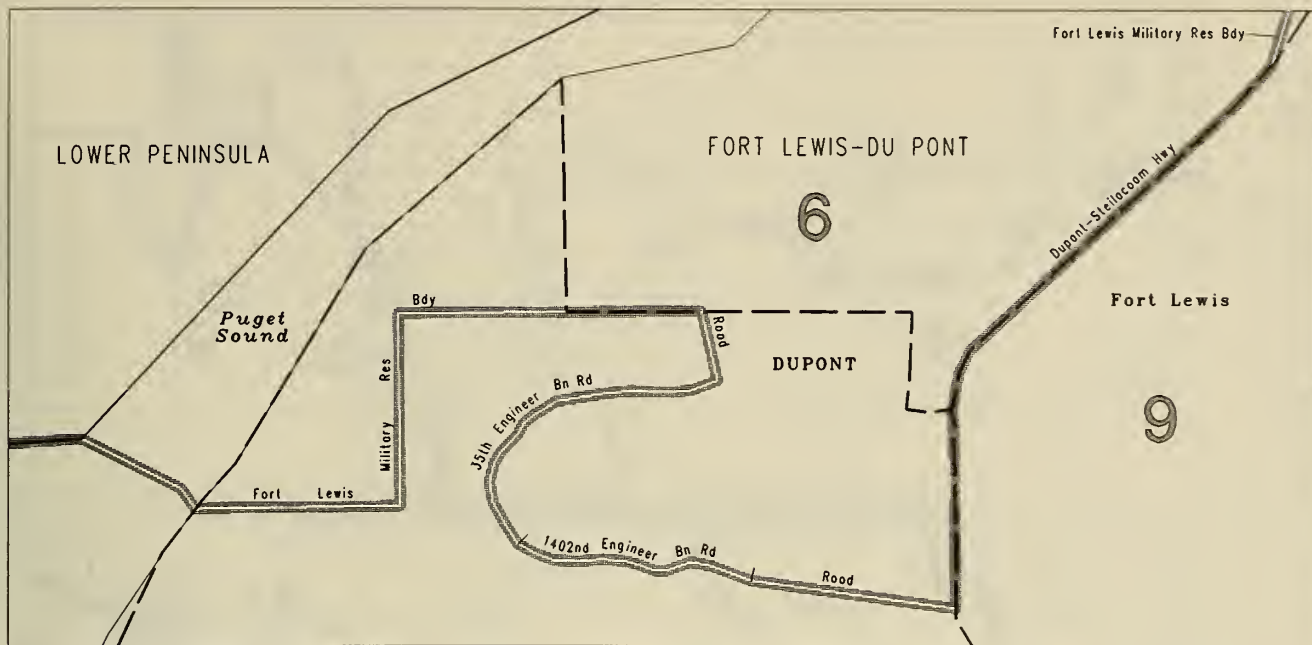




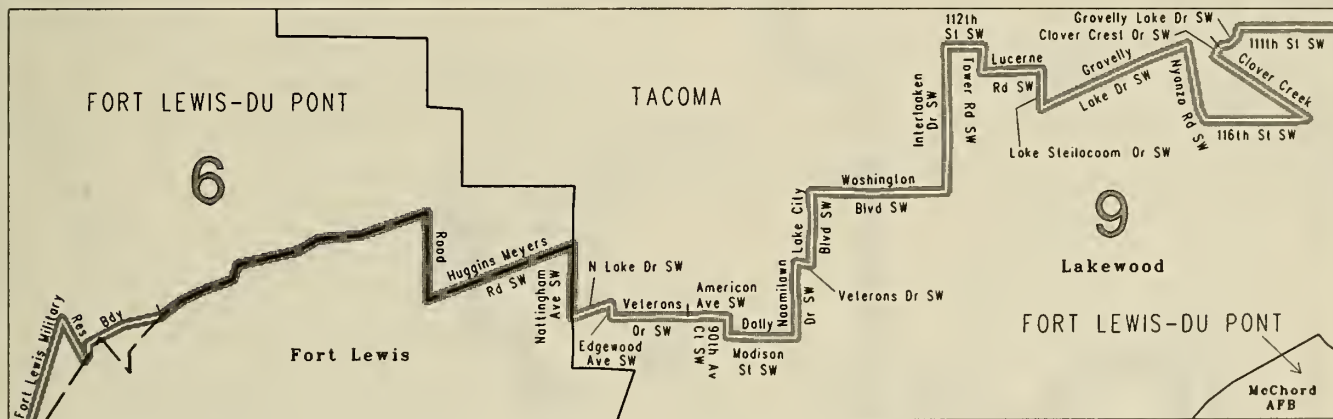


PIERCE COUNTY

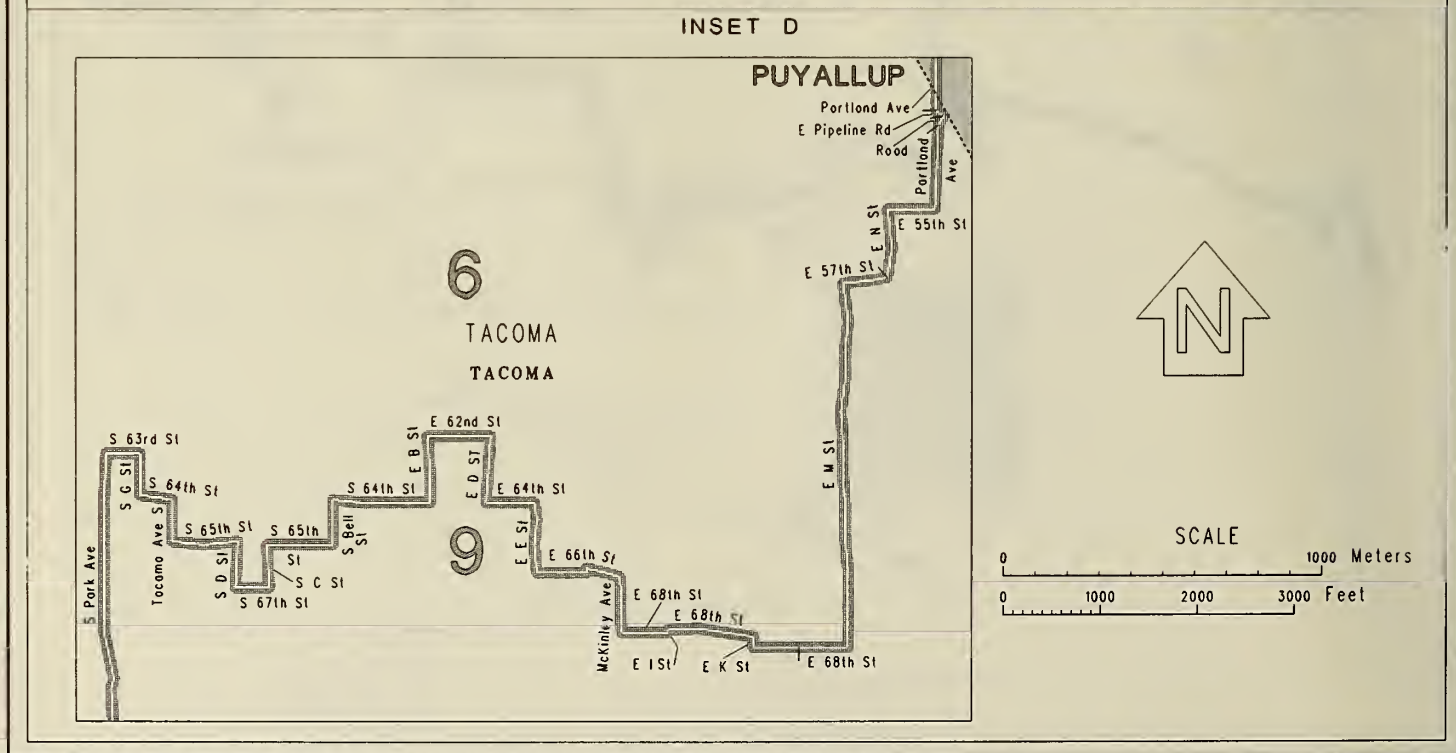
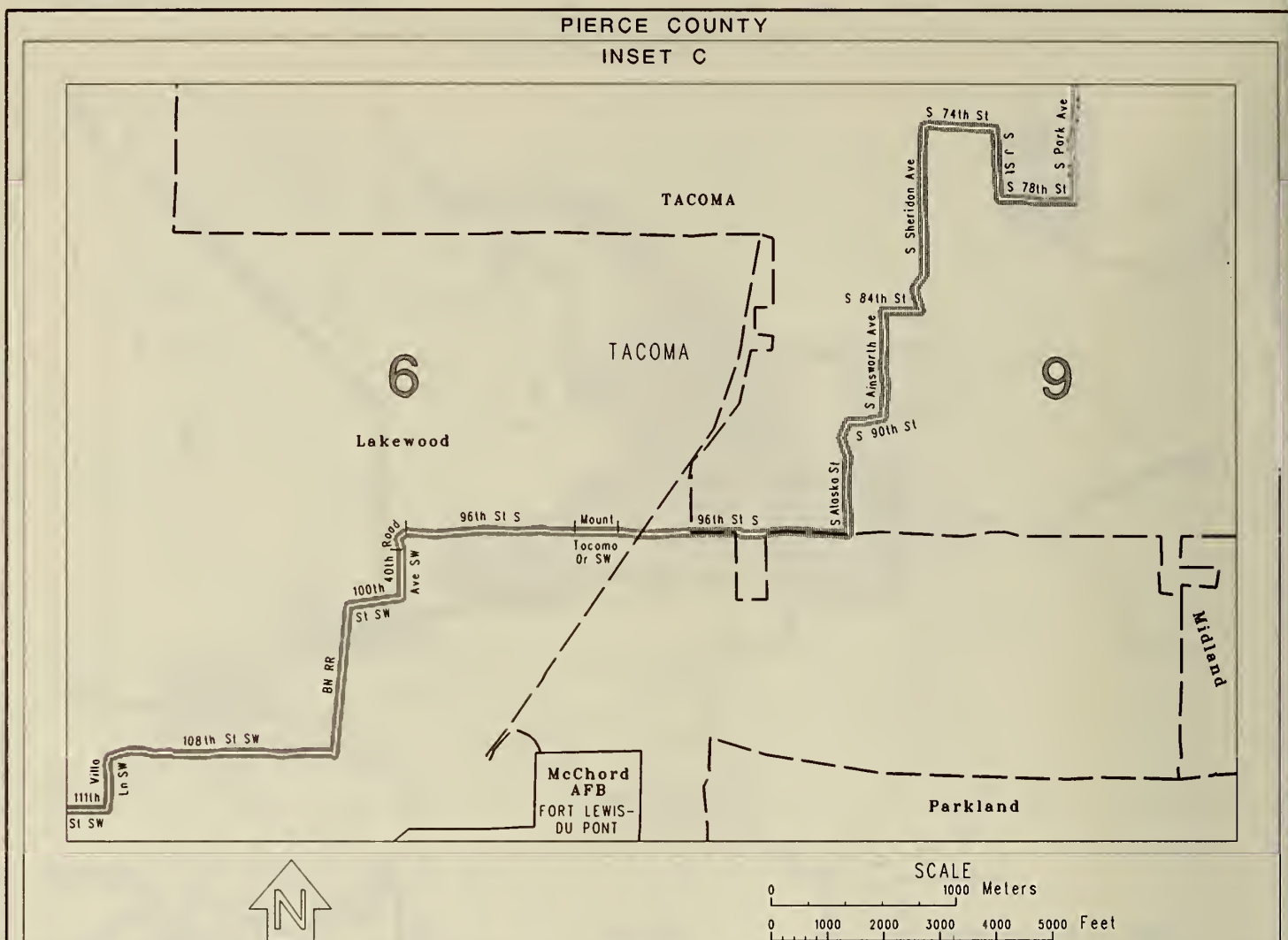
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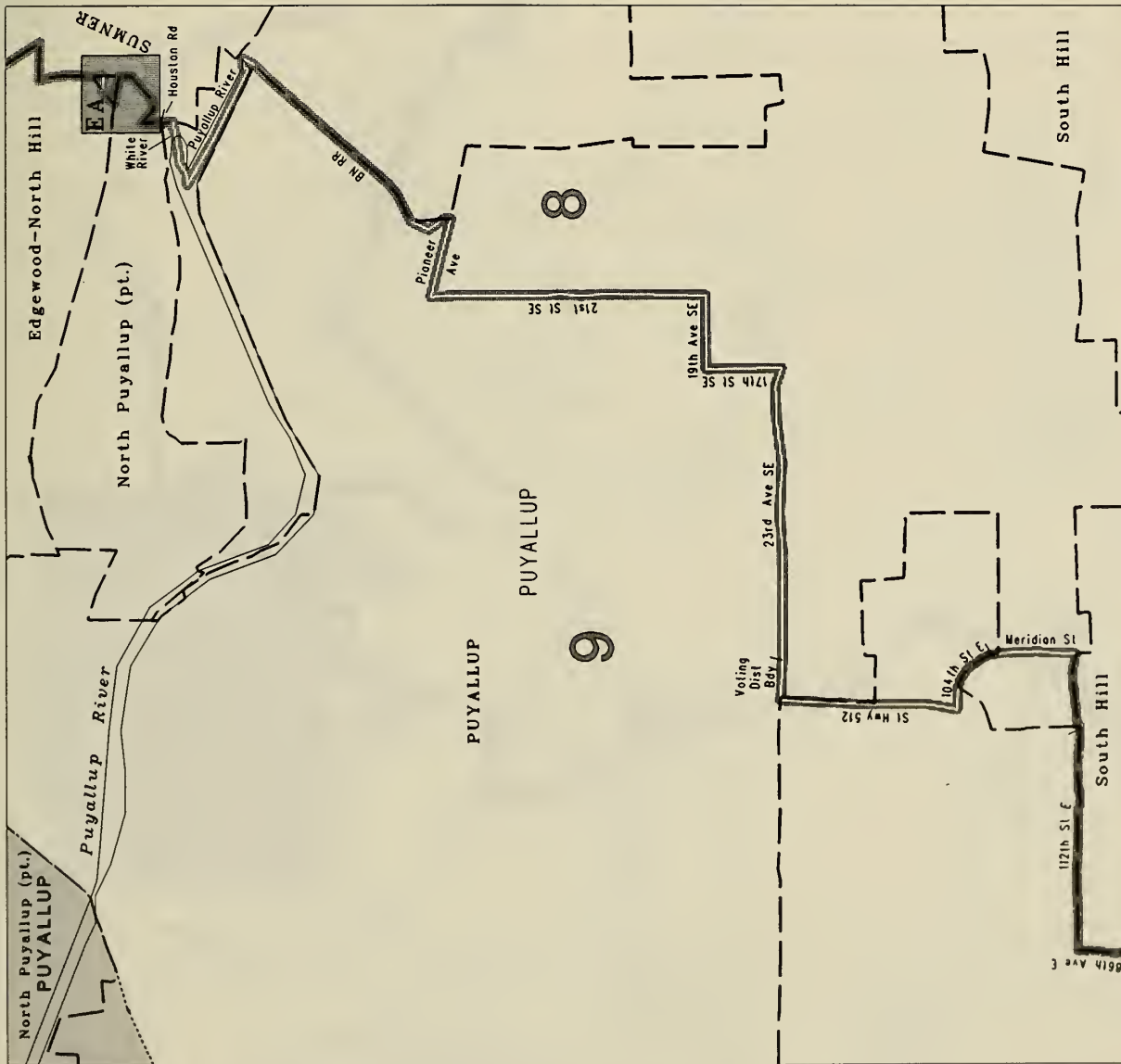


## Congressional Districts - Insets

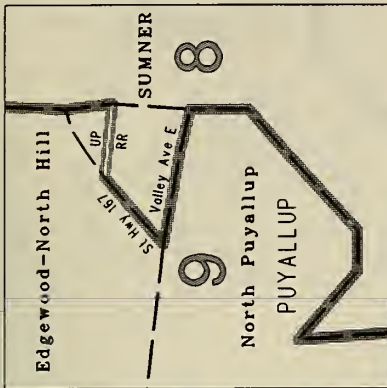




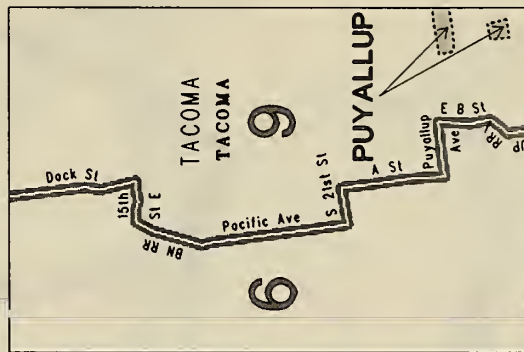
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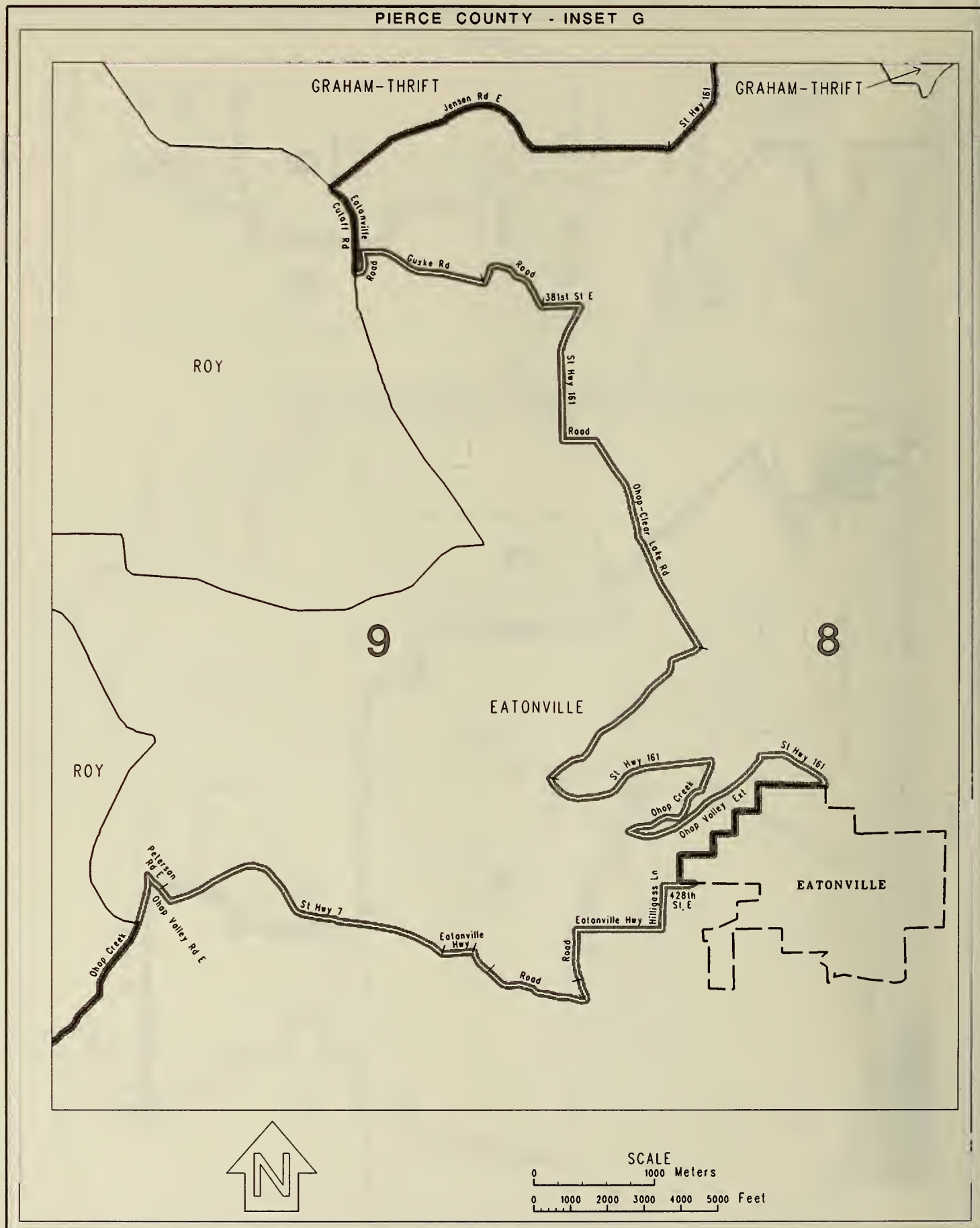
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INSET F

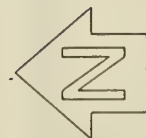
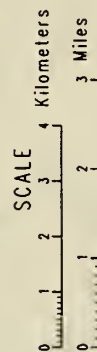
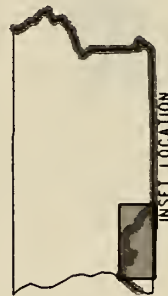
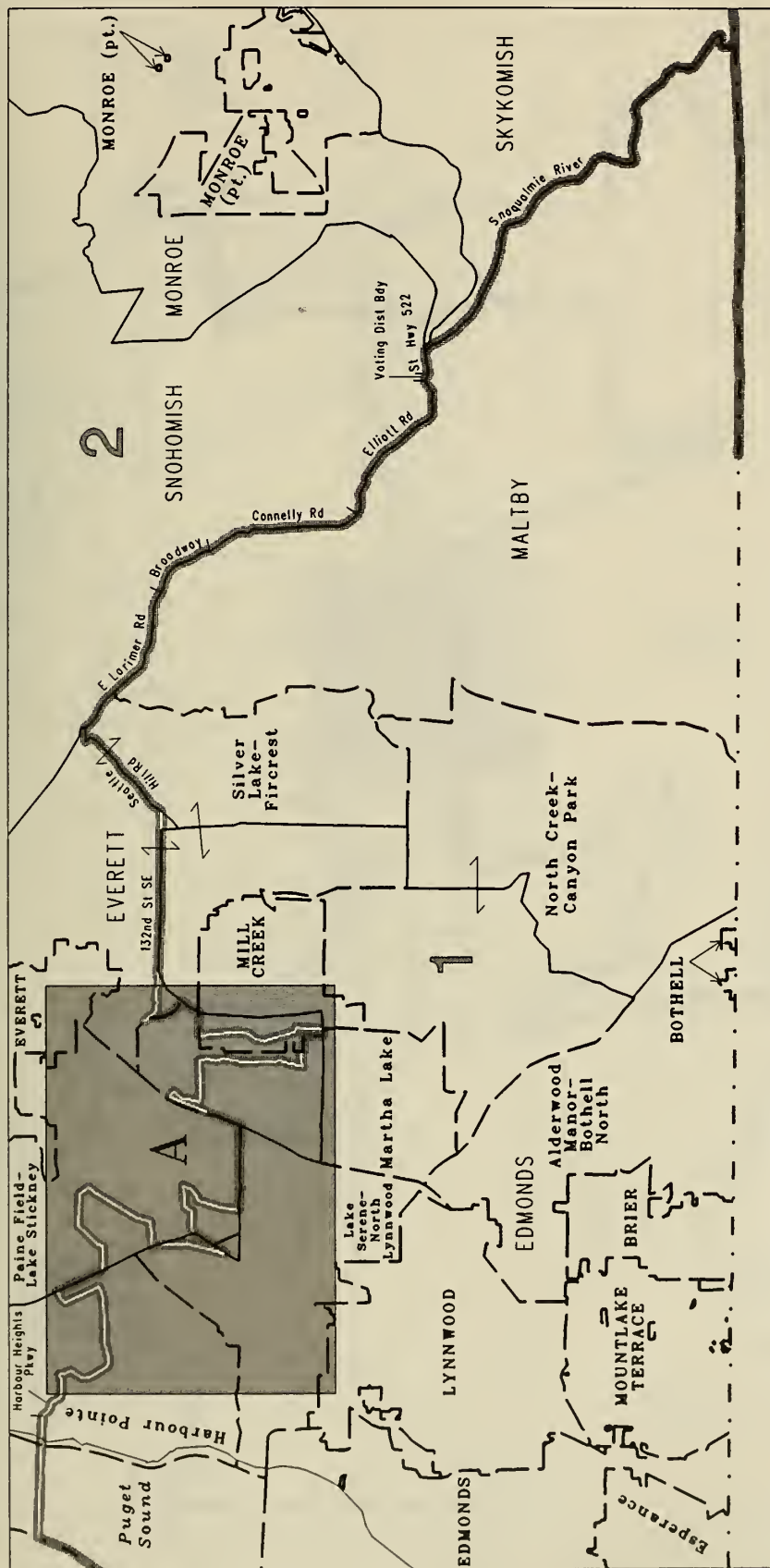


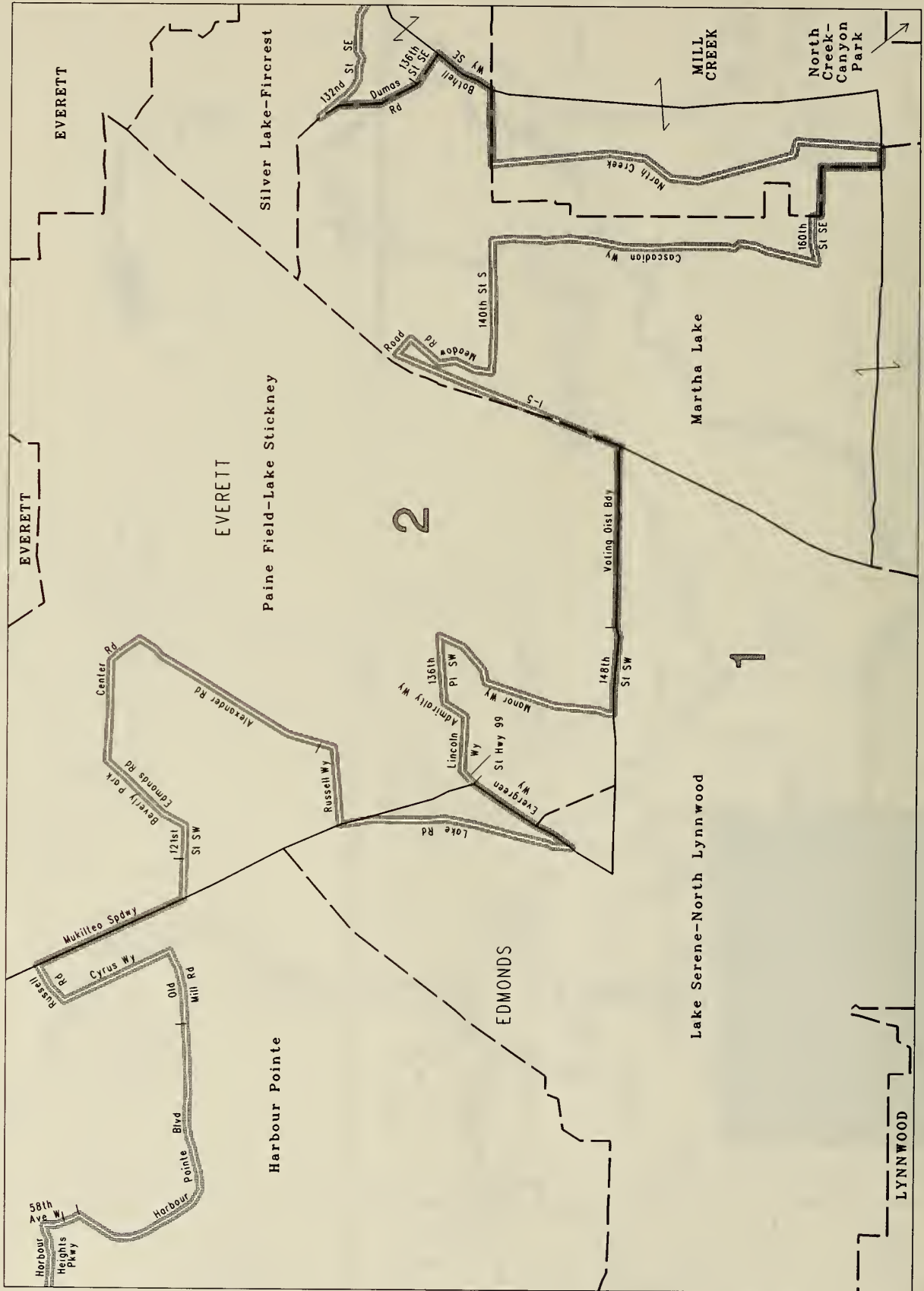
PIERCE COUNTY - INSET G





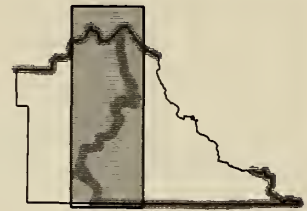
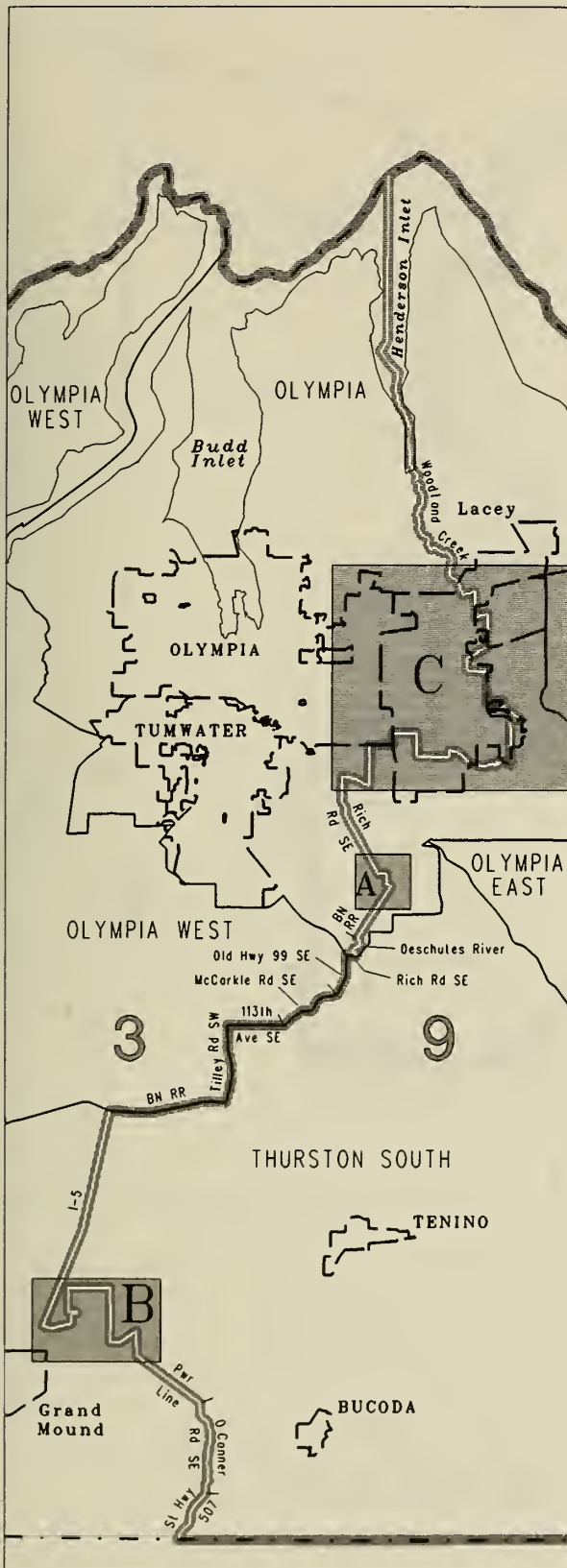
SNOHOMISH COUNTY (PART)



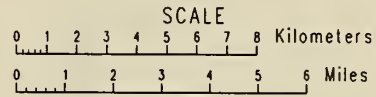




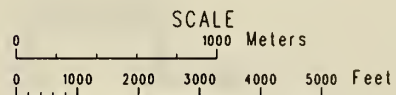
THURSTON COUNTY (PART)



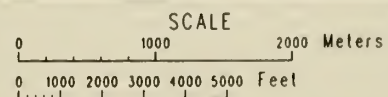
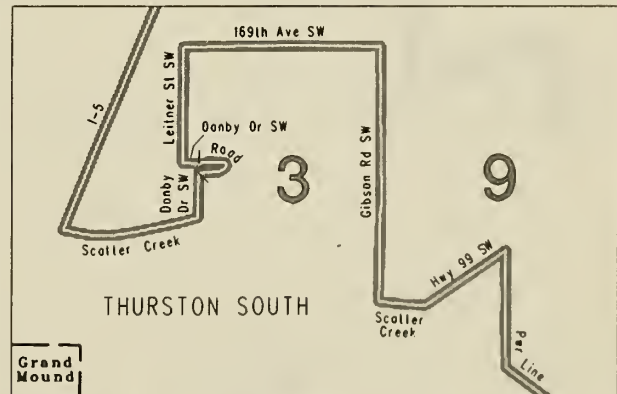
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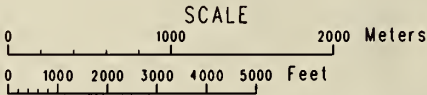
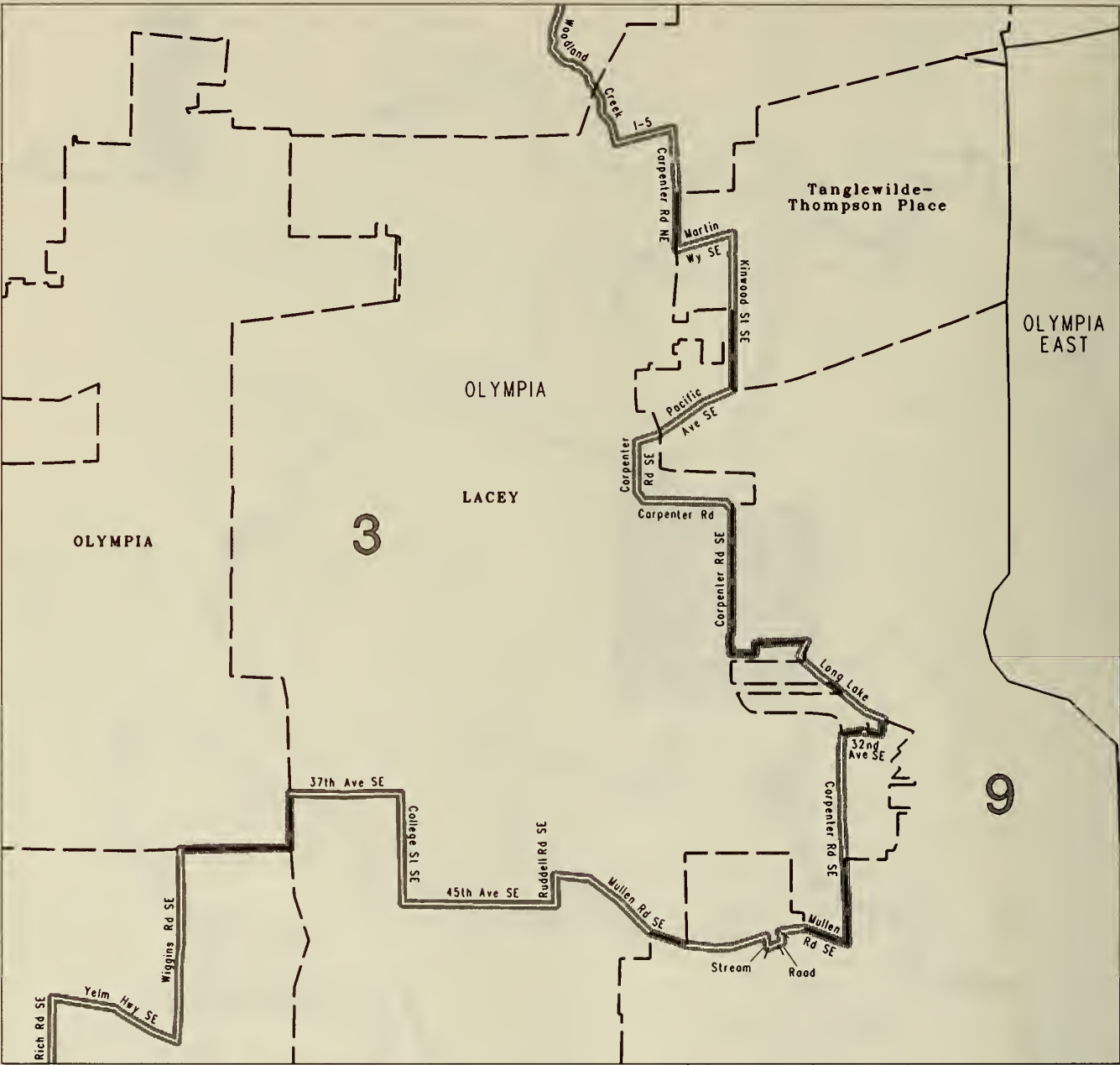
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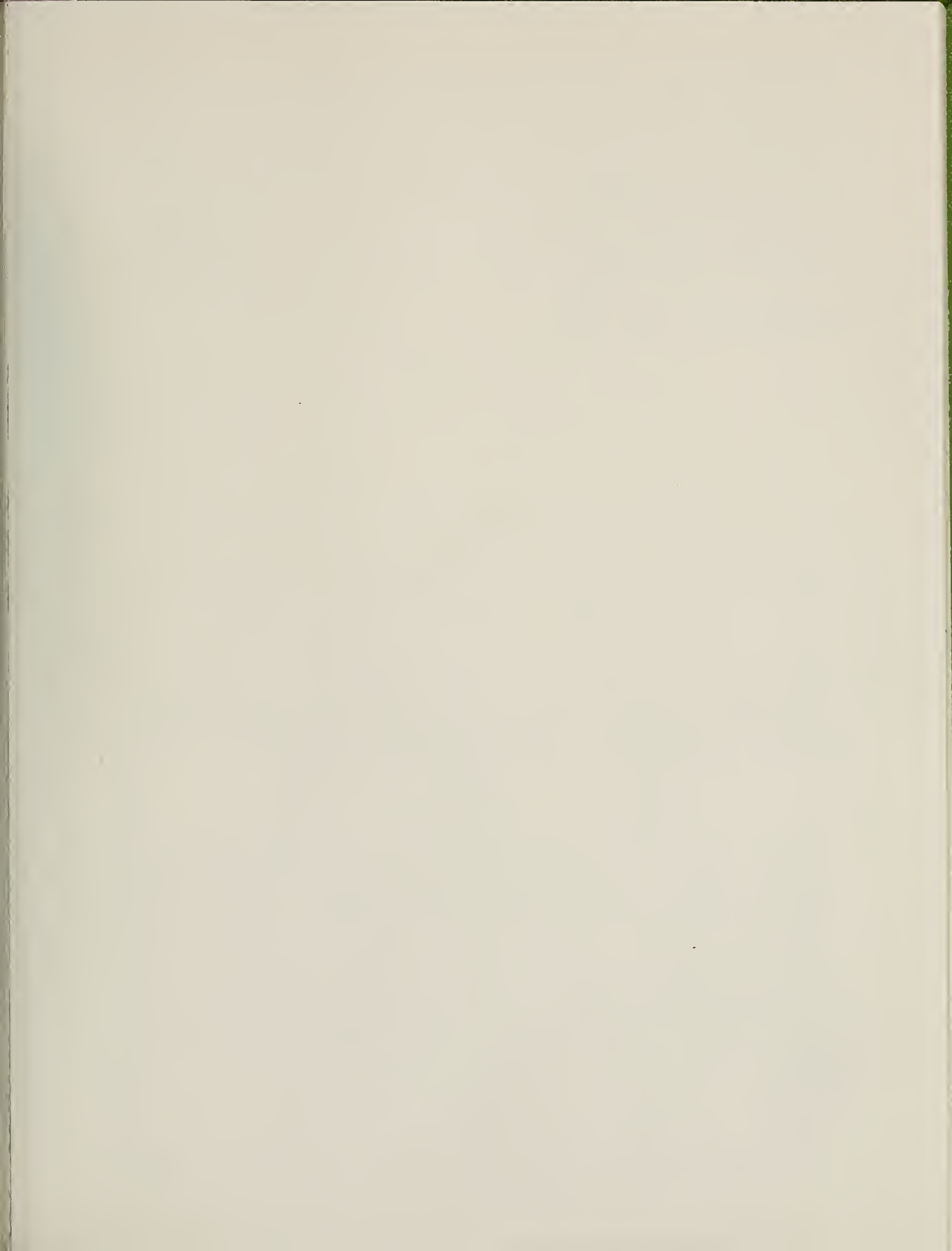
INSET B



THURSTON COUNTY - INSET C











Census REF RA 201 1990  
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Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for

Census REF RA 201 1990  
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Census of population and  
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Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

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